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PROCEEDINGS

OF

The Grand Lodge

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Ancient, Free & Accepted Masons

AT ITS FORTY-THIRD

GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION,

HELD AT

CHICAGO, OCT. 3d, 4th and 5th, A. L. 5882.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING, GRAND MASTER.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN, GRAND SECRETARY.

FREEPORT, ILL.:

FREEPORT JOURNAL PRINTING COMPANY'S STEAM PRESS.

1882.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS, 1882-83.

M. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....	<i>Grand Master</i>	Benton.
R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master</i>	Metropolis.
R. W. HENRY C. CLEAVELAND.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden</i>	Rock Island.
R. W. A. T. DARRAH.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden</i>	Tolono.
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer</i>	Chicago.
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary</i>	Freeport.
R. W. JOHN D. GILLHAM.....	<i>Grand Chaplain</i>	Belleville.
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary</i>	Freeport.
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant</i>	Springfield.
W. JAMES C. MCMURTRY.....	<i>Grand Marshal</i>	Henderson.
W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer</i>	Rushville.
W. FRANCIS A. HALLIDAY.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer</i>	Metropolis.
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon</i>	Marion.
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon</i>	Galesburg.
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Prairie City.
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Decatur.
W. A. B. WICKER.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Austin.
W. S. T. WEBBER.....	<i>Grand Steward</i>	Eldorado.
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler</i>	Chicago.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons,

AT ITS FORTY-THIRD GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the Forty-third Annual Grand Communication was held at McCormick's Hall, in the city of Chicago, commencing on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, A. D. 1882, A. L. 5882, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT:

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT.....	<i>Grand Master.</i>
R. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. HENRY C. CLEAVELAND.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. JOHN D. GILLHAM.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. CHARLES M. CARTER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. JAMES C. MCMURTRY.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. FRANCIS A. HALLIDAY.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. SAMUEL RAWSON.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. CHARLES H. BRENNAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. T. D. PALMER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. B. F. MASON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

The M. W. Grand Master proceeded to open the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois in AMPLE FORM, with

PRAYER BY THE GRAND CHAPLAIN.

ALMIGHTY GOD! to whom all hearts are open, to whom all secrets are known, to whom the darkness is as the light, Thou Supreme Ruler and Architect of the Universe, in Thy great name do we meet to-day, and in Thy fear would we now enter upon the discharge of the duties devolving upon us in this important assembling. We realize that we are weak, and our help and strength must come from Thee. And we would humbly invoke Thy divine presence with us, and Thy blessing and protection upon us. We pray, O LORD our GOD, that this day Thou wilt shine upon us from out of Thy heavenly height; nay, stand among us, that it may be as Brother with brethren, and Friend with friends. Give us not alone the conception of Thy power, overarching and filling with glory all the infinite space, but grant that we may see Thee a GOD near at hand, as did Thine ancient servant Solomon, when Thou didst come down and fill the Temple with Thy glory. O grant that we may have to-day yearnings after such honor as man cannot give; after such treasure as cannot be found in this world; after such manhood as is not demanded among men. Take away from us the selfishness which superstition hath imposed in all the world. Grant that those blinding fears, and those grinding doubts, and those oppressive misconceptions which do so cloud the glory of GOD from so many minds, may be altogether taken away by the bright teaching of Thy Holy Spirit. Teach us how to hold the animal in subjection, and how to let our true manhood go forth in power and reign.

Our Heavenly Father, we invoke Thy divine wisdom to aid in the deliberations of this, our Annual Grand Communication; may peace and harmony prevail, and may this be one of the most pleasant convocations that it has ever been the privilege of this body to enjoy. May such legislation be enacted as shall be promotive of Thy glory and the best interests of the Craft throughout our borders. We pray Thy blessing upon all the Grand Officers of this body. Bless our Grand Master, who for the second time comes to preside over our deliberations. Give unto him wisdom that he may be qualified rightly to discharge the duties that devolve upon him. Bless, we pray Thee, every officer of this Grand Jurisdiction. May Thy blessing rest upon every representative of this Grand Lodge. May we all learn the difficult lesson, to subdue our passions, and may all our hearts be inspired with reverence for Thy great name and love for each other. In our deliberations there may a diversity of opinion and feeling arise in reference to various subjects and interests that shall come before us, but may the spirit of kindness and fraternity pervade all our discussions. May we all remember that we be brethren, and that one GOD is the Father of us all. Many constituent lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction are here represented to-day. We thank Thee for Thy care over them during the past year. May Thy blessing be continued unto them in the future. Bless all their officers and members,

and continue to give prosperity and success to the Craft everywhere. If there have been errors and wrongs in the past, forgive, and may they not occur in the future.

Some of our brethren have been called, during the past year, from labor to refreshment, from the lodge on earth to the Grand Lodge above. Regard in tender mercy their widows and orphans. Throw around them Thine arms of love and mercy.

And now, Thou great Ruler of the Universe, we render unto Thee thanksgiving and praise that so many of us are permitted to meet in our annual convocation, and sit together in our retreat of virtue and love. And we would commit us, with all our interests, into Thy keeping, and invoke Thy guidance and support and blessing amid the varied vicissitudes of life through which, in Thy providence, we may be called to pass; and at last, when we have filled up the measure of our labor, receive us to Thy glory. And we will give Thee all the praise, both now and forever. Amen.

The Grand Secretary reported a constitutional number of lodges represented.

On motion of M. W. James A. Hawley, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with, printed copies being in the hands of the brethren.

COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren to serve on the various committees during the present session:

MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

JOSEPH ROBBINS, THEODORE T. GURNEY, JAMES A. HAWLEY, D. C. CREGIER,
CHARLES H. PATTON.

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

JOSEPH E. DYAS, M. C. CRAWFORD, JOHN M. PEARSON, GEORGE M. HAYNES,
WILLIAM S. CANTRELL.

CHARTERED LODGES.

CROMWELL KIRKPATRICK, S. S. CHANCE, JOHN McCULLOUGH, H. A. FORMAN,
THOMAS M. CROSSMAN.

LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. HAMILTON, SAMUEL SHANNON, C. M. JONES, ROWLEY PAGE, JOHN W. THRIFT.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN W. BROWN.

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

EDWARD S. MULLINER, GEORGE W. CYRUS, E. CORLIS.

FINANCE.

JOHN C. SMITH, GIL. W. BARNARD, WILLIAM MOORE.

GRAND EXAMINERS.

EDWARD COOK, A. T. DARRAH, M. D. CHAMBERLIN, J. H. FAWCETT, W. B. GRIMES.

CREDENTIALS.

SAMUEL W. WADDLE, JOHN A. LADD, GEORGE RAWSON.

PETITIONS.

S. M. MARTIN, H. W. DYER, JAMES E. CASTLE.

OBITUARIES.

J. C. LUCKEY, E. C. PACE, O. F. PRICE.

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

JOHN V. THOMAS, S. D. POLLOCK, EDGAR JENNINGS.

The Grand Master, M. W. William H. Scott, then read his address, which was, upon motion of R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, referred to the appropriate committee.

ADDRESS OF THE GRAND MASTER.*Brethren of the Grand Lodge:*

Another year has flown; and once more we have made our annual pilgrimage and have the pleasure of greeting each other as the representatives of the Institution

of Masonry, in this State, to consult together how we may best advance the interests, and act for the permanent good of our beloved institution.

Each heart beats with emotions of gratitude as we greet each other "with the friendly token," and sit together in our social retreat of friendship and love, and mingle thanksgiving and praise to our GOD for the protection and blessings enjoyed since our last Grand Communication, one year ago. A glance at the events of the past year should fill our hearts with adoring gratitude to the Beneficent Author of our being for the many mercies that we have been the recipients of.

As the year past has been one of unusual prosperity—Mother Earth has yielded more than her accustomed bounty from the field, and the harvest has been one of overflowing abundance—it should fill our hearts with love, and first of all we give thanks to Almighty GOD for the many mercies that have fallen to our lot. General prosperity reigns throughout our land. The varying changes of human life bring as one of its most pleasing features the reunion and greeting of old friends. This has been vouchsafed to us once more, and as friends and Masons we are permitted to spend a few hours in social and fraternal intercourse; and it is with great pleasure I extend to you all a hearty Masonic greeting.

Your presence here in such numbers is a powerful testimonial to the life and vigor of the Craft in Illinois. You have left your homes and are here as the honored representatives of the Constituent Lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, attracted by no secular motives, by no hope of personal gain, but obedient to the call of high duty, and charged with weighty responsibilities; and may each of you have wisdom and charity, so that at the close of this session we may all have cause to rejoice over the "peace and harmony" which has prevailed, and the good we have promoted.

I can, therefore, and do, heartily welcome you, as for the forty-third time we gather around our altar, with the assurance "that all is well" with the Craft among us, and if true to our principles, a bright future is before us.

In obedience to the requirements of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, it becomes my duty to lay before you, for your examination, my acts and decisions in the administration of the important and responsible duties which, by your kind partiality, have been allotted to me.

At the time of my re-election to this, the highest and most responsible office in your gift, I can truthfully say, that I not only appreciated the high honor you conferred upon me, but resolved earnestly to enter upon and perform all the duties pertaining thereto to the best of my ability. How far I have kept that resolution is for you to decide.

Impressed with the fact that Masonry is an important factor in the interests of our common country, and with an *unshaken confidence in the principles* which we inculcate, and their harmonizing power over the discordant elements of society, I have endeavored faithfully to discharge the duties with which you were pleased to

honor me, and I herewith submit for your judgment my *official acts*, and as far as I can the *condition* of the Craft.

CONDITION AND GENERAL WELFARE OF MASONRY.

During the past year I have visited many lodges, and have had an extensive correspondence with the officers and brethren, responding to every invitation given me, when it was possible to leave the office, and on many occasions have delivered addresses at public installations, Masonic festivals, and at the "Schools of Instruction" held by the "Board of Examiners."

And on the occasion of these visits, which have extended into all parts of the State, I have had an opportunity of getting a close insight into the *real condition* of Masonry in this jurisdiction; of the *interest* manifested by the officers and members of many of the lodges relative to the principles of Masonry; and the earnestness and zeal manifested in acquiring a better knowledge of the *work* and lectures of the several degrees. And it is with pleasure that I state that the condition of the institution in these respects is on the advance, and that the Craft is in a healthy condition in Illinois. Masonry in Illinois, judging from my standpoint, is a grand organization for the accomplishment of the purposes for which designed, and handed down to us by as noble a band of men as the world has ever produced.

Brethren, perfection in the work and lectures is a consummation earnestly to be hoped for. Yet if this is to be attained at the sacrifice of the great moral principles which Masonry teaches, they are purchased at too great a cost. We should never lose sight of these important lessons, nor forget that our ritual, beautiful as it is, and as desirable as it may be to have a correct knowledge of it, is only the scaffolding by the aid of which we are "to erect the inner temple of our lives."

Masonry is not all "*forms and ceremonies*." A man may be an excellent ritualist, what some call "bright Mason," and at the same time a very bad Mason. It is well to be able to work well in the lodge, but it is far better to *practice* the Masonic virtues at all times, in the *home*, at our places of business, and before the world.

We were early taught in Masonry "that there were three great duties which as Masons we were charged to inculcate" and observe: "To God, our neighbors and ourselves. To God, in never mentioning His name but with that reverential awe which is due from the creature to the Creator."

Is this always observed by us as Masons? My heart has been pained as I have heard profanity from the lips of men wearing the *outward* badges of Masonry suspended from watch chains or pinned to their vests, and as conspicuous as a new moon of a clear evening.

We were also instructed that temperance was one of the cardinal virtues of our institution; but how many members forget it. I have frequently had occasion to

caution the brethren in regard to this evil, and a few times have ordered charges preferred because of habitual intoxication. Brethren, I would be untrue to the trust you have reposed in me, and false to the teachings of Masonry, did I not call your attention to the flagrant violations of our teachings and law.

Nearly all the difficulties in the lodges, either directly or indirectly, proceed from this vice, and if we would *maintain* the *reputation* of the Fraternity, the *remedy* must be applied; our lodges must *enforce* discipline.

Freemasonry is not sustained by its signs, its grips, its passwords, or its breastplates. Its true interest is above and beyond all these paraphernalia. Its motto is "Holiness to the LORD." Its treasures, and its glorious lights and mystic ties, can only be enjoyed by those "who seek the institution unbiased by friends, and uninfluenced by mercenary motives, and from a sincere wish of being serviceable to their fellow creatures." And if all men lived in exact accordance with its teachings, this world would be changed into a fruitful field, and Eden would again appear in all its beauty and delight.

THE FRATERNAL DEAD.

Death has been doing his relentless work in our Fraternity as elsewhere during the past year. Death is merciless. All go down before its insatiable blade. Happy are they who stand ready to meet it, with a good account of their stewardship; and there is no nobler life than that whose years are marked with heart-throbs for humanity, no matter how short.

BRO. WM. W. CROSSMAN died at the home of his daughter, at Delevan, Ill., on the 22d of May, 1882, aged 87 years. He was made a Mason March 7th, 1816, in Bristol Lodge, Attleboro, Mass., and at the time of his death was perhaps the oldest Mason in the State; and it is said of him, that after sixty-six years of Masonic experience, he was just as zealous and as much attached to the institution as the first time he entered our temple. During the memorable crusade against Freemasonry in 1831, Bro. Crossman was one of the signers of the famous "Declaration" of the Free Masons of Boston and vicinity, which successfully refuted the many false and slanderous reports then being circulated by the enemies of Masonry. One by one the old heroes of Masonry pass away; in a few short years and all those Fathers will have dropped their working tools in the quarry, and have answered the summons of the Grand Tyler. There were 1,235 members who signed that "Declaration;" perhaps not more than 28 are still living of that noble band. No less than 43 passed over the river last year.

It is not too much to say of Bro. Crossman, that he lived the life of a just and upright man and Mason, dispensing charity wherever he found the needy "as far as their necessities required and his ability enabled him to do." In the life of our brother we have a noble example of faithfulness to our vows and loyalty to our Craft. May his memory incite us "to deeds of more exalted usefulness." He was buried in the

cemetery at Delevan, where he had lived for years, by the Masons of Delevan, Boynton, Hopedale, Pekin, Lincoln and Green Valley, who stood with bare brows and bowed heads as they dropped their sprigs of acacia, declaring thereby their faith in meeting him again. Many showed their respect for the dead, and well was he worthy of it, and the brethren honored themselves in thus honoring the memory of so noble a man.

Scarce had our grief for Bro. Crossman time to subside, when the sad and startling news flashed over the telegraphic wires, carrying sorrow to many hearts not only in this Grand Jurisdiction, but over most of this nation, "Hon. Bro. ROBERT MOFFETT ALLISON HAWK is dead." Bro. Hawk the citizen, the soldier, the statesman, friend and brother is no more. The man of whom it could with truthfulness be written, as descriptive of his life and character, "he was pure, true, loving and noble." Strong as he seemed in his noble manhood, we did not anticipate so early a severance of the fraternal ties that bound him to us; but he has left us a heritage of precious, unsullied memories.

His Masonic history commences in the year 1864, when he was "raised" to the degree of Master Mason in Cyrus Lodge, No. 188. In 1877 he was appointed by M. W. Grand Master Joseph Robbins D. D. G. M. of the Sixth Masonic District. In all the relations of life he faithfully fulfilled every duty imposed upon him.

The exercises at the cemetery were conducted by the District Deputy Grand Master, E. T. E. Becker.

Bro. JOHN SHEVILLE was born in England, January 18, 1824, and came to this country in 1848, and to Chicago in 1875. He was made a Mason by Metropolitan Lodge, of the Jurisdiction of New York, over which he presided for three years. He died at Chicago, and was buried by the Craft he loved so well June 2, 1882. In 1873 he made an extended tour of the "Land of Palestine," about which he wrote and lectured a great deal. He was a great lover of the principles of Freemasonry, and that affection was strengthened by the growth of a lifetime.

On the 9th day of June, 1881, passed away Bro. JOSEPH GORDON, who for near a quarter of a century was Secretary of Temperance Lodge, No. 16, and of whom the committee say: "That they wish to place in their minutes, which he so faithfully kept, a testimonial of his devotion to the principles of the Fraternity, of his untiring zeal in the cause of Truth, and every interest tending to build up and improve his fellow man."

Thus passed away, full of years and of honors, one to whom, more than any other man, does the Masonic Fraternity in the city of Vandalia owe its prosperity and its influence. He has left us the example of a wise and good man and Mason.

I have received information of the death of Bro. R. F. BOWER, of the Jurisdiction of Iowa, which sad event occurred on the 19th of May, 1882. Bro. Bower was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 15, 1823. In 1837, with his parents, moved to

Louisville, Ky. In May, 1856, he moved to Keokuk, Iowa, where he remained until his death. Bro. Bower was made a Mason in Union Lodge, No. 2, at Madison, Ind., in 1850. He was elected and served as Secretary for several years in Union Lodge. He has held the office of Grand High Priest, also of Right Eminent Grand Commander, and at the time of his death was the General Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the United States.

On the 3d day of December, 1881, at his residence in New York, passed away R. W. Bro. JAMES M. AUSTIN, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York. He had filled the office for over a quarter of a century. Bro. Austin was a faithful worker and one of the bright lights of the institution. But his life work is done. His column is broken, and the Craft will miss him.

I have received official information of the death of Bro. CHARLES F. STANSBURY, Past Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia, and the Grand Representative of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of District of Columbia.

He died on the 31st of January, 1882, and was buried with Masonic honors at the National Capital.

One who knew him well says of him: "He was a gentleman of rare mental attainments and high social standing, and a lawyer of distinction. He had filled stations of trust and responsibility under the general government. As a Freemason he was an authority upon the laws and ethics of the institution, well known throughout the United States and Europe, and wherever known was beloved by all for his many noble qualities of head and heart. But farewell, good brother, your memory and good deeds will remain green in the memory of those who know and appreciate a good man and an upright Mason."

Bro. S. A. HURLBUT was made a Master Mason in Belvidere Lodge, No. 60, Nov. 8th, 1849; was first elected Worshipful Master Dec. 17th, 1852, and was Master two years, after which, at various times, filled every station in his lodge; was again Master in 1866; was at one time Grand Orator of the Grand Lodge, and in every capacity and position he has always reflected credit to himself and honor to the Craft.

Stephen A. Hurlbut, of Belvidere, was born at Charleston, South Carolina, November 29, 1815; was thoroughly and liberally educated; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837; removed to Illinois, settling at Belvidere, where he has since resided; was elected as a Whig to the Constitutional Convention of Illinois in 1847; was a Presidential Elector on the Whig ticket in 1848; was a member of the State Legislature in 1859, 1861, and 1867; was Presidential Elector at Large on the Republican ticket in 1868; was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers, dating from May 27th, 1861; commanded the Fourth Division at Pittsburgh Landing in 1862; was promoted major-general in September, 1862; was assigned to the command of the Sixteenth Army Corps at Memphis, and to the command of the Depart-

ment of the Gulf in 1864-'65; was honorably mustered out in July, 1865; was Minister Resident to the United States of Columbia from 1869 to 1872, and was elected to the Forty-third Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,532 votes against 5,134 votes for S. E. Bronson, Liberal and Democrat. Re-elected to the Forty-fourth Congress; was appointed United States Minister to Peru May 19th, 1881, and died at his post in Lima, Peru, on March 27th, 1882. His remains were brought home to Belvidere, Ill., and laid to rest by the Masonic Order on Sunday, April 31st, 1882.

Many other brethren have been called away during the year, whose forms we will miss as we look around this large assembly.

I would gladly dwell upon the virtues of our departed associates, but to do so would be to intrench upon the duty of the appropriate committee, who will pay a proper tribute to their worth.

Brothers! Language fails me in attempting to portray my own and your feelings at the thought that these bright lights in our Masonic firmament have gone out, never more to unite with us in the work of our institution. We shall miss their genial smiles, their hearty greetings, and their ready and earnest sympathy. But they are at rest.

As a mark of respect to the memory of the brethren whose names are referred to, I would recommend that a memorial page to each be inserted in the Records of our Proceedings.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our relations with sister Grand Lodges, I am happy to state, continue to be of the most fraternal and pleasant character.

There has been no occasion for any action of the Grand Master upon any difference between the lodges of this jurisdiction and that of others, except in the matter of controversy in regard to jurisdictional rights.

I received a communication from Farmer City Lodge, No. 710, complaining against Fountain Lodge, No. 60, of the Jurisdiction of Indiana, in that they had received the petition and initiated without their consent, a rejected applicant of their lodge, and who was still a resident of their jurisdiction, and asking if they should recognize him as a Mason. I presented the complaint to the Most Worshipful Grand Master of Indiana, who responded as follows:

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Dec. 9th, 1881.

M. W. Wm. H. Scott, Grand Master of Masons of Illinois:

MOST WORSHIPFUL SIR AND DEAR BROTHER: I have made careful investigation of the matter referred to in complaint forwarded to me by you from Farmer

City Lodge, No. 710, of the Jurisdiction of Illinois, and find that Fountain Lodge, No. 60, Covington, Indiana, has complied with the rules and regulations for the government of Subordinate Lodges in the Jurisdiction of Indiana. In this: Mr. Odolph became a resident of Indiana, at Covington, in July, 1879; remained a resident of that place until shortly after his initiation in Fountain Lodge.

He petitioned Fountain Lodge, No. 60, in June, 1881. His petition was referred to committee, who reported, ballot spread, elected and initiated. A few days after his initiation he went to Farmer City, but returned to Covington and received the F. C. and M. M. degrees. In my investigation I have not been able to find anything in the proceedings of Fountain Lodge contrary to the rules and regulations. Our law prohibits lodges from receiving petitions from sojourners, but must require a *residence* of at least six months in their jurisdiction. And no lodge can receive a petition for initiation from one who has been rejected by another lodge, *until at least one year* after rejection.

Hoping, Most Worshipful Brother, that this investigation and explanation will meet your approval and be entirely satisfactory, I am, with very fraternal regards,

Yours truly, &c.,

CALVIN W. PRATHER,

Grand Master Indiana.

To which I replied that his investigation and explanation were satisfactory.

Subsequent developments have shown that Mr. Odolph was merely a pupil at college in Covington, and while thus engaged in his studies was only *temporarily residing* in the jurisdiction of Fountain Lodge, hence as I conceive, had not lost his residence in Illinois. I believe it is held by our courts that the *intention* of the *party* in the removal from one State to another determines the citizenship. Now, if Mr. Odolph was merely there for the time being for educational privileges, and designed returning to Farmer City as soon as that was accomplished, which I am informed he did, he had not acquired citizenship under the law.

I have introduced this case that the Grand Lodge may take such action so some precedent may be established in cases that are not of infrequent occurrence.

In May I received a complaint from the Secretary of Carman Lodge, No. 732, of this jurisdiction, that Humanity Lodge, No. 378, at Emerson, Iowa, had received the petition of one Mr. Evans, a resident of the jurisdiction of Carman Lodge, and conferred upon him the E. A. degree without their consent, and asking for official interference.

I therefore informed the Most Worshipful Geo. B. VanSaun, Grand Master of Masons of Iowa, of the fact that they were working up material belonging to the above named lodge, who responded as follows:

CEDAR FALLS, IOWA, July 8th, 1882.

Wm. H. Scott, Grand Master of Masons of Illinois.

MOST WORSHIPFUL BRO.: In regard to the matter of jurisdiction of Carman Lodge, in your State, relative to one Mr. Evans, I would reply, from the information received, that there was no intention on the part of No. 378 to meddle with material that did not belong to them, and they are disposed to make all the satisfaction in their power. I am fully satisfied that the brethren at Emerson very much regret their action, and desire that this Bro. Evans become a member of either their lodge or the one at Carman, in your State. I enclose the last letter received by me from No. 378, which will give you full information as to their wishes, which I trust you may see to be for the best interests of all concerned to carry out. I will do all I can to adjust the matter satisfactorily. Please inform me at your earliest convenience the *modus operandi*, so as to heal this unfortunate difficulty in order that peace and harmony may prevail.

Fraternally yours,

GEO. B. VAN SAUN,

Grand Master of Iowa.

To this very courteous communication we replied, that the *wishes* contained in the letter from Humanity Lodge could not be complied with by us, for we did not believe that the Grand Master had the right to exercise the power requested—that of waiving territorial jurisdiction over material belonging to a constituent lodge, or permit Carman Lodge, under the circumstances, to confer the remaining degree without first passing the ballot in Carman Lodge, and passing a satisfactory examination in *open lodge* upon his Masonic proficiency.

On the 11th day of August I received another communication from M. W. Bro. Van Saun, informing me that Humanity Lodge, No. 378, had returned the fee collected to Carman Lodge, No. 732, and given up all claims whatsoever on the candidate, and had yielded a complete compliance with the law in the case. In these cases there was no intentional infringement on the part of the lodges complained of.

I have presented this case in order that the matter of the right of the Grand Master's relinquishing jurisdiction over material belonging to constituent lodges may be discussed and set at rest, as it is one of frequent occurrence.

I received a communication from Bro. Nicholas Weeks, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales, apprising me that the Grand Master of Masons of New South Wales had appointed Bro. Thos. Newton, a worthy brother of that jurisdiction, to confer with the M. W. Grand Master of the Jurisdiction of Illinois, relative to a more cordial and fraternal good feeling between the respective Grand Lodges, and also requested me to appoint a member of this Grand Lodge to meet Bro. Newton, if it was not consistent with my own convenience to do so, at the City

of New York, for an interchange of ideas and sentiments looking to the fraternal recognition of the Grand Lodge of New South Wales by the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois. I replied to his communication by addressing a letter to Bro. Newton, at San Francisco, Cal., and referred him to Past Grand Master T. T. Gurney, with whom he could correspond, and who enjoys the fullest confidence of this Grand Lodge, with reference to the relations of comity and fraternal good feeling between the respective Grand Bodies. I think as soon as a majority of the lodges are represented in their Grand Lodge we should recognize their Grand Lodge.

NEW MEXICO—MISSOURI.

I am happy to inform you that the difficulties which existed between the Grand Lodges of New Mexico and Missouri have been amicably adjusted. November 15, 1881, I received the following communication from the Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Missouri:

GRAND LODGE ANCIENT, FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS,
STATE OF MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF G. SEC'Y., ST. LOUIS, Nov. 15, 1881. }

Dear Brother Scott:

Herewith I hand you a letter from Bro. D. A. Miller, Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. Owing to the fact of non-intercourse between the Grand Lodges of Missouri and New Mexico, any official communication from Missouri will not be considered, coming directly from us. Therefore the "Resolutions" adopted by our Grand Lodge at its last session will have to reach them through some party with which both Grand Bodies are in accord, and they suggest you, knowing the interest you have felt and shown in the matter. I desire you to act as intermediary and get our action before their Grand Lodge. I enclose copies of said Resolutions, which you will please forward to the Grand Master of New Mexico. I hope you will use your influence with our New Mexico brethren to modify their action so that Silver City Lodge may not be kept out.

As ever, sincerely yours,

JOHN D. VINCIL,
Grand Secretary.

In compliance with the above request, I forwarded said "Resolutions:"

Resolved, That Silver City Lodge, No. 465, in the Territory of New Mexico, be requested to unite with the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, or else surrender its charter to this Grand Lodge.

Resolved, That the Grand Lodge of Missouri requests the Grand Lodge of New Mexico to modify its action in declaring Silver City Lodge, No. 465, clandestine, in order that said lodge may form an organic union with that body, and the cause of dissensions between our Grand Lodges may be removed, this Grand Lodge having been assured by the representative of Silver City Lodge that it proposes to unite with the Grand Lodge of New Mexico if that is done and it is permitted.

I also wrote and forwarded with the above "Resolutions" the following letter:

GRAND EAST GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. & A. M.,	}
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,	
SALEM, November 23, 1881.	

Simon B. Newcomb, LasCruces, Grand Master of Masons of New Mexico.

MOST WOR. G. M., WARDENS AND BRETHREN: I take pleasure in presenting to you the inclosed copy of resolutions adopted at the last session of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, A. F. & A. M., viz., on the 13th of October, A. D. 1881, A. L. 5881:

There being non-intercourse between the Grand Lodge of New Mexico and the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and the latter desiring to have these resolutions officially communicated to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico for *its action* at its approaching annual session, and there being amicable relations between the Grand Lodges of New Mexico and Missouri and the Grand Lodge of Illinois, I have—and without desiring to be considered officious or intermeddling—taken this fraternal method of presenting these resolutions to your Grand Body for its consideration and official action, and I trust the part that I have taken will be received in the same fraternal spirit in which I have acted.

Without expressing any opinion as to the merits or demerits of this controversy, I only desire to bring the matter before your Grand Lodge, trusting that you, brethren, will do all in your power to adjust the differences existing between yourselves and Silver City Lodge.

Unless you *modify* your action towards Silver City Lodge, I do not see how she can apply for admission to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, and she will certainly have some *cause* for her contumacy. I hope you will rescind the edict declaring them clandestine, and that peace and harmony may prevail.

Yours fraternally,

WM. H. SCOTT,
Grand Master of Masons of Illinois.

December 27th I received the following official communication from the Grand Secretary of New Mexico:

M. W. G. L. OF NEW MEXICO.
OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY,
SANTA FE, DEC. 27, 1881.

}

R. W. Sir and Brother :

I have the honor and the pleasure of hereby transmitting, in obedience to the directions to me therein, the following copy of resolutions unanimously adopted by this Grand Lodge at its annual communication of the 19th, 20th and 21st instant, with the request that you lay the same before your Grand Lodge for its information in the premises, to-wit :

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by this Grand Lodge at its fourth annual communication, held on the 17th, 18th and 19th of January, A. D. 1881, declaring that all Masonic relations and intercourse had ceased and determined between this Grand Lodge and the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Missouri, and interdicting and forbidding all Masonic intercourse between the Masons of this jurisdiction and that of the Grand Lodge of Missouri be and the same are hereby rescinded.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be and he is hereby authorized and requested to cause proper proclamation to be made of the adoption of these resolutions, and the Grand Secretary is hereby directed to transmit a copy of the same to the M. W. Grand Lodge of Missouri and to all other Grand Lodges in correspondence with this Grand Lodge, and that he also furnish a copy thereof to each of the subordinate lodges of this jurisdiction.

Fraternally yours,

DAVID J. MILLER,
Grand Secretary.

Thus has terminated an unfortunate difficulty. I think Bro. Vincil should now call upon all to sing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

FRATERNAL COURTESIES.

Bro. Charles F. Stansbury, our representative near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia, died during the year. I have, upon the recommendation of the Grand Master of that jurisdiction, appointed and commissioned Bro. Edwin B. McGrotty, of Lafayette Lodge, No. 19, as the Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Illinois near the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia.

WORK AND RITUAL.

The good effect of the exemplification of the standard work of this jurisdiction at our last annual communication has been very apparent, both from my own obser-

vation, which has been very extensive, and from reports as they have come from different parts of the State. Never, I venture to say, in the past twenty years, perhaps not in the history of this Grand Lodge, have the brethren shown such a desire to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the work and ritual of the several degrees. Too much praise cannot be awarded the "Board of Grand Examiners" for their zeal and faithfulness in their work at the different meetings appointed.

On the 28th of November I issued the following circular letter to the several lodges of this jurisdiction:

GRAND EAST GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. & A. MASONS. }
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER,
SALEM, November 28, 1881. }

To the Most Worshipful Masters and Brethren of all Regular Lodges of A. F. & A. Masons of Illinois:

BRETHREN: In order to carry out the provisions of the Grand Lodge Constitution, Art. XV., which requires the Grand Master to "provide for thorough instruction in the work and Lectures already established by this Grand Lodge," I have appointed a "Board of Grand Examiners," consisting of the following brethren: Edward Cook, A. T. Darrah, M. D. Chamberlin, W. B. Grimes and J. H. Fawcett, and after advising with said Board, have ordered meetings as follows:

Duquoin, January 17, 18 and 19.

Edwardsville, January 31, February 1 and 2.

Effingham, February 14, 15 and 16.

Jacksonville, February 28, March 1 and 2.

Ottawa, March 7, 8 and 9.

The object of these meetings is to enable Masters and other officers of the lodges of this Grand Jurisdiction, as far as possible, to witness a full exemplification of the work and Lectures, as adopted by the Grand Lodge. The meetings will convene at 9 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, and there will be three (3) sessions each day—forenoon, afternoon and evening.

Relying upon the desire of the officers of constituent lodges to obtain the work, I have called these meetings, and I trust that each locality will be fully represented, and hope the brethren will come determined and prepared to study and work, so that the most progress possible will be made. And I confidently expect that the brethren in each place designated will see to it that ample accommodations are made, so as to insure complete success.

Yours very fraternally,

WILLIAM H. SCOTT,
Grand Master.

Attest:

LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

These schools were well attended by the officers and brethren of the several lodges in the vicinity where they were held, and quite an interest was manifested upon the part of all present, and a commendable zeal exhibited by the members of the Board in order that the standard work of this jurisdiction might be learned; and I would recommend the further continuance of these schools of instruction for the dissemination of the work. The most harmonious relations have existed between the Grand Master and every member of the Board, as also with the Assistant Grand Lecturers.

CHANGE OF NAME.

On the 26th day of October, A. D. 1881, I received a petition from D. A. Cashman Lodge, No. 686, praying for a change of name. Said petition was presented and urged by Bros. G. A. Douglass and J. H. Frees and others. Said petition was presented to the Grand Lodge at its last session. Committee on Petitions returned the papers to the Grand Lodge without recommendation, and the Grand Lodge took no action in the case. On the 28th of October, 1881, I authorized the change of name of D. A. Cashman Lodge, No. 686, and at the same time gave my proxy to Worshipful Bro. T. T. Gurney to act in concert with the lodge in selecting a name which would be acceptable to the lodge. Accordingly the lodge selected the name of Garfield Lodge, No. 686, which was approved by the Wor. Bro. who represented me.

On the 7th of February I authorized the change of the name of J. L. Anderson Lodge, No. 318, located at Augusta, Illinois, to that of Augusta Lodge, No. 318.

CHANGE OF LOCATION.

All the conditions of the law having been complied with, on the _____, Hutton Lodge, No. 698, was permitted to change its location from Hutton to Diona. This had been referred to the Grand Master, with power to act when furnished proof.

On the 5th of September I authorized the change of location of Center Star Lodge, No. 651, from Mackville to Atwood, a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles, consent having been previously obtained from the lodge affected by said removal.

DISPENSATIONS AND NEW LODGES.

A petition was presented by a constitutional number of Master Masons from Central, Sangamon county, for a dispensation to open a lodge at said locality, at the last session of the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Master was requested to issue the same.

Accordingly, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1881, I issued a dispensation for a new lodge at Cantral, to be named A. D. Van Meter Lodge.

First Wor. Master, Lewis Dorlan.

First Sen. Warden, W. T. Vandagriff.

First Jun. Warden, J. J. Stevens.

On the 30th day of December, 1881, I issued a dispensation for a new lodge at Crete, in Will county, to be named Crete Lodge.

First Master, W. H. Nevens.

First Sen. Warden, Henry Cole.

First Jun. Warden, John Baker.

I also issued a dispensation for a new lodge at Sullivan, in the county of Moultrie, to be named Sullivan Lodge. ♀

First Master, Peter Cofer.

First Sen. Warden, George Mayer.

First Jun. Warden, J. H. Dunscomb.

These dispensations have been granted at the recommendation of the D. D. G. Masters, Bros. Van Doren and Tenney, who represented that they believed the brethren at each locality would build up good, healthy lodges that would be an honor to Masonry in the State.

They will ask for charters at this session.

I have had some twenty applications, beside the above, for new lodges, but viewing their increase as I do, I have refused the prayer of the petitioners. You may say that the Grand Master is not wiser, nor more familiar with the locality, nor better able to judge of the necessity for the establishment of a lodge at the place proposed, than the Master, Wardens and brethren of the three lodges who recommend the petitioners. Yet I do know that such recommendations have been given with little thought and perhaps less care. To instance, three lodges in the city of Chicago recommended a petition for the formation of a *French lodge* in the city, when the city has already more lodges than should exist, saying nothing about the *propriety* or *lawfulness* of forming such a lodge. Masonry knows no distinction in race, hence I do not believe that lodges should be formed making those distinctions.

I also received a communication from a lodge in the city of Chicago wishing to know if they would receive a certain number of petitions from colored men, *initiate*, *pass* and *raise* them, if I would *relieve* them of them by granting them a petition to

form a new lodge. I replied that under no consideration would I consent and be party to such an arrangement, for I considered it antagonistic to the main principles on which our institution was founded—its universal law of brotherhood.

I have cited these cases to urge upon the lodges the importance of *considering well*, and know that it is for the welfare of Masonry before they give their consent and recommendation to the formation of a new lodge in their midst.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

At the last session of the Grand Lodge a charter was granted Sibley Lodge, No. 761.

On the 13th of October I issued my proxy to Bro. E. A. Barringer to constitute Sibley Lodge, No. 761. The lodge was duly constituted, and is to-day one of the best working lodges in the State.

Belle Flower Lodge, No. 760, was constituted by John H. Tyler, on the 5th of November. Quite a pleasant time was experienced. On the 13th day of June I issued my proxy to Wor. Bro. Daniel Dustin to dedicate the new hall at Malta. I am informed by the Wor. Bro. who represented me that it was an event in which much interest was manifested in the ceremonies of the occasion.

DISPENSATION RENEWED.

Believing it to be for the best interests of Masonry,* I did on the ———— again renew the dispensation of New Liberty Lodge, conceiving that it would work quite a *hardship* if not a *wrong* to the brethren of that vicinity to refuse to do so. I trust their work will pass the square of the committee on lodges U. D., and that they may be voted a charter at this session of the Grand Lodge.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The questions answered and decisions made during the year will amount to several hundred in number, as they have arisen in the constituent lodges. Whether they have always given satisfaction I do not know, but in all my decisions I have endeavored to conform strictly to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, and act honestly and to the best of my ability, that peace and harmony might prevail.

Many of these questions would have found answers by reference to the Grand Lodge By-Laws and the decisions of the Grand Masters since the adoption of the present code of By-Laws.

I have deemed it best not to report any considerable number of my rulings, believing it best not to embarrass any successor of mine with them. Out of the entire number I submit only the following:

1. An applicant for the degrees must have been a resident of the State twelve months, and of the territorial jurisdiction of the lodge to which he applies six months; and if it shall be ascertained *after the election* of an applicant that he was *disqualified by lack of residence*, the petition, with the fee, shall be returned without further action.

2. The Worshipful Master may grant a committee appointed under Sec. 2, Art. 13, part second, more time, if requested by the committee.

3. An affiliate in good standing may be elected an honorary member of a lodge *other than his own*. His own lodge may elect him a life member exempt from lodge dues.

4. A lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction cannot release territorial jurisdiction of its Masonic material to a lodge of another grand jurisdiction, so that the latter can work it up as its own. It may do the work by proper request or consent, but the material must pass the ballot in the lodge having jurisdiction, and the membership is with the same.

5. A Master Mason having properly petitioned a lodge for affiliation and duly elected to membership therein, but failing or neglecting to sign the by-laws of the lodge, does not work a forfeiture of membership, but is subject to dues to the lodge, and the lodge should pay Grand Lodge dues on him.

In the exercise of my prerogatives as Grand Master I have endeavored to quiet dissension, and harmonize discordant elements, by using the facts presented to me to meet the emergency of each case.

And here let me say, that the correspondence of the Grand Master's office, involving questions and answers in the settlement of questions in dispute and explanations of the laws of the Fraternity, is increasing every day. I have been called upon almost daily to decide mooted questions of Masonic law, but I feel constrained to say that the vast majority of the questions submitted to me for consideration were too simple to be noted for the approval of the Grand Lodge.

And here I desire to impress upon the Masters of lodges the duty they owe to the lodge which promoted them of familiarizing themselves with the by-laws of their own grand jurisdiction. No brother should ever aspire to occupy the east of his lodge who is not willing to study and make himself thoroughly familiar with Masonic law, as by so doing he can only make himself a successful Master, and entitled to the confidence of his brethren. If such was the case it would relieve the Grand Master of a great amount of unnecessary work. I have learned of some Masters who have not so much as seen a copy of our Grand Lodge Constitution and By-Laws.

It is to this neglect, a great deal, that Grand Masters are constantly requested to answer the most simple questions on Masonic law, and that, too, some twenty times during the year the same question. If this could be remedied, it would give to the Grand Master more time to devote to visitation among the lodges and labor for the interests of the Fraternity.

DORMANT LODGES—CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

Sometime in March, 1882, I was informed that Marysville Lodge, No. 407, was in a dormant condition, and failing to show cause, as required, why its charter should not be arrested, on the 12th day of April I issued an order of arrest, and directed R. W. Bro. A. V. Van Doren, District Deputy Grand Master of the 16th District, to close up the affairs of the lodge. Its charter and effects are now in the hands of the Grand Secretary.

May 13, 1881, I received information that Reclamation Lodge, No. 54, was unable to get a quorum to transact business, and was otherwise in an unenviable condition. I appointed Bro. B. Mendenhall, who investigated its affairs, and the lodge was found to be in a condition which reflected great disgrace upon our noble institution. I therefore directed Bro. Mendenhall to take up its charter and close up the affairs of the lodge. My instructions were fully carried out, and its charter is now in the possession of the Grand Secretary.

Just after the close of the Grand Lodge I received information that Cold Spring Lodge had held no meetings for nearly if not quite a year; that they were unable to sustain a lodge, and that the interests of Masonry would be enhanced by taking up its charter. I therefore called the attention of R. W. Bro. Wm. T. Vandever to said lodge, and requested him to investigate the matter, and if as reported to me to arrest the charter and close up the affairs of the lodge. He made the following report:

“The lodge is situated at Cold Spring, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from railway station at Lakewood. Cold Spring has 25 inhabitants, no post-office. The lodge-room is over a church. No meeting since last spring. It has 19 members, but little material for a lodge.”

The forming of a lodge in such a place was a mistake. It tends to cheapen Masonry and degrade her principles. I directed Bro. Vandever to arrest its charter under the provisions of the law in such cases provided. In pursuance of this order the lodge was closed on the 27th day of July last, and its effects are in the hands of the Grand Secretary.

Having received information that Mosaic Lodge was practically dormant and had been for some time, I directed R. W. Bro. J. H. C. Dill, Deputy Grand Master of the 15th District, to make due inquiry into their condition, and if unable to sus-

tain the lodge, and their condition was as represented, to take charge of their effects as provided by law. Accordingly Bro. Dill visited them and found them even worse than reported to me, and he submitted the following report :

“The three Great Lights, Jewels, Seal, Charts, Records, Books and Papers I shipped by express to the Grand Secretary.

“The chairs, stands, lamps, stove, spittoons and matting I turned over to a creditor of the lodge for rent of hall, and took his receipt. Some of the brethren paid their dues to the Secretary before I took formal possession. This money I paid over also to said creditor, which, with the above named furniture, was taken in full satisfaction for his claim.

“This lodge was a shame and a disgrace to the institution, and should have been wiped out years ago.

“Hoping my action in this matter will meet your approval, I am,

“Fraternally yours,

“J. H. C. DILL,

“D. D. G. M. 15th District.”

I recommend that these charters be declared forfeited.

Sometime in the month of May last I received information that Towanda Lodge, No. 542, had held no election for officers, and that they had no meetings for months, and no probability of holding one in the early future, as most of the brethren resided in the country, and it appeared impossible to secure a constitutional quorum for its meetings. I ordered the District Deputy, Bro. Dill, to visit them and report their true condition. Accordingly on the 1st of June last Bro. Dill met the brethren and learned that they had had no meetings for more than a year, and that they had not paid their Grand Lodge dues for 1880. They had a good hall, and were composed of good men, and were desirous of living, a membership of twenty, and a good prospect of work ahead. The best of feeling prevailed among the brethren.

Believing it to be for the best interests of Masonry, I gave them a new lease of life, by granting them a dispensation to hold an election for officers and install the same. Accordingly, Bro. Dill installed the officers elect July 28th, and on the following evening, with the assistance of some of the brethren from Lexington, conferred the third degree. May God speed them as a lodge in their efforts to disseminate light and knowledge.

On the 3d day of August I received a complaint that Dubois Lodge, No. 624, had held but one meeting since December last, and that they were unable to confer the degrees in anything like a proper manner, and that a petition, with the accompanying fee, was and had been in the hands of some of the brethren for months, and that no action had been taken on petition, and non-resident members living in the

country had ridden to town as many as three times, and could not find the Master or get a sufficient number together to open the lodge. I therefore requested R. W. Bro. E. C. Pace, D. D. G. M. 28th District, to make due inquiry into their condition, and cause them to show cause why their charter should not be arrested.

The District Deputy Grand Master reports that, in the discretionary power conferred on him by me, having found the lodge in even a worse condition than represented, he had advised them to surrender their charter, which was done. The charter, jewels, &c., are in the hands of the Grand Secretary.

I recommend that it be stricken from the register.

RESIGNATION.

R. W. Bro. A. V. Van Doren, District Deputy Grand Master, having removed out of the State, resigned on the 1st day of August, and R. W. Bro. John P. Norvell, of Danville, was appointed in his stead.

CHARTER RESTORED.

Acting upon the recommendation of the Grand Lodge, and believing that it would be for the best interests of Masonry, I did, on the 17th day of August, restore the charter of Laclede Lodge, No. 601, and gave them permission to work. I visited them, and convened their lodge and held election and installed the officers elect.

DISCIPLINE.

In September, 1881, complaint was made against the action of the Worshipful Master of Scottville Lodge, No. 426, in initiating a candidate after objections were lodged with the Master. I appointed Bro. John Tunnell chairman of a committee to investigate the matter. On the 16th day of November Brother Tunnell sent me the following report :

Wm. H. Scott, Grand Master :

Your committee appointed to investigate complaint against the Worshipful Master of Scottville Lodge, No. 426, would respectfully report that we have this day held said investigation, and in reference to the charge of initiating a candidate after objections were lodged with him, we have in evidence that the candidate, in reference to whose initiation the complaint is made, was elected on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1880, and objections entered against his initiation on the 28th day of August, 1880.

Thus the matter rested until the 10th day of September, A. D. 1881, when

objections were again entered against his initiation by a member of the lodge, and we find that on the same day the objections were entered the candidate was initiated by the Worshipful Master of said lodge.

We further find that the Worshipful Master of said lodge held the opinion that the brother's objection expired by limitation at the end of the year, and that after the lapse of that time it could not be renewed, and therefore did not act as a bar to the initiation of the candidate.

The chairman further reports, that I find the feeling almost universal among the brethren of the lodge that the complainant in the case is actuated by feelings of *hostility* to the lodge and brethren, having withdrawn from the attendance of its meetings, with the repeated declaration that he would have nothing more to do with the lodge except to pay his dues. The candidate, I find, stands high in the community, not a stain or suspicion resting on his character that I could hear of. Your committee furnish the plain facts as brought out in the investigation, and defer the matter to your superior judgment in matters of Masonic law.

Believing the Master to be wrong in initiating the candidate over the second objection of the brother, although he was under the conviction that when the year expired it was not subject to renewal, I ordered the chairman of the committee to administer a reprimand to the Master, which was done, and believing it to be for the best interests of Masonry, I *permitted* the *objections* to be subject to Sec. 3, Art. 16, part second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, applicable to the advancement of a brother to the second or third degree. The brother was accordingly, by a unanimous vote of the lodge, after all the resident members had been duly notified to attend, raised to the degree of Master Mason.

PLEIADES LODGE, NO. 478.

In April last charges were preferred against a brother of this lodge. The brother admitted the validity of the charges, confessed his guilt, and requested the lodge to be as merciful as possible. The trial was had in April, and resulted in a verdict of "not guilty."

Upon an examination of the papers forwarded to me by the W. M., I was convinced that the lodge had erred in its findings. I therefore issued an order setting aside the verdict and ordered a new trial. On the 28th of April I forwarded the papers in the case to R. W. Bro. Daniel J. Avery, D. D. G. M. of the district, who in compliance with my order duly notified the lodge of my action in the case, ordered a new trial to take place on the 18th of May, which second investigation resulted in finding the brother guilty, and due punishment followed. This second investigation developed the idea that some of the brethren regarded it as no *Masonic crime* to defraud an employer, if said employer was not a Mason. Our District Deputy very properly condemned in emphatic language such a Masonic heresy. Brethren, the teachings of Masonry from the time we first trod the ground floor of our temple in-

culcate the principles of *truth, honesty, and fair dealing* with all mankind, and if ever we lose sight of these heaven-born principles, our grand old Mystic Temple will be hurled into a heap of unsightly ruins.

WINDSOR LODGE, NO. 322.

June last I received information that the above lodge had tried a brother for an offense, found him guilty, but declined to inflict any penalty. I immediately ordered the lodge to reconsider its action, which was done, and the penalty of suspension was inflicted.

HALLS DEDICATED AND CORNER-STONES LAID.

On the 21st day of December, 1881, I dedicated the new and commodious hall at Elgin, in the presence of a large company of invited guests, including the ladies, to the uses and offices of the institution in ample form, with the prescribed ceremonies. Great credit is due to the ladies of Elgin for the appropriate and elegant music rendered upon the occasion.

Bro. Munn, the Grand Secretary, delivered an appropriate address.

Bros. Gurney and Cregier contributed largely to render the occasion a most agreeable one. After the dedicatory ceremonies were over we were conducted to one of the finest banquets that it has ever been my fortune to be seated at.

By invitation of Macomb Lodge, No. 17, at Macomb, I dedicated to the purposes of Masonry their new and elegant hall, which was done on the evening of the 27th of June, in accordance with our ancient usages and customs. The pleasure of the occasion was very much enhanced by the efficient help rendered by our Worthy Bro. Eads, the Master, and also the presence and assistance of the brethren from sister lodges, who, with the resident brethren, contributed largely in rendering it a complete success. The Craft at Macomb are to be congratulated upon having so pleasant and beautiful a home. May she, as in the past, inculcate the true principles of Masonry, and long may peace, harmony and prosperity abide within her beautiful walls. Many thanks are due the brethren of Macomb for the many courtesies shown your Grand Master upon the occasion, and especially Bro. Eads and his estimable wife for their kind hospitality.

On the 5th day of August I received an invitation to dedicate the new hall at Jerseyville, in Jersey county. Accordingly, on the 8th of September, I dedicated their new hall to the principles of Masonry, virtue and universal benevolence.

This lodge is to be commended for the fine taste displayed in arranging and furnishing their beautiful home, and congratulated on its future prospects. This

lodge is composed of as good material as can be found anywhere, good and true men. Long may she exist to disseminate the principles of morality and brotherly love. The ladies evinced their love for the Fraternity by honoring us with their presence and doing all in their power to make the occasion an enjoyable one, and I feel justified in saying that the verdict of all was that the ladies of Jerseyville are hard to equal and cannot be excelled upon an occasion of this kind. Thanks are due sister lodges for assistance rendered.

A special communication of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois was held in the city of Peoria on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1882, A. L. 5882, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple in the course of erection in the city of Peoria.

The Occasional Grand Lodge was opened in the Masonic Hall of Temple Lodge, No. 46, at two o'clock p. m., in ample form, and after announcing the purpose of the Special Communication, under an escort of Peoria Commandery, accompanied by thousands of the Craft, we proceeded to the designated place and laid the foundation stone of the new Masonic Temple with the ceremonies of the Craft, and then listened to an able address from our Grand Orator, R. W. Bro. Owen Scott.

This was an occasion of great interest; above ten thousand Masons were in the procession from different parts of the State, and the princely preparation and hospitality of the brethren of Peoria is worthy of all imitation and our hearty commendation. And may each one of us who were present ever remember that we have "in turn laid the corner-stone of the Temple of his life, and that it rests with him to make it fair and beautiful."

On the 10th day of August I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge in the city of Decatur, at the request of Macon Lodge, No. 8, and laid the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple to be erected in the city of Decatur, with appropriate ceremonies. Your Grand Master delivered an address at the close of the ceremonies to a large and an appreciative audience of ladies and gentlemen.

In the evening a grand banquet was furnished by the brethren and their wives, at which 990 guests were seated. Suitable toasts were read by the toast master of the evening, and quite nobly responded to by the brethren.

All went away with the most fraternal feelings, resolving to be better men and better Masons, and will long remember their Masonic brethren and citizens of Decatur, who apparently vied with each other in rendering it a most pleasant occasion.

The Deputy Grand Master, Grand Secretary, and R. W. Bros. Darrah, Tenney and Moore were present and rendered valuable assistance. Such public Masonic occasions will result in creating a good feeling among the brethren and stimulate to greater efforts and more exalted deeds of usefulness.

The Fraternity have on this and other occasions during the year been greatly indebted to the ladies for their presence and kind assistance at our festivities.

On the 11th of September I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge in the city of Chicago at the request of the "Board of Commissioners of Cook county," and laid the corner-stone of the new infirmary to be erected in the city of Chicago with appropriate ceremonies. Quite a large number of spectators witnessed the ceremonies. I desire here to return my thanks to Wor. Bro. Duvall for his indefatigable efforts upon the occasion, and also to Oriental Consistory for courtesies received.

In accordance with an invitation received from the School Board of the City of Centralia, I convened an Occasional Grand Lodge at the Library Hall in that city, on Tuesday, September 26th, accompanied by Centralia Lodge, No. 201, and other sister lodges, with Cyrene Commandery of Knights Templar as escort. The procession moved to the school house grounds, on Lee street, where the corner-stone was laid in ample form, a very large number of spectators witnessing the ceremonies. Hon. Charles T. Strattan delivered a very eloquent address upon the cause of public education. After the closing ceremonies the visiting Masons, with their families, repaired to the Masonic Hall, where a bountiful dinner was partaken of by all present. The occasion was one of rare pleasure to all participating. The after-dinner talks were numerous, felicitous, and sparkling with wit and thought. The duties of Master of Ceremonies were performed in a most acceptable manner by D. D. G. M. Hiram W. Hubbard. Impressions were made for good, and pleasant memories will go with many from that festive board to life's latest hour. Brothers Browning, Pace and Patton were present, and added much to the interest of the occasion.

VISITATIONS.

On the 13th day of October, A. D. 1881, I visited the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and was introduced and received with all the honors due the station of the Grand Master, and as on former occasions we received from them all the privileges due our Masonic rank. The brethren truly spared no pains to make our visit among them pleasant, and we can assure them that their efforts were duly appreciated by us, and the warm greetings of individual members, and especially their genial and prince of Secretaries, Bro. Vincil, will ever be remembered by us. May peace, prosperity and harmony ever abide with our sister Grand Lodge of Missouri.

On the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1882, I had the pleasure of meeting with the brethren of Indiana at their Sixty-fourth Annual Communication, held in Indianapolis, and in company with M. W. Wm. H. Meffert, Grand Master of Masons of Kentucky, was introduced by Past Grand Master Robt. VanValzah to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge, and received from them assurances of a hearty welcome to all the privileges of the session.

I have no language at my command to express my feelings for those brethren of Indiana who so royally entertained your Grand Master during his stay among them. They received us with that large-hearted kindness only known and practiced by those of the Mystic Tie who have a high regard for the teachings and honor of the

Craft. These visits are not only pleasant, but tend to the strengthening of the Masonic ties that bind us into one common brotherhood. We were promised and hope to see here on this, our Annual Communication, quite a number of our Indiana and Missouri craftsmen, and should they favor us with their presence, let us do all in our power to make their visit pleasant while among us.

I have officially visited many of the lodges, installing their officers and addressing the members upon the principles of our noble Craft. In this work I have been sustained and accompanied quite frequently by our Worthy Grand Secretary. In every case most of the officers of the lodges and many of the brethren were assembled to greet the Grand Master. I found very generally the utmost harmony prevailing, and from the cordial receptions extended to us and from the apparent pleasure received by the brethren, I am confident that these visits have been productive of much good, and would recommend that these visitations upon the part of the Grand Master be encouraged, even if it should cost an outlay of a few hundred dollars, thereby giving the opportunity for the brethren of the several lodges to become acquainted with the officers of the Grand Lodge. For myself I can say that, notwithstanding it has been a severe tax upon my physical strength, it has also been a source of great pleasure and gratification. Some of the happiest moments of my life have been during these visitations, and will ever abide in my memory as bright spots in life's journey.

I want to refer to just one thing, and that is when I visited Litchfield Lodge. You are aware to-day I am weak in bodily strength, and perhaps weak in intellect, but let that pass. While in visiting lodge after lodge, and up night after night, this weary frame became exhausted and fell upon their platform; but to see the interest manifested in the eye as it kindled there in the countenance, to see these brethren with warm hearts and fraternal hands administering to the wants of your humble Grand Master, was one of the grandest events in my Masonic life, and had it pleased the Grand Master above to have taken me from that room to the Grand Lodge, I do not believe I should have passed away from them with a single regret. May God bless the members of Litchfield Lodge.

I cannot omit in this connection the brilliant reception given to me as Grand Master by Metropolis Lodge, No. 91, the lodge of which I have been a member for nearly thirty years. Our thanks are due to the brethren and their wives for a most delightful evening. I shall always esteem it as one of the pleasantest events in my Masonic life.

In addition to the official visits already noticed, I have responded to many invitations to be present at and conduct the funeral ceremonies of deceased brethren, and have always been present whenever it was possible for me to do so.

On the 24th of June last I had the pleasure of meeting with and addressing thousands of the brethren and their families at Iroquois, and I take this opportunity to thank the brethren for the many courtesies extended and their respectful attention.

DUPLICATE CHARTER.

On the 15th day of October, A. D. 1881, I issued a duplicate charter to Industry Lodge, No. 327, the original being either lost or stolen.

On the 19th of October I directed that an order be drawn on the Treasurer, as voted by the Grand Lodge, for the sum of \$1000.00 for the relief of Michigan sufferers, which has been duly acknowledged. Also for \$50.00 for the benefit of Wm. Rouns-ville's widow.

My opinion has been asked in regard to the right of Masonic lodges to appear in public processions on Decoration Day and Fourth of July. I have always maintained that Masons, in an organized capacity, should not thrust themselves before the public; and have informed the brethren, unless there was Masonic work to be done, and they had been invited by the proper authorities to attend to it, their proper place was in the lodge room.

While Masons should not, as individuals, be indifferent to the weal or woe of their country, but should love their country and be loyal to its constitution and laws, yet the institution should guard against parade and show. Rather let us in secret learn our duty to God and our fellow-man, then, when the "sound of the funeral bell shall call us, we may be prepared for *outward worth and work.*"

JURISDICTION OF LODGES.

This has been a long, troublesome and vexatious question. I am aware that I differ in my opinion upon this subject with able jurists, but I wish to enter my protest to the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction. It is fraught with much inconvenience, trouble, and, to my mind, injustice. If rejection were proof that a candidate was an unworthy man and could not reform, it might be well. But the candidate may have been in every way worthy of admission, and twenty-five out of twenty-six members present may have voted for him, but one black ball was cast against his admission, and hence rejected, and perpetual jurisdiction obtained over him for all time to come. I submit, is this in accordance with the principles of justice? It is a well known fact that many candidates for the mysteries of Masonry, "who were *worthy and well* qualified" to be made Masons, have been rejected. They have removed to other parts, perhaps several hundred miles away, and after a lapse of five or ten years, "still entertaining a favorable opinion of Masonry," desire to petition the lodge where they now reside. But *one* man, ten years previous, opposed his being made a Mason, and now the consent of that lodge must be obtained, though it may have no knowledge of his present character. Some whom I know personally have been rejected and afterwards admitted, who have done much to advance the interests of our Craft, and are to-day burning lights in this Grand Jurisdiction. I believe the law, if it is a law, is wrong in principle and does not work well in practice. At least that is my official experience.

There is another phase of lodge jurisdiction I wish to present. It is this: In some quarters there is an impression that territory is assigned for *pecuniary benefit only*.

A lodge invades the jurisdiction of a sister lodge, and the only difficulty appears to be the *fee* that has been collected. The Grand Master is written to and the question asked, How can we compel the offending lodge to pay the fee collected, or a *part* of it? In my opinion this principle is wrong. We should not, as lodges, be influenced by mercenary motives any more than individuals. Let us be more particular as to lodge courtesy, and the *soundness* of the *material* used in our mystic temple, and less as to who *uses* the material. A *good* Mason is a benefit to the Craft at large, no matter where initiated, and a bad one is a disgrace wherever he belongs.

In concluding this already too extended report, I desire to acknowledge my obligations to our worthy and efficient Grand Secretary for the assistance he has rendered me, and the promptness with which he has attended to the business of this Grand Jurisdiction, and also for his willingness to accompany your Grand Master in many of his official visits. To Wor. Bros. Gurney, Robbins, Cregier and the District Deputies I would also return my thanks for the counsel and advice so freely given whenever requested; and with such advisers the Grand Master need not materially err in the discharge of his duties.

I have to report the sum of \$524.75 received by me from the various sources, and the sum of \$462.25 expended, a detailed account of which is in the hands of the Grand Secretary.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

MARSEILLES LODGE, NO. 417.

The above was placed in the hands of the printer, for publication, about the first of September. Since that time I placed in the hands of R. W. Bro. W. T. Mason, of the 9th District, a complaint against the Worshipful Master of Marseilles Lodge, No. 417, for initiating a candidate over the objections of a brother lodged with the Master. The investigation resulted in finding the Master not guilty as complained of, and the complainant guilty of misrepresentations. Charges were preferred against the complainant for immoral and unmasonic conduct, as the result of said trial.

JOPPA LODGE, NO. 706.

Complaint was made to me that the Worshipful Master of Joppa Lodge, No. 706, had called a special meeting of his lodge without giving due notice to the members thereof, and spread the ballot, and elected a candidate who had been duly rejected but a few evenings before. I ordered the Master to cause a certified copy of the proceedings in the case to be forwarded to me. The order being totally disregarded, I ordered the District Deputy to investigate the matter.

NEW COLUMBIA LODGE, NO. 336.

Complaint was filed with me against a brother of New Columbia Lodge, No. 336, that he was charged with having carnal, illicit intercourse with a brother Master Mason's wife, and the matter was creating quite a scandal, and likely to come into the courts, and no steps being taken, I ordered charges to be preferred, which was done, trial had, and the brother acquitted. An appeal was taken, but as it was too late to come before this session of the Grand Lodge—the time specified in our Grand Lodge By-Laws for the appeal to be filed with the Grand Secretary could not intervene—for good cause to me shown, by the record of the proceedings in the case forwarded to me, I deemed it right and proper to set aside the trial, and order a new trial in the case. Accordingly, I forwarded the papers in the case to the R. W. District Deputy Grand Master of the 30th District, and directed him to proceed with the trial at as early a date as possible.

In the proceedings in this case it appeared to your Grand Master that the action of the lodge, and the decision rendered, had been reached through the casting out and disregarding of evidence through mere technicalities.

I have been taught, as a Mason, that "*truth* was a divine attribute," and that to reach the truth was the *great* and the ONLY OBJECT of a MASONIC TRIAL, and hence, in all Masonic trials, no advantage should be permitted to be taken through technicalities, that justice may not be reached and a correct judgment rendered. Masonic trials, I conceive, should be conducted in the simplest and least technical method that will preserve both the rights of the accused and also the Institution, so that the lodge may reach a thorough knowledge of all the facts in the case.

The District Deputy informs me that he cannot attend to the matter until after the session of the Grand Lodge.

The case is presented so that the Grand Lodge may give such direction and take such action as in her judgment seemeth good, that the rights of all may be protected.

The Grand Secretary calling my attention to what appeared to him to be a discrepancy in the statements and accounts of our former Grand Secretary, (John F. Burrill), I immediately requested the Finance Committee to repair to the office of the Grand Secretary and make a thorough investigation of his receipts and disbursements, and report to me. It was accordingly done, and being satisfied from the report made, I deemed it advisable to empower R. W. Bro. J. C. Smith to take such steps, with the least outlay practicable to the Grand Lodge, to bring the offender or defaulter before this session of the Grand Lodge, for such action as the Grand Lodge may see fit in its wisdom to take. It appears to have occurred by not entering accounts in books and withholding the returns. Briefly stated it is as follows:

Not found in cash book, or printed proceedings.....	\$3,871 75
Injected into proceedings, not in cash book.....	3,871 75
In 1878, amount of.....	\$ 533 50
In 1879, amount of.....	2,995 00
In 1880, amount of.....	4,101 75
In 1881, amount of.....	113 25
<hr/>	
Total deficiency.....	\$7,743 50

A full report will be presented by the Finance Committee.

Thus terminates my official relation with you, my brethren. Whilst my labors have been arduous and unremitting, I confess to a feeling of regret that the time is so close at hand when the pleasant relations that have existed between myself and the officers and representatives of the Grand Lodge, and the members of the several constituent lodges with whom I have had official intercourse during the last two years is to cease forever. Where I have erred in judgment in any matters submitted to me for decision, all I ask is the exercise of that *noble charity* that lies at the foundation of Freemasonry; that charity which is the center of all the virtues, the life of all the graces of religion; written by the Spirit of GOD upon the heart of man in every land.

One year ago I was made the recipient of the highest honor that my brethren could bestow upon me by re-electing me to the position of Grand Master of Masons of Illinois. In all my private as well as official acts I have endeavored to prove myself worthy of the regard you have so signally bestowed upon me. Errors, doubtless, have been committed, but to the best of my ability have I endeavored to perform the duties as your Grand Master, protecting alike the interest of each and all.

And now, my brethren, I resign unto your hands the emblem of my office and restore to you the great trust you have committed to me for the past two years.

If, in the administration of the affairs of this Grand Jurisdiction, I have acted so as to receive your approval and merit a place in your affections, my highest ambition has been fully met, and be assured that I have, and always shall fully appreciate the distinguished honor that you, my brethren, have conferred upon me by electing and then re-electing me to a position of so great responsibility. In retiring from this position and resuming my place among you, rest assured that my zeal for the Institution of Freemasonry and my love for her heaven-born principles will not abate, but I shall continue, as far as my feeble efforts will permit, to be a co-worker in the cause dear to all our hearts. •

Freemasonry is well worthy of the esteem and confidence of this advanced age, as it is in perfect harmony with the developments of the 19th century. Its tendency is to develop a nobler manhood by teaching us to live *pure* and holy lives and ever to be actuated by the principles of faith in GOD, hope in immortality and charity to all mankind

And now, my brethren, in the consideration of any business which may come before you keep constantly in view the welfare and advancement of the great cause in which we are workers, observing the designs drawn upon our great trestleboard by more than human hands, and being guided by Him who ruleth in the hearts of the children of men, may He direct you to such counsels as shall result in perpetuating the peace and prosperity of this Grand Jurisdiction.

Again I thank you *one* and *all* for the high honor conferred upon me, the many kind courtesies extended to me, and trust that my feeble efforts for the welfare of Masonry may meet with your approval.

WILLIAM H. SCOTT,
Grand Master.

M. W. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier, in introducing the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi, said :

"I desire to avail myself of the honor as the representative of the Grand Lodge of Mississippi near this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, to present to you Most Worshipful Fredric Speed, the Grand Master of Mississippi. Coming from a sister jurisdiction that knows well of the warm breath of Fraternity, he can speak for himself. I present him to you, sir, as the representative of that State."

After a cordial greeting by the M. W. Grand Master, and the usual grand honors, Grand Master Speed replied :

Most Worshipful Brother, and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois :

An accidental visit to the city of Chicago enables me to enjoy the pleasure of a visit to this Grand Lodge. I know too well the value of its time to detain you with any extended remarks. Already bound to you with ties of iron, I have the pleasure of conveying, in behalf of the Masons of Mississippi, the whole hand of "brotherly love and affection."

INVITATION TO VISIT BOARD OF TRADE.

R. W. Bro. Egan, on behalf of the Board of Trade, extended a cordial invitation to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge to visit the sessions of the Board of Trade at any time during their stay in the city. Upon motion it was

Resolved, That the thanks of this Grand Lodge be and they are hereby tendered to the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, for the kind invitation extended to the members of this Grand Lodge through R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan.

The Grand Secretary submitted his books and accounts, and asked their reference to the Finance Committee.

The Grand Treasurer submitted his report, and requested its reference to the Finance Committee.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 : 30 o'clock P. M.

FIRST DAY—Afternoon Session.

TUESDAY, October 3d, A. L. 5882, }
2 : 30 o'clock P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor by the R. W. Deputy Grand Master ; Grand Officers and Representatives as in the morning.

ELECTION—Made Special Order.

Upon motion of R. W. Bro. James C. McMurtry, Grand Marshal, the election of Grand Officers was made the special order for 10 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

W. Bro. John W. Brown submitted the report of the Committee on Masonic Correspondence, and asked that it be printed with the proceedings. It was so ordered.

Bro. J. C. Smith read from page 112 of the Report on Correspondence, "These being the facts, and unanimity prevailing, it is our judgment that the Grand Lodge of Arizona is legally constituted and sovereign, and entitled to full fraternal recognition."

On motion, referred to Committee on Correspondence.

REPORT OF GRAND SECRETARY.

The Grand Secretary submitted his report of the business of his office during the year, which, on motion of M. W. James A. Hawley, was received and referred

to a special committee of three. The Grand Master named M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, R. W. Bros. Jacob Krohn and James C. McMurtry as said committee.

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois :

When entering upon the duties of the office of Grand Secretary one year ago, I felt that it was more from your kind partiality than from any special fitness on my part for the position, that you had been pleased to select me from the large number of good and competent brethren who had been named for the position. But I felt grateful to you for that expression of your confidence and partiality. I was aware that in former years you had been served in that capacity by brethren of marked ability and large experience, possessing gifts enabling them to wield a mighty influence both in our own and sister jurisdictions. Such an one was Harmon G. Reynolds. You had also been served by that pure and good man, O. H. Miner, whose courteous conduct and many qualities and sound business qualifications made him a popular, efficient and acceptable Grand Secretary, and a safe Grand Treasurer.

To follow such brethren, in so important an office as that of Grand Secretary, caused me to assume its duties with no little hesitancy, but I resolved to do my best ; and if my feeble efforts shall receive your approval I shall feel that I am richly rewarded.

There has been an unusual amount of work necessary to be done in the office, some of it of a very unpleasant nature ; still duty called, and I have tried to perform it to the best of my ability.

The office of Grand Secretary is the business office of the Grand Lodge, in fact the business office of the entire Masonic Fraternity of this great State. The Grand Lodge is a corporation, as much so as a National bank. The Grand Secretary should keep his books (or, I would prefer to say, THE books of the Grand Lodge) so as to show all the moneys coming into his hands as Grand Secretary and what disposition he has made of them, just as carefully as the cashier of a bank, and in my humble judgment has no more right to withhold them from the Grand Lodge or its committees than has the cashier of a bank to withhold the books of the bank from his directors or bank examiner ; and the Grand Secretary should turn over to his successor all books belonging to that office as carefully as the cashier of a bank would turn over the books of the bank to his successor.

I regret to say that there were no cash books turned over to me as Grand Secretary, in fact no book in which any cash entries were made excepting what purported to be a ledger account with the several lodges in the State, and in this book there had not been an entry made after 1879. All there was in the office to enable me to ascertain how the accounts stood between the several constituent lodges and the Grand Lodge had to be ascertained from an examination of the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge and of the annual returns of the constituent lodges made to the Grand Lodge.

From the printed proceedings could be ascertained what lodges the Grand Secretary had reported as having paid their dues. At this point in my report I desire to say: That at the close of the Grand Lodge one year ago the contract for the printing of the proceedings having been made in the city of Springfield, and the minutes of that session all having been kept by R. W. Bro. Frank Hudson, Jr., after consultation with several of the officers of the Grand Lodge, I made an arrangement with Bro. Hudson to prepare the minutes of that session and to attend to their publication, so that the minutes of that session never came into my hands until they came in the printed form, and they were not received by me in that form until well into the month of January; and in the examination of the printed proceedings of 1881, and the returns for that year, I found them substantially correct, excepting a shortage in the accounts of Bro. John F. Burrill of \$113.25.

In the examination of the printed proceedings of 1880, I found that the amount reported by the Grand Secretary as having been paid to him by the constituent lodges amounted to \$1,764.50 more than was paid by him to the Grand Treasurer; and in the examination of the returns of the constituent lodges made to the Grand Lodge, I ascertained, by endorsement made on said returns by Bro. Burrill, that he had collected from them \$2,337.25 which had not been reported in the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge, which would make the total amount collected by him in 1880, over and above the amount he had accounted for and paid over to the Grand Treasurer, \$4,101.75.

Finding that there was such a shortage in 1880, although the ledger turned over to me indicated that the accounts of the several constituent lodges had been charged with their dues and credited with the payment of the same, I felt it a duty incumbent upon me to examine said accounts carefully, and ascertain if the money had been accounted for and paid over to your Grand Treasurer. And in examining the printed proceedings of 1879, I ascertained that Bro. Burrill reported in said printed proceedings that he had received from the constituent lodges \$1,769.25 more in 1879 than he had paid over to the Grand Treasurer; and I ascertained, further, that from the returns made by the constituent lodges, and from credits given to the constituent lodges by Bro. Burrill in this ledger to which I have alluded, that he had collected the sum of \$1,225.75 from the constituent lodges which was not reported in the printed proceedings, making the amount of Bro. Burrill's shortage for 1879 \$2,995.00.

Proceeding with the examination of the books for the year 1878, we found that in the year 1878 Bro. Burrill appears to have collected \$533.50 more than was paid over to your Grand Treasurer.

Believing it to be my duty to continue this investigation to the end, I proceeded to investigate in the same manner the books and papers for the year of 1877, and am pleased to say that after a careful examination, there was only a difference of four dollars and twenty-five cents in the account. I have no doubt that a careful examination of Bro. Burrill's account, prior to that time, would show everything to be correct and satisfactory.

Having ascertained these facts, I notified the M. W. Grand Master and Bro. John C. Smith, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and requested them at their earliest convenience to visit my office and make a thorough and complete examination, that they might ascertain for themselves if what I had reported was correct. Accordingly, on the 14th and 15th days of August, the Finance Committee, consisting of Bros. John C. Smith, Gil. W. Barnard and Wm. Moore, visited the Grand Secretary's office, and proceeded with their examination until they were entirely satisfied that he was substantially correct. It was then arranged by your Finance Committee that the Grand Secretary should pack up and ship to Bro. Gil. W. Barnard, one of the Finance Committee, in Chicago, the ledger which had been turned over to your Grand Secretary, and all the returns that had been made by the constituent lodges for the years 1877, '78, '79, '80 and '81, together with three copies of the printed proceedings of each of those years, that said committee might procure the assistance of a competent accountant to make a careful examination of the same, that they might present the facts as they should find them to the Grand Lodge.

In regard to the deficiency in Bro. Burrill's account during the years 1878, 1879 and 1880, the question may be asked, how it was that the Finance Committee had failed to make this discovery. In regard to this I wish to say: that this shortage appears to occur in almost every instance where lodges had paid their dues during the session of the Grand Lodge, or in a short time after the close of the session, and it was the duty of your Finance Committee only to examine and report upon such as had paid before. It was not made the duty of your Finance Committee to visit the Grand Secretary's office after the close of the Grand Lodge, and make an examination of his accounts, to see that he had reported and paid over the money that had been paid in to him after the close of the Grand Lodge. It was their duty only to examine and audit such books, papers and accounts, as the Grand Secretary might present for their consideration, and there was consequently no way for the Finance Committee to discover discrepancies which the Grand Secretary saw fit to cover up. That being the case, and having given the matter close and careful consideration, I desire to recommend to the Grand Lodge a plan for their consideration which, I think, will enable your Finance Committee hereafter to so examine into the affairs of the Grand Secretary's office that they may know, and report to the Grand Lodge, the true condition of the Grand Secretary's accounts, and know whether he has paid over to the Grand Treasurer all moneys received by him from the constituent lodges, or not.

I have prepared, in a comprehensive form, a blank for the Grand Secretary to report the amount of moneys received by him from the different lodges, and would recommend that your Finance Committee take one of these blank forms and note after each lodge that the Grand Secretary shall report as having paid that fact; that after the close of the Grand Lodge at its annual session your Finance Committee be instructed to visit the office of the Grand Secretary, keeping their own report in their possession, by which they will know what lodges had paid their dues before the meeting of the Grand Lodge, on which the Grand Secretary had reported, and paid over

the money to the Grand Treasurer; and that they then carefully examine the Grand Secretary's books, noting the fact of all payments in their own report, and that they compare the Grand Secretary's books and papers with the returns of the lodges, that they may know that the Grand Secretary has reported all lodges that have paid; and that your Finance Committee be further authorized, at any time during the year, to visit the office of the Grand Secretary, and examine his books, and all papers and accounts in his office, to see that he has properly accounted for and paid over to the Grand Treasurer all moneys received by him belonging to the Grand Lodge.

DEFUNCT LODGES.

There appears from the books of the Grand Secretary's office to be 74 defunct lodges, and I find no books of many of the older ones, therefore presume they have been destroyed by fire. There is nothing in the office to furnish information in regard to these except what may be gathered from the printed proceedings of the Grand Lodge. Your Grand Secretary has been called upon several times during the past year for Grand Lodge dimits for brethren who claim to have been members of such extinct lodges from fifteen to twenty years ago, in which cases he has not been able, with one exception, to find such evidence as would warrant his compliance with their request.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

Finding no complete list in the office of the Grand Secretary of the charter members of the several lodges in this State, nor any book giving the dates of the issuing of the same, except as to a portion of the lodges, and excepting such information as could be found in the printed proceedings, and believing that there should be a book for that special purpose, I prepared a book for the historical record of the lodges, assigning to each sufficient space in which to copy the names of the charter members, the date of its issue, the names of the Grand Officers signing the same, with space for remarks in regard to changes or epochs in the lodge, numbering from 1 to 1,000, believing that it was desirable that we should not only have a complete record in the office of the Grand Secretary of every lodge now in existence in this State, but also a complete record of every extinct lodge that has been chartered by this Grand Lodge.

On the 29th of July, 1882, I issued a circular letter to the W. M. and Secretary of each lodge in the State, and enclosed therewith a blank, requesting them to fill said blank, giving the names of all their charter members, the date of its issue, the names of its first officers, and the names of the Grand Officers signing the same, and requesting them to carefully prepare, in as few words as possible, any changes or facts of importance in relation to their lodge, that the same might be duly recorded in the office of the Grand Secretary, and requesting them to furnish me with the facts in re-

gard to any defunct lodge that may have been located in their vicinity, giving names of charter members, date of organization, time of the surrender of the charter, and a short account of its doings.

I am pleased to say that a large majority of the lodges have complied with my request so far as furnishing data in regard to their own lodge, but only in a few cases have I received information in regard to the defunct lodges. But up to this time I have not been able to transcribe upon the book prepared for that purpose these ascertained facts, as the business in the office of the Grand Secretary preparatory to the meeting of the Grand Lodge required all the time of your Grand Secretary and his assistants.

Soon after the close of the Grand Lodge last fall, Right W. Bro. H. W. Hubbard, D. D. G. M. of the 25th District, forwarded to me the books and charter of Laclede Lodge, No. 601, but on the 10th of August I issued a duplicate charter to said lodge—the old one being defaced—and delivered it to the M. W. Grand Master. I notice that the Grand Master, in his address, informs the Grand Lodge that on the 17th day of August he restored the charter of Laclede Lodge, No. 601, and gave them a new lease of life.

R. W. Bro. Geo. H. Sampson, D. D. G. M. of the 10th District, forwarded me the charter and books of Neponset Lodge, No. 435, said lodge having surrendered its charter.

The charter of Marysville Lodge, No. 407, was arrested April 12th, 1882, by R. W. Bro. A. D. Van Doren, D. D. G. M. of the 16th District, and the books were forwarded by him to your Grand Secretary.

The books of Reclamation Lodge, No. 54, were forwarded to the Grand Secretary by R. W. Bro. B. Mendenhall, D. D. G. M. for the 21st District.

The books and charter of Mosaic Lodge, No. 628, were forwarded to your Grand Secretary by R. W. Bro. J. H. C. Dill, D. D. G. M. of the 15th District.

The charter and books of Cold Spring Lodge, No. 513, were forwarded to the Grand Secretary by R. W. Bro. Wm. T. Vandever, D. D. G. M. of the 23d District.

DUPLICATE CHARTERS.

A duplicate charter was issued to Industry Lodge, No. 327, Nov. 9th, 1881, the original being destroyed or lost.

On the 3d day of January, 1882, a duplicate charter was issued to Camden Lodge, No. 648, the original having been destroyed by fire.

In examining the returns of the constituent lodges for the years 1879, 1880 and 1881, I find many errors that do not appear to have been corrected. Should I give

a full account of them, as the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge seem to require, it would extend this report to too great length; therefore, I will only give a few cases as samples. Madison Lodge, No. 560, left nine names off from their report in 1880 and 1881, without accounting for them. Calling the attention of their Secretary to the fact, he reported that two were suspended and one dimitted, and six of those left out of the list were still members, and forwarded to me the dues for them for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882.

Milton Lodge, No. 275, left off its roll of membership in 1880 four names; in 1881, ten, without accounting for the same. I have written to them in regard to it, but have received no reply.

In making their report this year the Secretary *pro tem* says, under the head of remarks and explanations on the ninth page of returns, "I do not know that this report is just exactly right, but if it is not, it is close to it. I have not time to get this report to you if I go over the record. Our regular Secretary was called away to see sick relatives, and I do this the best I can."

Bath Lodge, No. 494, made no returns, and paid no dues for the years 1879 and 1880. I have written to them for a report for these years, but get no reply. They have reported and paid their dues for the years 1881 and 1882.

In the returns of Joppa Lodge, No. 706, for 1880, they report 26 names, having added seven names without any explanation as to how they became members. In their returns for 1881 they report no increase, but seven suspensions and two dimitted, which, if their report for 1880 was correct, would leave their membership in 1881 seventeen. But they report sixteen names and pay for eighteen. I have called their attention to these errors, but have received no explanation.

I could furnish the Grand Lodge with a long list of similar cases, but do not deem it advisable to occupy the time of the Grand Lodge to do so. It is due to the lodges, however, to state that in the majority of cases where their attention has been called to such errors, they have promptly made such explanations or corrections as enabled me to correct their returns, by either accounting for the missing or added names, as the case might be, or remitting the money due the Grand Lodge on them. There are, however, a few cases where no attention has been paid to the matter.

At the close of the day's business on the 20th of September, the date when all dues should have been paid according to the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, there were 146 lodges that had not paid their dues, and 89 that had not forwarded their returns. On the morning of the 21st I forwarded a circular letter to the W. M. of each lodge that had not paid its dues, notifying him of the fact of the non-payment, and requesting him to see that the dues of his lodge were forwarded at the earliest possible moment, and saying to him that no dues received by me after the 26th could be reported to the Grand Lodge at the coming session, wishing to close my cash account at that time, that the same might be written up for presentation to the Grand

Lodge ; but being desirous of doing all I could to accommodate the brethren, I did not close my cash account until the evening of the 27th of September. At that time I found that the following lodges had not paid their dues :

35, 47, 49, 51, 63, 65, 75, 90, 124, 154, 250, 258, 266, 270, 295, 299, 304, 306, 320, 331, 336, 409, 412, 421, 425, 450, 455, 459, 468, 473, 491, 524, 549, 601, 604, 610, 616, 624, 645, 666, 672, 675, 679, 683, 688, 720, 722, 740, 753.

After my arrival in this city on the 28th of September, the following lodges paid their dues. This includes all of the above list that had paid their dues up to yesterday noon :

51, 90, 250, 266, 306, 331, 336, 409, 468, 679, 688, 722. This leaves 37 lodges whose dues were still unpaid.

I now desire to present to the Grand Lodge an itemized report of all moneys received by me as Grand Secretary, together with the cash book and ledger account of the constituent lodges, and ask that the same be referred to the Finance Committee.

Faternally submitted,

S. S. Munn,
Grand Secretary.

GRAND SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

LOYAL L. MUNN, *Grand Secretary, in account with*

THE M. W. GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. & A. MASONS, DR.

TO LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1882.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Bodley	1	\$ 71 25	Metamora	82	\$ 20 25
Equality	2	24 00	DeWitt	84	90 00
Harmony	3	79 50	Mitchell	85	32 25
Springfield	4	93 75	Kaskaskia	86	41 25
Friendship	7	67 50	Mt. Pulaski	87	49 50
Macon	8	104 25	Havana	88	74 25
Rushville	9	59 25	Fellowship	89	54 75
St. Johns	13	45 75	Jerusalem Temple	90	125 25
Warren	14	24 00	Metropolis	91	60 00
Peoria	15	127 50	Stewart	92	30 00
Temperance	16	54 75	Toulon	93	45 75
Macomb	17	78 00	Perry	95	44 25
Clinton	19	76 50	Samuel H. Davis	96	18 75
Hancock	20	36 00	Excelsior	97	78 75
Cass	23	50 25	Taylor	98	39 75
St. Clair	24	50 25	Edwardsville	99	62 25
Franklin	25	42 75	Astoria	100	53 25
Hiram	26	27 00	Rockford	102	137 25
Piasa	27	76 50	Magnolia	103	30 00
Pekin	29	22 50	Lewistown	104	39 75
Mt. Vernon	31	56 25	Winchester	105	53 25
Oriental	33	197 25	Lancaster	106	18 00
Barry	34	75 75	Versailles	108	33 00
Kavanaugh	36	33 00	Trenton	109	37 50
Monmouth	37	60 00	Lebanon	110	36 75
Olive Branch	38	127 50	Jonesboro	111	29 25
Herman	39	52 50	Bureau	112	83 25
Occidental	40	81 00	Robert Burns	113	34 50
Mt. Joliet	42	103 50	Marcelline	114	27 00
Bloomington	43	99 00	Rising Sun	115	26 25
Hardin	44	63 75	Vermont	116	51 00
Griggsville	45	36 00	Elgin	117	76 50
Temple	46	104 25	Waverly	118	39 75
Unity	48	31 50	Henry	119	24 75
Carrollton	50	68 25	Mound	122	66 75
Mt. Moriah	51	45 75	Oquawka	123	29 25
Benevolent	52	42 00	Greenup	125	19 50
Jackson	53	54 75	Empire	126	51 00
Washington	55	51 00	Antioch	127	33 75
Pittsfield	56	63 75	Raleigh	128	21 75
Trio	57	121 50	Greenfield	129	47 25
Fraternal	58	60 75	Marion	130	35 25
New Boston	59	50 25	Golconda	131	39 75
Belvidere	60	61 50	Mackinaw	132	27 75
Lacon	61	51 75	Marshall	133	54 00
Benton	64	43 50	Sycamore	134	90 00
Knoxville	66	44 25	Lima	135	34 50
Acacia	67	54 00	Hutsonville	136	15 00
Naples	68	16 50	Polk	137	42 00
Eureka	69	33 75	Marengo	138	53 25
Social	70	24 00	Geneva	139	33 75
Central	71	37 50	Olney	140	61 50
Chester	72	30 00	Garden City	141	177 00
Rockton	74	33 75	Ames	142	42 75
Mt. Nebo	76	59 25	Richmond	143	39 00
Prairie	77	114 00	DeKalb	144	68 25
Waukegan	78	77 25	A. W. Rawson	145	32 25
Scott	79	32 25	Lee Centre	146	23 25
Whitehall	80	72 00	Clayton	147	54 75
Vitruvius	81	25 50	Bloomfield	148	40 50

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1882—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Effingham.....	149	\$ 32 25	Keeney.....	223	\$ 22 50
Vienna.....	150	44 25	Pana.....	226	46 00
Bunker Hill.....	151	48 00	Columbus.....	227	24 75
Fidelity.....	152	34 50	Lovington.....	228	37 50
Clay.....	153	33 75	Manchester.....	229	20 25
Alpha.....	155	104 25	New Haven.....	230	13 50
Delavan.....	156	64 50	Wyandot.....	231	27 75
Urbana.....	157	88 50	Farmers.....	232	18 75
McHenry.....	158	30 00	Blandinsville.....	233	49 50
Kewanee.....	159	59 25	DuQuoin.....	234	41 25
Waubesa.....	160	113 25	Dallas City.....	235	44 25
Virden.....	161	54 75	Charter Oak.....	236	74 25
Hope.....	162	39 75	Cairo.....	237	69 75
Westfield.....	163	21 00	Black Hawk.....	238	48 00
Edward Dobbins.....	164	28 50	Mt. Carmel.....	239	28 50
Atlanta.....	165	27 75	Western Star.....	240	78 00
Star in the East.....	166	98 25	Shekinah.....	241	59 25
Millford.....	168	33 00	Galva.....	243	42 75
Nunda.....	169	41 25	Horicon.....	244	57 00
Evergreen.....	170	78 75	Greenville.....	245	45 00
Girard.....	171	51 00	El Paso.....	246	56 25
Wayne.....	172	24 00	Rob Morris.....	247	30 00
Cherry Valley.....	173	29 25	Golden Gate.....	248	32 25
Lena.....	174	48 75	Hibbard.....	249	35 25
Matteson.....	175	92 25	Robinson.....	250	22 50
Mendota.....	176	74 25	Heyworth.....	251	45 75
Staunton.....	177	27 75	Aledo.....	252	54 00
Illinois Central.....	178	72 75	Avon Harmony.....	253	29 25
Wabash.....	179	33 00	Aurora.....	254	87 75
Moweaqua.....	180	33 75	Donnelson.....	255	22 50
Germania.....	182	128 25	Warsaw.....	257	27 00
Meridian.....	183	44 25	Mattoon.....	260	109 50
Abingdon.....	185	43 50	Amon.....	261	43 50
Mystic Tie.....	187	38 25	Channahon.....	262	38 25
Cyrus.....	188	38 25	Illinois.....	263	55 50
Fulton City.....	189	59 25	Franklin Grove.....	264	40 50
Dundee.....	190	37 50	Vermilion.....	265	29 25
Farmington.....	192	37 50	Kingston.....	266	42 75
Herrick.....	193	20 25	La Prairie.....	267	30 75
Freedom.....	194	30 00	Paris.....	268	105 75
LaHarpe.....	195	88 50	Wheaton.....	269	23 25
Louisville.....	196	32 25	Blaney.....	271	108 75
King Solomon's.....	197	47 25	Carmi.....	272	50 25
Grandview.....	198	29 25	Miners.....	273	60 75
Homer.....	199	34 50	Byron.....	274	28 50
Sheba.....	200	32 25	Milton.....	275	48 00
Centralia.....	201	79 50	Elizabeth.....	276	25 50
Lavelly.....	203	36 75	Accordia.....	277	64 50
Flora.....	204	33 75	Jo Daviess.....	278	72 00
Corinthian.....	205	42 75	Neoga.....	279	45 75
Fairfield.....	206	52 50	Kansas.....	280	34 50
Tamaroa.....	207	28 50	Brooklyn.....	282	31 50
Wilmingon.....	208	64 50	Meteor.....	283	66 75
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	119 25	Catlin.....	285	47 25
Lincoln.....	210	72 00	Plymouth.....	286	21 75
Cleveland.....	211	249 00	De Soto.....	287	29 25
Shipman.....	212	22 50	Genoa.....	288	39 75
Ipava.....	213	45 00	Wataga.....	291	17 25
Gillespie.....	214	21 75	Chenoa.....	292	40 50
Newton.....	216	42 00	Prophetstown.....	293	59 25
Mason.....	217	37 50	Pontiac.....	294	56 25
New Salem.....	218	37 50	Quincy.....	296	60 75
Oakland.....	219	40 50	Benjamin.....	297	44 25
Mahomet.....	220	41 25	Waconda.....	298	28 50
Leroy.....	221	45 00	Hanover.....	300	12 75
Geo. Washington.....	222	23 25	Hinckley.....	301	18 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1882—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Durand	302	\$ 35 25	M. R. Thompson.....	381	\$ 57 00
Raven.....	303	30 75	Gill.....	382	24 00
Onarga.....	305	44 25	LaMoille.....	383	18 00
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	31 50	Waltham.....	384	40 50
T. J. Pickett.....	307	60 00	Mississippi.....	385	18 75
Ashlar.....	308	182 25	Bridgeport.....	386	28 50
Harvard.....	309	68 25	Youngstown.....	387	33 00
Dearborn.....	310	101 25	ElDara.....	388	29 25
Kilwinning.....	311	177 75	Kankakee.....	389	67 50
Ionic.....	312	93 00	Ashmore.....	390	20 25
York.....	313	24 75	Tolono.....	391	26 25
Palatine.....	314	36 75	Oconee.....	392	18 75
Erwin.....	315	28 50	Blair.....	393	133 50
Abraham Jonas.....	316	11 25	Jerseyville.....	394	59 25
Augusta.....	318	54 75	Muddy Point.....	396	32 25
Doric.....	319	68 25	Shiloh.....	397	16 50
Dunlap.....	321	58 50	Kinmandy.....	398	28 50
Windsor.....	322	56 25	Buda.....	399	31 50
Orient.....	323	22 50	Pacific.....	400	30 75
Harrisburg.....	325	48 75	Odell.....	401	33 00
Industry.....	327	45 75	Kishwaukee.....	402	21 75
Grafton.....	328	13 50	Mason City.....	403	63 00
Altona.....	330	25 50	Batavia.....	404	60 75
Mt. Erie.....	331	23 25	Ramsey.....	405	31 50
Tuscola.....	332	68 25	Bethalto.....	406	14 25
Tyrian.....	333	66 00	Stratton.....	408	46 50
Sumner.....	334	58 50	Thos. J. Turner.....	409	94 50
Schiller.....	335	62 25	Mithra.....	410	85 50
New Columbia.....	336	34 75	Hesperia.....	411	216 75
Oneida.....	337	39 75	Evening Star.....	414	27 75
Saline.....	339	24 75	Lawn Ridge.....	415	25 50
Kedron.....	340	24 00	Paxton.....	416	44 25
Full Moon.....	341	40 50	Marseilles.....	417	33 75
Summerfield.....	342	20 25	Freeburg.....	418	32 25
Wenona.....	344	32 25	Reynoldsburg.....	419	33 00
Milledgeville.....	345	20 25	Oregon.....	420	36 75
N. D. Morse.....	346	20 25	Landmark.....	422	119 25
Sidney.....	347	24 75	Lanark.....	423	41 25
Russellville.....	348	18 00	Exeter.....	424	23 25
Sublette.....	349	21 75	Scottville.....	426	31 50
Fairview.....	350	39 75	Red Bud.....	427	21 00
Tarbolton.....	351	65 25	Sunbeam.....	428	33 00
Groveland.....	352	24 00	Chebanse.....	429	40 50
Kinderhook.....	353	29 25	Kendrick.....	430	19 50
Ark and Anchor.....	354	51 75	Summit.....	431	26 25
Marine.....	355	34 50	Murrayville.....	432	30 75
Hermitage.....	356	42 00	Annawan.....	433	23 25
Orion.....	358	21 00	Makanda.....	434	40 50
Blackberry.....	359	27 00	Philo.....	436	51 75
Princeville.....	360	21 00	Chicago.....	437	156 75
Douglas.....	361	40 50	Luce.....	439	57 00
Noble.....	362	30 75	Camargo.....	440	30 00
Horeb.....	363	44 10	Sparland.....	441	24 75
Tonica.....	364	24 75	Casey.....	442	33 75
Bement.....	365	51 00	Hampshire.....	443	33 75
Arcola.....	366	53 25	Cave-in-Rock.....	444	24 00
Oxford.....	367	35 25	Chesterfield.....	445	36 00
Jefferson.....	368	22 50	Watseka.....	446	48 00
Newman.....	369	63 00	S. D. Monroe.....	447	17 25
Livingston.....	371	35 25	Yates City.....	448	34 50
Chambersburg.....	373	25 50	Mendon.....	449	39 00
Shabbona.....	374	19 50	Bromwell.....	451	47 25
Archimedes.....	377	39 00	Grant.....	452	25 50
Aroma.....	378	17 25	New Hartford.....	453	24 75
Payson.....	379	39 75	Maroa.....	454	67 50
Liberty.....	380	25 50	Nokomis.....	456	39 00

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1882—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Moscow.....	457	\$ 28 00	Ashton.....	531	\$ 15 75
Blazing Star.....	458	30 00	Seneca.....	532	20 25
Jeffersonville.....	460	28 50	Altamont.....	533	36 00
Plainview.....	461	12 75	Cuba.....	534	20 25
Tremont.....	462	18 00	Sherman.....	535	30 00
Palmyra.....	463	34 50	Plainfield.....	536	39 00
Denver.....	464	21 00	J. R. Gorin.....	537	44 25
Huntsville.....	465	42 00	Lockport.....	538	55 50
Cobden.....	466	28 50	Chatsworth.....	539	31 50
South Macon.....	467	42 00	Harlem.....	540	71 25
Cheney's Grove.....	468	33 00	Sigel.....	541	20 25
McLean.....	469	27 75	Towanda.....	542	17 25
Rantoul.....	470	26 25	Cordova.....	543	20 25
Kendall.....	471	21 00	Virginia.....	544	25 50
Amity.....	472	40 50	Elkhart.....	545	24 00
Columbia.....	474	45 75	Valley.....	547	31 50
Walshville.....	475	15 00	Apple River.....	548	32 25
Manito.....	476	16 50	Sharon.....	550	28 50
Rutland.....	477	16 50	Darwin.....	551	12 00
Pleadies.....	478	162 75	Long Point.....	552	20 25
Wyoming.....	479	50 25	Plum River.....	554	34 50
Logan.....	480	48 00	Humboldt.....	555	30 00
Momence.....	481	31 50	Dawson.....	556	40 50
Lexington.....	482	36 00	Lessing.....	557	54 00
Edgewood.....	484	24 75	Leland.....	558	16 50
Xenia.....	485	18 00	Thompson.....	559	27 75
Bowen.....	486	11 25	Madison.....	560	24 00
Andrew Jackson.....	487	27 00	Trinity.....	561	41 25
Clay City.....	488	26 25	Villa Ridge.....	562	19 50
Cooper.....	489	19 50	Hamilton.....	563	18 00
Shannon.....	490	25 50	Winslow.....	564	24 75
Libertyville.....	492	35 25	Pleasant Hill.....	565	39 75
Tower Hill.....	493	14 25	Albany.....	566	30 75
Bath.....	494	25 50	Frankfort.....	567	37 50
Stone Fort.....	495	48 75	Time.....	569	17 25
Tennessee.....	496	24 00	Jacksonville.....	570	74 25
Alma.....	497	39 00	Bardolph.....	572	30 00
Murphysboro.....	498	47 25	Gardner.....	573	39 00
St. Paul.....	500	40 50	Pera.....	574	18 75
Stark.....	501	22 50	Capron.....	575	48 75
Woodhull.....	502	32 25	O'Fallon.....	576	26 25
Odin.....	503	27 75	Viola.....	577	33 00
East St. Louis.....	504	41 00	Prairie City.....	578	25 50
Meridian Sun.....	505	31 50	Elbridge.....	579	26 25
O. H. Miner.....	506	46 50	Hazel Dell.....	580	30 00
Home.....	508	198 00	Dongola.....	581	21 00
Parkersburg.....	509	23 25	Shriley.....	582	26 25
J. D. Moody.....	510	23 25	Highland.....	583	30 75
Clintonville.....	511	24 00	Vesper.....	584	105 75
Wade-Barney.....	512	86 25	Fisher.....	585	23 25
Bradford.....	514	35 25	Princeton.....	587	49 50
Dement.....	515	27 00	Troy.....	588	22 50
Andalusia.....	516	14 25	Elwood.....	589	21 00
Litchfield.....	517	38 25	Fairmount.....	590	42 00
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	33 00	Gilman.....	591	12 75
Roseville.....	519	21 75	Fieldon.....	592	22 50
Anna.....	520	28 50	Miles Hart.....	595	27 75
Illioopolis.....	521	28 50	National.....	596	96 00
Monitor.....	522	81 75	Lostant.....	597	21 00
Chatham.....	523	35 25	Dorchester.....	598	12 00
Delia.....	525	15 75	Cerro Gordo.....	600	39 00
Covenant.....	526	264 00	Watson.....	602	13 50
Rossville.....	527	31 50	Clark.....	603	32 25
Minooka.....	528	27 00	Allen.....	605	28 50
Adams.....	529	25 50	Streator.....	607	72 00
Maquon.....	530	37 50	Piper.....	608	33 75

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1882—Continued.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Sheldon	609	\$ 35 25	Herrin's Prairie.....	693	\$ 32 25
Lincoln Park.....	611	106 50	Centre	694	15 00
Rock River.....	612	81 00	Shiloh Hill.....	695	28 50
Patoka	613	42 00	Belle Rive.....	696	30 75
Forrest.....	614	33 75	Richard Cole.....	697	103 50
Milan	617	27 00	Hutton.....	698	40 50
Basco	618	21 75	Pleasant Plains.....	700	27 00
Berwick.....	619	21 00	Temple Hill.....	701	27 75
New Hope.....	620	25 50	Alexandria	702	36 00
Venice.....	621	14 25	St Andrews	703	14 25
Hopedale.....	622	21 75	Braidwood	704	71 00
Locust.....	623	18 00	Ewing.....	705	25 50
Union.....	627	24 00	Joppa.....	706	14 25
Tuscan.....	630	20 25	Circle.....	707	54 00
Norton.....	631	25 50	Lemont	708	17 25
Ridge Farm.....	632	30 00	Star.....	709	63 75
E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	83 25	Farmer City.....	710	48 00
Buckley.....	634	26 75	Providence.....	711	37 50
Rochester.....	635	31 50	Collinsville.....	712	42 75
Peotone.....	636	27 75	Johnsonville.....	713	42 75
Fortitude.....	638	18 75	Newtown.....	714	39 75
Keystone.....	639	68 25	Elvaston.....	715	17 25
Comet.....	641	42 00	Calumet.....	716	39 75
Apollo.....	642	107 25	Lumberman's.....	717	78 75
D. C. Cregier.....	643	104 25	May.....	718	19 50
Oblong City.....	644	24 75	Chapel Hill.....	719	32 25
Somonauk.....	640	32 25	Rome.....	721	21 00
Blueville.....	647	33 00	Walnut.....	722	28 50
Camden.....	648	44 25	Omaha.....	723	22 50
Hinsdale.....	649	21 00	Chandlerville.....	724	32 25
Irvington.....	650	15 00	Rankin.....	725	19 50
Centre Star.....	651	28 50	Golden Rule.....	726	65 00
Polar Star.....	652	24 75	Raritan.....	727	24 75
Greenview.....	653	33 75	Waterman.....	728	38 25
Yorktown.....	655	22 50	Lake Creek.....	729	27 00
Mozart.....	656	32 25	Eldorado.....	730	21 75
Lafayette.....	657	15 00	Harbor.....	731	52 50
Rock Island.....	658	57 00	Carman.....	732	25 50
Lambert.....	659	45 75	Gibson.....	733	55 50
Grand Chain.....	660	30 00	Morning Star.....	734	99 75
Bethesda.....	661	11 25	Sheridan.....	735	25 50
South Park.....	662	29 25	Dennison.....	736	17 25
Phenix.....	663	18 75	Arrowsmith.....	737	14 25
Mayo.....	664	18 75	Sullivan Centre.....	738	19 50
Greenland.....	665	21 00	Lakeside.....	739	90 75
Erie.....	667	32 25	New Holland.....	741	21 00
Burnt Prairie.....	668	20 25	Danvers.....	742	20 25
Herder.....	669	66 00	Scott Land.....	743	23 25
Fillmore.....	670	42 75	Goode.....	744	30 75
Normal.....	673	17 25	Winnebago.....	745	21 00
Waldeck.....	674	64 50	Weldon.....	746	30 75
A. O. Fay.....	676	28 50	Centennial.....	747	25 50
Enfield.....	677	33 75	Alta.....	748	12 75
Sheffield.....	678	20 25	Akin.....	749	21 00
Illinois City.....	679	18 75	Lyndon.....	750	21 75
Clement.....	680	26 25	Loundsbury.....	751	22 50
Morrisonville.....	681	30 00	Allendale.....	752	17 25
Blue Mound.....	682	46 25	Ogden.....	754	23 25
Galatia.....	684	27 75	Pre-emption.....	755	22 50
Rio.....	685	33 00	Hardinsville.....	756	7 50
Garfield.....	686	147 00	Verona.....	757	27 00
Orangeville.....	687	21 75	Mystic Star.....	758	47 25
Clifton.....	688	21 00	Hickory Hill.....	759	27 00
Englewood.....	690	80 25	Belleflower.....	760	16 50
Iola.....	691	12 75	Sibley.....	761	28 50
Raymond.....	692	25 50			

LODGE DUES FOR THE YEAR 1881.

LODGES.	NO.	DUES.	LODGES.	NO.	DUES.
Temperance.....	16	\$ 4 50	Farmers.....	232	\$ 1 50
Hancock.....	20	1 50	Grafton.....	328	75
Mt. Vernon.....	31	1 50	Ark and Anchor.....	354	1 50
Griggsville.....	45	1 50	Muddy Point.....	396	32 25
Lacon.....	61	75	Oregon.....	420	2 25
Social.....	70	50	Meridian Sun.....	505	75
Kaskaskia.....	86	75	Andalusia.....	516	1 50
Excelsior.....	97	75	Sherman.....	535	75
Taylor.....	98	1 50	Towanda.....	542	18 00
Magnolia.....	103	75	Sharon.....	550	3 00
Versailles.....	108	75	Long Point.....	552	21 75
Bureau.....	112	2 25	Madison.....	560	4 50
Oquawka.....	123	75	Pera.....	574	18 00
Marion.....	130	75	Tuscan.....	630	21 75
Polk.....	137	1 50	E. F. W. Ellis.....	633	75
McHenry.....	158	1 50	South Park.....	662	27 75
Kewanee.....	159	6 00	St. Andrews.....	703	75
Louisville.....	196	1 50	Harbor.....	731	1 50
Geo. Washington.....	222	75	Winnebago.....	745	75

DUES FOR 1880.

Mt. Joliet.....	42	\$100 00	Madison.....	560	\$4 50
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DUES FOR 1879.

Muddy Point.....	396	\$24 00
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LODGES U. D.

A. D. Van Meter Lodge, U. D., dues for 1882.....	\$ 6 00
Crete Lodge, U. D., dues for 1882.....	9 00
Sullivan Lodge, U. D., dues for 1882.....	15 75

DISPENSATION FEES.

Crete Lodge, U. D.....	\$100 00
Sullivan Lodge, U. D.....	100 00
Safe and furniture sold by Grand Master.....	128 75
Sundry dispensations issued by Grand Master.....	182 00
Balance of Charity Fund from Grand Master.....	14 00

RECAPITULATION.

Dues collected for 1879.....	\$ 24 00
Dues collected for 1880.....	104 50
Dues collected for 1881.....	189 50
Dues collected for 1882.....	28,040 35
Dues from lodges U. D.....	30 75
Dues from defunct lodges.....	52 76
Grand Lodge By-Laws sold.....	34 00
Books (Ceremonials and Proceedings) sold.....	15 00
Certifying diplomas.....	88 00
Cash from Grand Master.....	524 75
	<hr/>
	\$29,109 61
Paid W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, Nov. 4th, 1881.....	\$ 32 75
Paid W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, Aug. 19th, 1882.....	516 85
Paid W. M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, Oct. 2nd, 1882.....	28,560 01
	<hr/>
	\$29,109 61

REPORT—Finance Committee.

R. W. Bro. J. C. Smith submitted the following report, which was received, and upon motion of R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton was referred to the special committee appointed to consider the Grand Secretary's Report :

To the M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge of Illinois :

In the matter of the deficiency in the accounts of the former Grand Secretary, Bro. John F. Burrill, which was brought to your attention by the present Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn, your committee would fraternally report :

Early in August, 1882, this committee was informed by Grand Secretary Bro. L. L. Munn that he had received no account books from Bro. Frank Hudson, Jr., who had been appointed by you to fill the unexpired term of Bro. John F. Burrill, resigned August 31st, 1881 ; that owing to the absence of all books of accounts with the lodges, he was compelled to open a new set, to do which required an examination of the reports of the lodges on file in his office. He was further compelled to compare said reports with the list of lodges as found in the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge, and in doing so he had discovered "quite a shortage in the accounts of the former Grand Secretary, Bro. John F. Burrill."

At the request of Grand Secretary Munn, your Finance Committee met in his office in the city of Freeport, August 14 and 15, where, after a careful examination of such papers and reports of lodges as were on file in said office, we were convinced that there was a large deficiency in the accounts of the former Grand Secretary, Bro. John F. Burrill.

Immediately upon the completion of this examination the chairman of this committee proceeded to Salem to report the facts to yourself, consult with you as to the best mode of procedure, and receive such instructions as were necessary to a more thorough investigation. A copy of your authority is herewith submitted :

GRAND EAST GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS, A. F. & A. M., }
OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER, }
SALEM, Aug. 19, 1882. }

R. W. Bro. J. C. Smith, Chairman Finance Committee.

DEAR SIR AND BRO. : R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, informs me that he has received no account books from Bro. Frank Hudson, Jr., who filled the unexpired term of Bro. John F. Burrill for the year 1881, other than one ledger, and that said ledger contains no entries of receipts later than the year 1879. He also reports that upon an examination of the printed proceedings for the years 1879 and 1880, and the returns of lodges upon file in his office, there appears to have been several thousand dollars collected by the former Grand Secretary, Bro. John F. Burrill, which have not been paid over to the Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge. In

view of this statement of the Grand Secretary, I desire that you make a prompt and thorough investigation of the accounts of our former Grand Secretaries, Bros. Frank Hudson, Jr., and John F. Burrill, and ascertain if all accounts have been properly rendered and all moneys due the Grand Lodge have been paid to the Grand Treasurer thereof.

To enable you to make a full and complete investigation of these accounts, you are authorized to employ such assistance as your committee may deem necessary, and should you find such a deficiency as the Grand Secretary reports, you are further authorized to take such legal steps as are necessary to bring the defaulter to justice. In pursuing this investigation, you will do so at as small an expense to the Grand Lodge as is consistent with the requirements of justice to the Craft and the speedy punishment of the guilty.

Given under my hand and seal at the city of Salem, the year and date above written.

(Signed) WILLIAM H. SCOTT,

[SEAL.]

Grand Master.

Under the above authority your Finance Committee have made a full and thorough investigation of *all* the Reports of Lodges as found on file in the office of the Grand Secretary for the years 1877, '78, '79, '80 and 1881, the result of which is hereinafter stated.

Bro. L. L. Munn, in his letter to you of August 16th, says that he has received "no books of any kind showing that the Grand Secretary had collected or paid a dollar belonging to the Grand Lodge, except one book in which the several lodges were charged with the amount of their dues and credited with the amounts paid, and in this ledger account no entries had been made after 1879."

Your committee desire to say that this book referred to by Bro. Munn is not a book that was ever submitted to them; that it is not a book containing the original entries of accounts of lodges, but that it is a partial copy of such books, or, perhaps, made direct from the reports themselves. Knowing that the Grand Secretary did have a cash and other books, and believing that they would yet be found, the chairman of this committee visited the city of Springfield and there obtained from Bro. Frank Hudson, Jr., the cash book which had been used for several years by the former Grand Secretary, Bro. John F. Burrill. This book was recognized as one of the books which had been annually submitted to the committee. It contains the original entries of moneys received from the lodges by the former Grand Secretary, Bro. John F. Burrill, and covers the full period of our investigation. With the aid of this cash book, the reports of lodges on file, stubs of such receipts as were found, and the published list of lodges as appears in the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge, your committee have been able to arrive at the following facts:

We find that our former Grand Secretary, Bro. John F. Burrill, received the fol-

lowing sums of money from the several constituent lodges of this jurisdiction, which he has not paid over to the Grand Treasurer of this Grand Lodge, neither has he accounted for the same in any way or manner known to this committee :

1878.

For this year, which is the first in which there is a deficiency, we find inserted into the printed proceedings of this Grand Lodge, and which was not in the books submitted to the Finance Committee.....\$ 345.75
 Not in the proceedings or books..... 187.75

 Total.....\$ 533.50

1879.

Inserted in printed proceedings and not in books.....\$1,769.25
 Not in the proceedings or books..... 1,225.75

 Total.....\$2,995.00

1880.

Inserted in printed proceedings and not in books.....\$1,764.50
 Not in the proceedings or books..... 2,337.25

 Total.....\$4,101.75

1881.

Not in printed proceedings or books.....\$ 113.25

 Making a total of.....\$7,743.50

As before stated, this deficiency is from dues paid by the lodges, and which were not entered by Grand Secretary Burrill in any cash, ledger or other book or paper submitted for the examination of your Finance Committee. We desire to say we have recently learned that it was the practice of Bro. Burrill to take the report passed upon by the Finance Committee (after the close of this Grand Lodge and before sending to the printer), insert other accounts, and thus increase the collections from lodges but not foot the columns, and this against the protest of the brother engaged in reading the proof for him.

After arduous and patient investigation your committee have established the foregoing facts. To arrive at the same we had to examine the reports of all the lodges for the period of five years and the endorsements on the same. We then verified the same by the stubs of such receipt books as were found, by entries in the book re-

ferred to by Grand Secretary Munn, and such proof as was found in the printed proceedings.

We have taken the numbers of the lodges and amounts paid by the same, and find that no part of this sum of \$7,743.50 has been entered in the cash book obtained from Bro. Frank Hudson, Jr., the same that has before been audited by your committee.

Of the ledger delivered to the present Grand Secretary, your committee desire to say that, for the years 1878 and 1879, there are many entries of receipts from lodges that are not to be found in the cash book or in the printed proceedings, and, as before said, this book was never before seen by your committee, and that it is but a partial copy of some other book, or abstract from the reports.

That this defalcation was the result of deliberate intention, there can be no doubt—and made in such a manner as to defy detection for a time. Entries of receipts from lodges for the current year were made in the cash book up to the session of this Grand Lodge; a large number were made at the session, a part of which Grand Secretary Burrill would enter in his cash book, a part in the printed proceedings, and of the remainder no entry anywhere.

Your particular attention is called to the fact that more time must be given to your Finance Committee, and that hereafter it must be made a part of their duty to examine the reports from the lodges, to do which will require that they meet in the office of the Grand Secretary.

We find that other Grand Lodges have been defrauded, and in very much the same manner, and to prevent a recurrence of the same we would suggest that you direct your Finance Committee to meet at the office of the Grand Secretary, and that he be required to submit the reports of lodges and such other papers, together with his books, etc., to them for their examination.

In justice to our present Grand Secretary, R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn, your committee would say, that it is his most earnest desire that this authority and order be given the Finance Committee, that he may be able to place before them every paper, report or book pertaining to his office, so that when his accounts are rendered you and they may have the positive assurance that the same are correct.

We desire at this point to say, that through the indefatigable exertions of our present Grand Secretary, Bro. L. L. Munn, the number of lodges which have not yet paid their dues is but twenty.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
WM. MOORE.

R. W. Bro. J. C. Smith, after submitting the above report, said :

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER: I returned to the city too late to write that which is the most sad to me, and yet the most important to this Grand Lodge. As I have hastily written so much in reply to the instructions, or as a report to the instructions, of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, I wish to add this: That acting under those instructions, your Finance Committee for some time found it difficult to learn the whereabouts of Bro. Burrill, hence their movements had to be very quiet. It was finally ascertained that he was in Minnesota—though it was somewhat doubtful if the report was correct, as he had been in Montana and Dakota,—but feeling sure, or thinking it probable that he was in Minnesota, your committee, under the instructions of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, and by and with the advice and consent of the Grand Master and Deputy Grand Master, through their chairman, employed the firm of John M. Palmer & Co., of Springfield, as their legal advisers. They prepared the necessary papers, and the Governor of Illinois issued a requisition upon the Governor of Minnesota. It was placed in the hands of a messenger, who proceeded to St. Paul. The chairman of your committee proceeded with him, to see that the papers were duly honored or explain any matter pertaining thereto. The Governor of Minnesota honored the requisition of the Governor of Illinois, and issued his warrant for the arrest of Bro. John F. Burrill. The messenger proceeded to Minneapolis, where he found him located, served the warrant through the Sheriff of that county, had the prisoner turned over to him, and brought him back to the city of Springfield, where he waived examination, was held under \$10,000 bonds—which he was unable to furnish—and is, so far as known to your committee at this time, in the prison in the city of Springfield.

I desire to say that I accompanied Brother Burrill from Minneapolis, and the messenger who had him in charge; any conversation that I had with him there or *en route* to Springfield I do not think it advisable to state here at this time. We had a little conversation, the tenure of which may be called out on examination, hence I do not desire to speak of it at this time.

I can say further that the Grand Jury of Sangamon county meets this week, and the Grand Secretary and the Finance Committee are required to be in Springfield on Friday, with such books and papers as are in their possession, and which will unquestionably prove all that has been stated by your Grand Secretary, your Grand Master, and your Finance Committee.

And I wish to say now, Most Worshipful Grand Master, that the cash book that has been referred to so much, is here, and that Brother Munn, the Grand Secretary, has never seen this book until it was laid upon this table this afternoon, and that this book contains and accounts for every dollar which has ever been submitted to the Finance Committee; that it agreed with the report of that committee on file, and in the printed proceedings; it agrees with the report of your Grand Treasurer, and every dollar of it has been paid to Grand Treasurer Miner, or Grand Treasurer Egan. But it does not contain one dollar of the sum of \$7,700 and upwards that he is charged

with having stolen from this Grand Lodge; this book has been in the hands of the Finance Committee in a safe, and there they will keep it until it is wanted in court or before the Grand Jury.

Worshipful Bro. Alexander, of No. 702, inquired if a bond had been taken from the late Grand Secretary.

Bro. J. C. Smith replied: I would say, Most Worshipful Grand Master, in answer to the inquiry, that the Finance Committee has nothing to do with the bond. The Most Worshipful Grand Master, I understand, has taken a bond from the Grand Secretary during his term of office. The Grand Master who preceded Worshipful Brother Scott also took a bond from the Grand Secretary, and he informed me that he turned this bond over to Worshipful Brother Scott; where the bonds are now I know not; they ought to be in the custody of the Grand Master.

W. Bro. J. E. Alexander said: I desire to say that it is important that the Grand Lodge know whether these bonds were taken, and if taken where they now are, and whether the parties who endorsed them are responsible. If they are, this Grand Lodge would lose nothing financially by this defalcation, although it may lose a great deal morally. The punishment of the Grand Secretary should surely follow his defalcation.

On motion of W. Bro. J. E. Alexander, the Grand Secretary was instructed to ascertain and report to the Grand Lodge information in regard to the bonds of R. W. Bro. John F. Burrill.

M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the matter of the alleged defalcation of the late Grand Secretary be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act in the prosecution of Bro. Burrill if found that he has appropriated the funds of this Grand Lodge, and take such other action in the premises as he in his judgment shall find necessary.

REPORT—Committee on Grand Master's Address.

W. Bro. John V. Thomas submitted the report of the Committee on Grand Master's Address, which was received and adopted, and the recommendations concurred in.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois:

Your Committee on Grand Master's Address would fraternally report as follows:

The several topics considered by the Grand Master are so carefully arranged by

him that your committee find but little labor in their reference to the several committees for special reports, while the address as a whole fully indicates the faithfulness with which the delicate and responsible duties confided to him by this Grand Body have been discharged.

Your committee would commend to the thoughtful consideration of every lodge within this Grand Jurisdiction this full, clear and able exposition of the affairs of Freemasonry, and particularly the appropriate enunciation of the principles which should govern every lodge and every true Mason who desire "peace, harmony and prosperity" to prevail, and have contributed to the general welfare and healthy condition of Freemasonry now existing in the State of Illinois.

THE FRATERNAL DEAD.

The eloquent tributes to the memory of the departed ones—the veteran Crossman, the soldier and statesman Hawk, the scholar Sheville, and the wise and good man and devoted Mason Gordon, together with the many who have not been reported but whose forms are missed to-day and for whom their several lodges mourn—we recommend reference to the Committee on Obituaries.

We would also refer to said committee, for appropriate mention, the honored dead of other grand jurisdictions, and recommend that the Grand Master's recommendation be concurred in.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

That friendly relations exist with all foreign jurisdictions is cause for gratulation to the Craft, and that the difficulties which existed between the Grand Lodges of New Mexico and Missouri have been amicably adjusted, and that, too, by means of the intermediary action of the Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, is worthy of all praise.

FRATERNAL COURTESIES.

Under this head we recommend that the action of the Grand Master be concurred in.

WORK AND RITUAL.

The action of the Grand Master in retaining the Board of Grand Examiners of last year, whose zeal and faithfulness have been so manifest, and whose work so productive in guarding the purity and proficiency of the standard work, meets the ap-

proval of this committee, and they recommend the continuance of the system so successfully inaugurated. We would commend to the Craft, particularly to the Masters and Wardens of lodges, the necessity not only of perfecting themselves in the work and ritual of the lodge, but also in obtaining a *creditable* knowledge of the Grand Lodge Constitution and By-Laws.

We respectfully refer to the several committees as follows :

To the Committee of Jurisprudence, "That a precedent may be established in the matter relating to Farmer City Lodge, No. 610, *vs.* Fountain Lodge, No. 60, Jurisdiction of Indiana.

"That the right of the Grand Master's relinquishing jurisdiction over material belonging to constituent lodges may be discussed and the matter set at rest," the matter relating to Carman Lodge, No. 732, *vs.* Humanity Lodge, No. 738, Jurisdiction of Iowa—and the decisions of the Grand Master from one to five inclusive.

To the Finance Committee, the matter relating to the alleged deficiency in the accounts of the former Grand Secretary, John F. Burrill.

To the Committee on Chartered Lodges: The change of name of D. A. Cashman Lodge, No. 686, to Garfield Lodge, No. 686.

Of J. L. Anderson Lodge, No. 318, to Augusta Lodge, No. 318.

The change of location of Hutton Lodge, No. 698, to Diona, and of Center Star Lodge, No. 651, from Mackville to Atwood.

The matter of granting charters to Sibley Lodge, No. 761, Belle Flower Lodge, No. 760.

And of charters surrendered : Marysville Lodge, No. 407; Reclamation Lodge, No. 54; Cold Spring Lodge, No. 513; and of Dubois Lodge, No. 624.

We would recommend that the action of the Grand Master in the matter of Towanda Lodge, No. 542, be concurred in.

We would also refer to the Committee on Chartered Lodges the action of the Grand Master in the matter of restoring the charter to Laclede Lodge, No. 601, and the issuing of a duplicate charter to Industry Lodge, No. 327.

Also, matters relating to Marseilles Lodge, No. 417, and Joppa Lodge, No. 706, and in that relating to Columbia Lodge, No. 336, your committee would recommend the concurrence of this Grand Lodge.

To the Committee on Lodges U. D., the matters of A. D. Van Meter Lodge, Crete Lodge, Sullivan Lodge, and the renewing of dispensation of New Liberty Lodge.

Your committee heartily endorse the action of the Grand Master, in adhering to the opinion that it is not always for the best interests or welfare of Masonry that new lodges be formed or that the prayers of petitioners desiring the same be *always* granted. We would also heartily concur in the doctrine, that Masonry knows no distinction in race, but believes in a universal Brotherhood.

DISCIPLINE.

Your committee would recommend that the action of the Grand Master in the matters relating to Scottville Lodge, No. 426, Pleiades Lodge, No. 478, and Windsor Lodge, No. 322, be endorsed by this Grand Lodge.

HALLS DEDICATED AND CORNER-STONES LAID AND VISITATIONS.

Your committee is impressed, when considering the report of "Halls Dedicated and Corner-Stones Laid and Visitations Made," with the magnitude of the work, aside from office duties devolving upon the Grand Master, and also with the thought of the zeal and efficiency shown by the M. W. Grand Master in the discharge of these various official duties, and consider it but our duty to voice these feelings in this our report.

LODGE JURISDICTION.

While not desiring to discuss the question of lodge jurisdiction, or in any way dissent from the views taken by the M. W. Grand Master, we are of the opinion that perpetual jurisdiction over an applicant for the degrees in Masonry is in many respects a wise provision, and is one of the safeguards necessary to the general good of the Order. While injustice to an occasional individual may result from its exercise, yet we also believe that justice to the Craft as a body may flourish under its influence. We are of the opinion that the crowning evils of our day, which have become so common, and therefore so conspicuous as to necessitate the timely and merited rebuke of our Grand Master in the opening portions of his address to this Grand Lodge, are due largely to the lack of vigilance had at our "outer door." *Profanity* and *Intemperance* are not the offspring of Freemasonry—are not born within the sacred precincts of her Temple. They are rather the offspring of early indulgences, which as a rule have begun to flourish during the years of minority; and if due inquiry were had, and undoubted recommendations demanded *before* initiation was allowed, and these demands *persisted in* wherever Masonry is found, it would be *better* for our good name. Brethren, it is the "outer door" which demands the vigilant sentry, who executes the commands of a superior whose powers of memory know no decay.

We concur in the thought expressed by the Grand Master, that the accession to

our ranks of a *good Mason* is of far more value to the Craft than the fee received by a lodge for the several degrees taken, and that the relinquishment of material, merely in consideration of said fee, fosters a spirit antagonistic to the noble tenets of our Order, and one to be condemned by every true Mason.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

J. V. THOMAS,
S. D. POLLOCK,
EDGAR JENNINGS.

W. Bro. H. P. Buxton offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be requested to suggest to the Grand Lodge such changes in the By-Laws as they may deem proper to be made for the better security of the funds of this Grand Lodge, and the keeping of the accounts of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and the proper auditing of the same, and that they be requested to report at this meeting of the Grand Lodge.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS.

R. W. Bro. John M. Pearson called up the following proposed amendment to the By-Laws, and moved its adoption:

No. 2. Amend Section 1, Article XX., Part Second, of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge so that said section shall read as follows:

"All applications for dimitts shall be made in writing, signed by the applicant, be presented in open lodge, at a stated communication, shall be read in open lodge, and lie over until the next, or some subsequent stated meeting, when, if no objection is made by a member of the lodge, and if the applicant's dues are paid, and there are no charges against him, a dimit shall be granted and a record made thereof. If any objection to granting a dimit shall appear, then and there the lodge, by a majority vote, shall determine the validity of such objection or objections, and if declared invalid a dimit shall issue as hereinbefore provided."

The amendment was declared lost.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was then called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock A. M. of Wednesday, October 4th.

SECOND DAY—Morning Session.

WEDNESDAY, October 4th, A. L. 5882, }
 9 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called from refreshment to labor by the M. W. Grand Master; officers and members as on the preceding day.

The petition of Isaac W. Stevens, formerly a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 26, for restoration, was presented and referred to the Committee on Petitions.

REPORT—Committee on Credentials.

W. Bro. Sam. W. Waddle presented the report of the Committee on Credentials, which was received and adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. Masons:

Your Committee on Credentials fraternally report that the following brethren whose names appear in this report are present and entitled to seats in this Grand Lodge.

Your committee further report the number of Constituent Lodges at 686, of which number 600 are represented at this Grand Communication by 715 Representatives.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

SAML. W. WADDLE,

JNO. A. LADD,

GEORGE RAWSON,

Committee.

TUESDAY, October 3d, A. D. 1882, A. L. 5882.

GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. WM. H. SCOTT.....*Grand Master.*
 R. W. DANIEL M. BROWNING.....*Deputy Grand Master.*
 R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS*Senior Grand Warden.*
 R. W. HENRY C. CLEVELAND.....*Junior Grand Warden.*
 R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....*Grand Treasurer.*
 R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....*Grand Secretary.*
 R. W. JOHN D. GILLHAM.....*Grand Chaplain.*
 R. W. OWEN SCOTT.....*Grand Orator.*

W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. CHARLES M. CARTER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. JAMES C. McMURTRY.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. FRANCIS A. HALLIDAY.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. SAMUEL RAWSON.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. CHAS. H. BRENAN.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. T. D. PALMER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. B. F. MASON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. S. McCLELLAND.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

PAST GRAND OFFICERS.

M. W. JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
M. W. T. T. GURNEY.....	<i>Past Grand Master.</i>
R. W. JAMES C. LUCKEY.....	<i>Past Junior Grand Warden.</i>

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

R. W. W. A. STEVENS.....	<i>First District.</i>
R. W. DANIEL J. AVERY.....	<i>Second District.</i>
R. W. JOHN O'NIEL.....	<i>Third District.</i>
R. W. JACOB KROHN.....	<i>Fifth District.</i>
R. W. JNO. V. THOMAS.....	<i>Seventh District.</i>
R. W. JOHN GRAY.....	<i>Eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. T. MASON.....	<i>Ninth District.</i>
R. W. F. G. WELTON.....	<i>Eleventh District.</i>
R. W. J. W. GREEN.....	<i>Twelfth District.</i>
R. W. E. JOHNSON.....	<i>Thirteenth District.</i>
R. W. W. H. EASTMAN.....	<i>Fourteenth District.</i>
R. W. J. H. C. DILL.....	<i>Fifteenth District.</i>
R. W. JOHN P. NORVELL.....	<i>Sixteenth District.</i>
R. W. JAS. L. SCOTT.....	<i>Seventeenth District.</i>
R. W. C. F. TENNEY.....	<i>Eighteenth District.</i>
R. W. FRANK HUDSON, JR.....	<i>Nineteenth District.</i>
R. W. THOS. J. BRONSON.....	<i>Twentieth District.</i>
R. W. B. MENDENHALL.....	<i>Twenty-first District.</i>
R. W. JOHN TUNNELL.....	<i>Twenty-second District.</i>
R. W. W. T. VANDEVEER.....	<i>Twenty-third District.</i>
R. W. GUSTAV H. B. TOLLE.....	<i>Twenty-fourth District.</i>
R. W. H. W. HUBBARD.....	<i>Twenty-fifth District.</i>
R. W. THOMAS CANNELL.....	<i>Twenty-sixth District.</i>

R. W. JAS. DOUGLAS.....	<i>Twenty-seventh District.</i>
R. W. E. C. PACE.....	<i>Twenty-eighth District.</i>
R. W. W. J. ELWELL.....	<i>Twenty-ninth District.</i>
R. W. P. W. BARCLAY.....	<i>Thirtieth District.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER GRAND LODGES.

JAMES A. HAWLEY	<i>Alabama.</i>
LOYAL L. MUNN	<i>British Columbia.</i>
THEODORE T. GURNEY.....	<i>California.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN	<i>Canada.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY	<i>Colorado.</i>
D. C. CREGIER.....	<i>Connecticut.</i>
DEWITT C. CREGIER.....	<i>Indiana.</i>
CHAS. H. PATTON.....	<i>Indian Territory.</i>
JOSEPH ROBBINS.....	<i>Iowa.</i>
WILEY M. EGAN	<i>Ireland.</i>
JOHN P. NORVELL.....	<i>Kentucky.</i>
JAMES A. HAWLEY	<i>Rhode Island.</i>

REPRESENTATIVES OF LODGES.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
1	Wm. A. Summers.....W. M.	67	Chas. Coulter.....J. W.
2	Wm. McDonald....."	68	Henry Abbott.....W. M.
3	James B. Smith....."	69	Geo. M. Dickson....."
4	Thos. S. Mather....."	70	M. Bauman....."
7	Orris B. Dodge....."	71	R. W. Diller....."
8	John Hatfield....."	72	Wm. Holmes....."
9	S. B. Montgomery....."	74	S. L. Jenkins....."
	L. C. Seeley.....S. W.	75	Jabez Love.....S. W.
13	Geo. O. Griswold.....W. M.	76	G. S. Warburton.....W. M.
14	L. H. Adams....."	77	D. G. Burr*....."
15	A. P. Johnson....."	78	Henry L. Husley....."
16	Hugh Carroll....."		J. F. Kuhn.....S. W.
17	Chas. W. Mapes.....J. W.		D. H. Lindsey.....J. W.
19	S. H. Blain.....W. M.	79	H. B. Buxton.....W. M.
	J. G. Stroattmann.....S. W.		W. H. Curtin.....S. W.
20	V. H. D. Noyes.....W. M.	80	J. M. McCollister.....W. M.
23	Geo. W. Goodell....."	81	A. W. Peet....."
	Henry B. Wilson.....S. W.	82	Jno. D. McGuire....."
	Wm. H. McCormick.....J. W.	84	Philip Wolf.....J. W.
24	Louis C. Starkel*.....W. M.	85	Thos. Boyd.....W. M.
25	Jos. S. Elwell....."	87	W. A. Shafer....."
26	C. F. Shepperd....."	88	L. R. Haack....."
27	Geo. D. Hayden....."		Daniel Brown.....S. W.
29	B. S. Prettyman....."	89	L. A. Goddard.....J. W.
31	A. F. Taylor....."	90	W. K. Wood.....W. M.
34	D. W. Green....."		P. F. McClatchery.....S. W.
	A. H. Perry*.....S. W.		J. B. Barclay.....J. W.
35	L. Dunbar.....M. W.	91	B. Bead.....W. M.
	J. W. Tasker.....S. W.		M. Daly.....S. W.
	G. W. Dickman.....J. W.		J. Nauheim.....J. W.
36	T. W. Eustice.....W. M.	92	H. V. Fisher*.....W. M.
37	D. D. Diffenbaugh*....."	93	B. F. Thompson....."
38	Thos. B. Castleman....."	95	R. R. Reynolds....."
	H. D. Blackburn.....S. W.	96	J. W. Hitt....."
	David D. Evans.....J. W.	97	C. F. Norris....."
39	Geo. O. S. Bert.....W. M.	98	J. F. Hoover....."
40	W. K. Stewart....."	99	B. F. Tunnell....."
42	W. C. Ream*....."		G. Richmond.....S. W.
43	Charles F. Webb.....S. W.	100	S. R. D. Farmer....."
44	Wm. C. Crawford.....W. M.	102	T. G. Lawler.....W. M.
45	P. Shinn....."	103	S. B. Mitchell....."
46	A. W. Martin....."	104	H. W. Masters....."
47	Benj. Bergguist.....J. W.	105	J. M. Riggs*....."
48	J. H. Burley.....S. W.	108	W. H. Brackenridge*....."
49	W. J. Vannice.....W. M.	109	B. C. Logan....."
50	John Hill.....S. W.		J. G. Tannor.....J. W.
51	M. W. Miller.....W. M.	110	Jno. Beimann.....S. W.
52	Charles Heinz*....."	111	W. C. Luce.....J. W.
53	C. F. South.....S. W.	112	L. H. Streater*.....W. M.
55	C. M. Foreman.....W. M.		C. C. Weiderich*.....S. W.
56	Geo. W. Shaw....."		L. H. Streater*.....J. W.
57	J. M. Montgomery....."	113	R. C. Humbert.....W. M.
	M. M. Briggs.....J. W.		I. Jay.....S. W.
58	Joseph E. Evans.....W. M.	114	B. A. Vandyke.....W. M.
	Julius A. Brown*.....S. W.	115	E. J. Tower....."
	H. E. Huston*.....J. W.	116	W. Alexander....."
59	Geo. Lytle.....W. M.	118	J. C. Deatherage.....S. W.
60	C. B. Loop....."	119	W. H. Kister.....W. M.
61	Wm. Aitchison....."	122	A. T. Kinney....."
63	Asa M. Smith....."	123	Jas. Peterson....."
64	R. H. Flannigan.....S. W.	124	W. T. Hopkins....."
65	J. B. Frost.....W. M.	126	J. H. Franks....."
	S. A. Ballou.....S. W.	127	Jno. Minto....."
	W. W. Wickel.....J. W.	128	Jno. T. Chenault.....S. W.
66	D. M. Eiker.....W. M.	129	W. A. Saylor.....W. M.
67	M. Freedman*....."		W. P. Ennis*.....J. W.

* Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
130	G. O. Webster.....W. M.	189	John C. Martindale.....W. M.
131	J. B. Young.....W. M.	190	Willam Dalto.....W. M.
132	N. Campbell....."	192	E. Clark....."
133	W. T. Martin....."		J. T. Scudder.....S. W.
134	F. A. Jones....."	193	A. B. Bonneville.....W. M.
135	J. A. Vinson....."	194	C. W. Bradshaw....."
136	S. A. Bennett....."	195	W. O. Butler.....J. W.
137	J. N. Meador....."	196	S. Johnson.....W. M.
138	L. Barber.....S. W.		W. A. Moore.....J. W.
	— Soakley.....J. W.	197	S. E. Brown.....W. M.
139	A. W. Adams.....W. M.	198	R. B. Deem....."
	J. J. Kessler.....S. W.	200	W. L. Hallum....."
	D. W. Poor.....J. W.	201	E. L. Stoker....."
140	Philip Ruling.....W. M.	203	C. C. Vanmeter....."
141	L. L. Wadsworth....."	204	G. W. Smith....."
	R. M. Johnson.....S. W.	205	W. L. Nicholson....."
	C. A. Allen.....J. W.	206	G. C. Chittenden....."
142	H. W. Booth.....W. M.	207	J. W. Haines.....S. W.
143	J. R. Hyde*....."	208	Frank Martin.....W. M.
144	D. D. Hunt....."	209	C. F. Maurer....."
145	M. W. Wells....."		H. Lesch.....J. W.
146	L. T. Wellman....."	210	J. Altman.....W. M.
147	James B. Coe....."		E. B. Core.....J. W.
148	J. S. Hartley....."	211	Fred. A. Muncey.....W. M.
149	E. C. Van Horn.....S. W.		John Murphy.....S. W.
150	H. T. Bridges.....W. M.		O. H. Cheney.....J. W.
151	N. P. Frost....."	212	F. R. Kuhl.....W. M.
152	John Charney....."	213	A. Roberts....."
	D. O. Trotter*.....S. W.	214	B. R. McDaniel*....."
	O. F. Bodkin.....J. W.	216	F. A. Stevens....."
153	W. H. Offill.....S. W.	217	H. N. Ruffner....."
155	C. E. Allen.....W. M.	218	John Preble....."
156	J. S. Hempstreet....."	219	H. C. Kurtz*....."
157	Charles Schlorff....."	220	J. D. Brown....."
158	C. C. Colby....."	222	H. C. Caldwell....."
159	Edward C. Rossiter*....."		S. L. Van Patten.....S. W.
	Edward C. Rossiter.....S. W.		J. W. Moffat.....J. W.
160	J. C. Baker.....W. M.	223	W. A. Hubbard.....W. M.
161	W. T. Bartlett....."	226	S. V. Coulter....."
162	W. P. Askins....."	227	J. S. Dinsmore....."
163	J. M. Delong....."	228	B. G. Ecord....."
164	W. C. Gilbert....."	230	M. C. Houke.....S. W.
165	J. G. Bourne....."	231	Thomas Roach.....W. M.
166	W. L. Nevins....."	232	James Henley.....S. W.
168	I. A. McConnell*....."	233	C. J. Saunders.....W. M.
169	J. H. Palmer....."	234	H. P. Scott*....."
170	J. A. Grimes....."	235	R. Mendenhall....."
	Wm. Swanzy.....S. W.	236	J. W. Rose....."
	E. L. Cronkrite.....J. W.	237	M. Foss....."
	L. C. Ervin....."	238	Thomas Ruggles....."
171	D. M. Burkholder.....W. M.		W. H. Tyrrell*.....S. W.
172	Henry Andrews....."	239	F. W. Havill.....W. M.
173	A. Shannon*.....S. W.	240	H. Muss.....J. W.
174	A. Burden....."	241	A. M. Scurlock.....W. M.
175	J. Scheidinhelm.....W. M.	243	S. S. Moore....."
177	J. R. Ripley.....S. W.	244	D. A. Baxter*....."
178	P. M. James.....W. M.	245	J. B. Reid....."
179	R. B. Tate....."	246	P. A. Simmons....."
180	B. Scarlett....."		W. H. Stoner.....S. W.
182	J. H. Kramer....."		David Dunn.....J. W.
183	John W. Blee*....."	247	J. McChesney.....W. M.
185	A. E. Sigler.....S. W.	248	Thomas Terhune.....J. W.
187	J. A. Sanborn.....W. M.	249	M. S. Brown.....W. M.
188	John Coleman....."	250	H. C. Brigham.....S. W.
	Lewis Lesman.....S. W.	251	J. M. Liscom.....W. M.
	J. H. Bussey.....J. W.	252	J. M. Wilson....."

* Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
253	P. Harrod.....W. M.	316	T. N. Bone.....W. M.
254	F. S. Thayer.....J. W.	318	O. L. Pitney....."
255	H. S. Hanner*.....W. M.	319	J. G. Bealty....."
257	D. H. Cox*....."	320	C. Peters....."
260	R. G. McHenry....."	321	W. A. Payne.....S. W.
	H. W. Magee.....S. W.	322	Thomas Cavins.....W. M.
	R. C. Hinkle.....J. W.	323	N. J. Cobleigh....."
261	Isaac C. Lafferty.....S. W.	325	W. N. White....."
262	A. F. Randall.....W. M.	327	W. Kinhead....."
263	C. H. Warren*....."	328	F. J. Glazier....."
264	P. C. Rooney....."	330	S. K. Byers....."
265	J. R. Grace....."	331	E. Blackford....."
266	C. M. Grammer....."	332	W. H. Lamb....."
267	C. T. Bacon....."	333	P. V. Weaver....."
268	O. B. Gordon....."		L. M. Miner*.....S. W.
269	W. H. Johnson*.....S. W.	334	Thomas F. Hoopes.....J. W.
270	J. M. Wilson.....W. M.	335	T. A. Weil.....W. M.
271	Edward Cook....."	336	J. F. Smith....."
272	J. I. McClintock....."	337	G. L. Stephenson....."
273	C. M. Gregory....."	339	J. J. Fly....."
274	W. A. Grose*....."	340	R. Kimball*....."
	W. A. Grose.....S. W.	341	A. Ratzel....."
275	Milton Grimes.....W. M.	342	A. Schroder.....S. W.
276	J. W. Coghill....."	344	Benjamin Judd.....W. M.
277	H. Peters....."	345	J. B. Johnson....."
278	Joseph Hicks*....."	346	Patrick Daley....."
	Joseph Hicks.....S. W.	347	W. A. Robinson....."
279	H. A. Aldrich.....W. M.		J. C. Lowry*.....S. W.
280	J. W. Winn.....S. W.	348	J. B. McKibben.....W. M.
	E. T. Wiley.....J. W.	350	J. B. Negley....."
282	Theodore Doty.....W. M.	351	J. R. Rayburn....."
283	Geo. B. Divall....."		E. W. Mahoney*.....S. W.
285	S. R. Tilton....."		J. M. Balke*.....J. W.
286	Andrew Bidwell.....S. W.	352	E. C. McKibbins*.....S. W.
	S. K. Gaylord*.....J. W.	353	W. G. Smith*.....W. M.
287	Wm. J. Deason.....W. M.		S. B. Gaines.....S. W.
288	M. W. Cole*....."	354	L. C. Taylor.....W. M.
291	H. P. Wood....."	355	H. Giesman.....S. W.
292	N. H. Pike*....."	356	Joseph White....."
293	E. R. Paddock.....J. W.	358	A. T. Capron.....W. M.
294	E. E. Wallace.....W. M.	359	C. Spaulding....."
295	W. T. Newman....."	360	I. L. Blanchard....."
296	H. W. Mead*....."		H. E. Burgess*.....J. W.
297	J. K. P. Little....."	361	F. J. Schere.....W. M.
	J. P. Lasley*.....J. W.	362	E. L. Palmer....."
298	A. Calkins.....W. M.	363	William M. Jay*....."
300	A. B. White....."	364	F. Nickerson....."
301	G. E. Hobbs....."	365	Isaac A. Wetherspoon*....."
	Jno. Bander.....S. W.	366	A. D. Kaga....."
	D. L. Sackett.....J. W.	367	H. H. Roberts....."
302	E. C. Stevens.....W. M.		B. F. Brooks.....S. W.
303	A. J. Ives.....J. W.		J. F. Cox.....J. W.
305	H. M. Lovell.....W. M.	368	D. Foster.....W. M.
306	N. B. Crawford....."	369	J. M. Smith....."
307	J. F. Cowgill....."	371	Isaac E. Austin....."
308	James E. Hardy....."	373	C. J. Swann....."
	Wm. Greig.....J. W.	374	William Husk....."
309	R. Coventry.....W. M.	377	George Loelker....."
310	R. C. Griffith....."		C. Heinfelder*.....S. W.
	Jno. T. Richards.....S. W.	378	J. C. Danforth.....W. M.
	W. K. Forsythe.....J. W.	379	T. Kidder....."
311	Thomas Middleton.....W. M.	380	P. G. Corkins....."
312	A. R. Small....."	381	F. C. Winslow....."
313	John S. Buckner....."	382	Thomas Gibbs.....S. W.
314	F. J. Filbert....."	383	George W. Graves.....W. M.
315	Christian Wuerker....."	384	William Wilson....."

* Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
385	J. R. Robinson *.....W. M.	458	J. M. Campbell.....W. M.
386	J. Schlenker....."	460	Geo. H. Hillard....."
387	G. W. Beckner *....."	461	G. S. Brown....."
388	W. P. Pryor.....S. W.		John Tunnell.....S. W.
389	C. F. Whitmore.....W. M.	462	D. V. McLean.....W. M.
	F. D. Hatch.....S. W.	463	A. C. Hulse....."
390	J. L. Woodworth.....W. M.		R. J. Almond *.....S. W.
391	C. H. Bell....."	464	L. Hartman.....W. M.
393	J. F. Johnson.....S. W.	465	C. H. Phelps....."
	G. H. Kussler.....J. W.	466	H. Eds....."
394	Joseph G. Marston.....W. M.	467	E. D. Cole....."
396	H. McPherson....."	468	Jno. M. Crigler....."
397	Charles McLaughlin *....."	469	C. C. Aldrich....."
398	J. W. Wilson....."	470	J. M. Messenger....."
399	G. H. Fuller *....."	471	R. A. McClelland *....."
400	Henry Holloway....."	472	G. M. G. Gregory....."
401	C. E. Axt....."	474	W. H. Horine, Jr., *....."
402	O. Rogers....."	475	A. T. Strange....."
403	T. N. Meehan.....S. W.	476	M. A. Goff....."
404	C. A. Palmer.....W. M.	477	S. Dorsey.....S. W.
	James Miller.....J. W.	479	A. W. King.....W. M.
405	H. Lancaster.....S. W.	480	D. Gillespie....."
406	W. L. Piggott.....W. M.	481	W. L. Lane....."
408	I. J. Lamb....."	482	J. L. Langstaff *....."
409	P. M. Nickles....."	484	J. Danks....."
410	A. Koblitz *....."	485	A. H. Porter....."
411	C. H. Brenan....."	486	Jesse Palmer....."
412	F. Brooks....."	487	H. C. Mitchell....."
414	G. W. Becker....."		T. M. Mitchell.....S. W.
415	F. E. Stone.....S. W.	488	J. T. Evans.....W. M.
416	F. N. King....."		J. C. Miller.....J. W.
417	D. Samuels.....W. M.	489	H. A. Eidson.....W. M.
418	A. Wood....."		A. J. Cluttenden.....J. W.
419	J. P. Woodside....."	490	J. Mastin.....W. M.
420	C. A. Anderson....."	492	J. Heath....."
423	H. W. Wales....."	493	G. Corley....."
424	I. B. Mayes.....S. W.	494	J. H. Dierker....."
426	G. W. Dodderer.....W. M.	495	H. H. Wise....."
427	F. Kemp....."	496	J. W. Aiken....."
428	J. E. Bennett....."	497	W. H. Stevens....."
429	L. A. Kinney....."	498	Geo. W. Hill....."
430	H. A. Manney *....."		J. A. Prickett.....S. W.
431	J. N. Hoyt....."	500	L. Dorlan.....W. M.
432	George W. Miller....."	501	G. W. Potter.....J. W.
433	C. M. Vaughan....."	502	D. J. Elliott.....W. M.
434	N. J. Powers....."	503	J. J. Fyke....."
436	J. S. Knowles....."	504	E. Paschal....."
437	C. Cohen....."	505	R. F. Oakes....."
440	W. W. Jones....."	506	J. B. Sulkeld....."
441	J. W. McClannahan....."	508	W. A. Stevens *....."
	Frank Martin.....J. W.		W. P. Prentice.....S. W.
442	W. W. Bruce.....W. M.		W. I. Milley.....J. W.
444	J. Jack....."	509	M. L. Howe.....W. M.
445	J. J. Leech....."	510	B. F. Middleton....."
446	J. W. Riggs....."	511	J. Tefft....."
447	R. J. Ford....."		A. J. Payne *.....S. W.
448	J. D. C. Hoyt....."	512	G. W. Chapman....."
449	George W. McGibbons....."	514	A. B. Abbott.....W. M.
451	H. L. Reans *....."		W. A. Washburn *.....J. W.
452	J. H. Askins *....."	515	A. Dunion.....W. M.
453	George W. Curry....."		U. Swingley.....S. W.
454	William M. Phares....."		C. E. Adams.....J. W.
	W. H. Austin.....S. W.	516	X. N. DeSanto *.....W. M.
455	J. T. Carriker.....M. W.	517	T. T. Kiethley....."
456	William Winkler *....."	518	A. B. Holliday....."
457	Robert Hooch....."	519	R. L. McReynolds....."

* Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
520	John Spire.....W. M.	595	J. H. Cross.....W. M.
521	D. W. Peden*.....“	596	J. W. Ostrander.....“
522	C. L. Young.....“		H. F. Stephens.....S. W.
523	B. G. Smith.....“		G. C. Oakley.....J. W.
524	M. J. Math.....“	597	W. F. Willey.....W. M.
525	F. B. Schooley.....“	598	F. Meyer.....“
526	H. M. Packham.....“	600	W. O. McCrum.....S. W.
527	H. Shannon.....“	601	S. M. Gentry.....W. M.
529	J. H. Vickers.....“	602	C. E. Miller.....“
530	I. L. Burkholder.....“	603	J. Ishler.....“
531	J. J. Hodges.....“	605	R. H. McCorkle.....S. W.
532	Daniel Shaid.....“	607	H. Hall.....W. M.
533	George W. Groinn.....“		I. D. Bullock*.....S. W.
	I. H. Johnson.....S. W.	608	J. S. McElheney.....W. M.
	Dared Piper.....J. W.	609	A. C. Mantor.....“
534	R. Jayne.....W. M.	610	C. O. Pratt.....“
535	L. H. Munan.....“	611	D. Hayworth.....“
536	W. Barthalf.....“		W. H. C. Ambrose.....S. W.
537	H. J. Robinson.....“		C. H. Osborne.....J. W.
538	George B. Cook.....“	612	J. R. Deyo*.....W. M.
539	L. C. Speicher.....“		H. S. Street.....S. W.
540	H. M. Barrett.....“	613	G. W. Eaglin.....W. M.
541	R. T. Wurley.....“	614	M. W. Moulton.....“
544	A. A. Leeper.....J. W.	616	Clarence Reinback*.....“
545	G. A. Moore.....W. M.	617	I. L. Hardin.....“
547	L. B. Thomas.....“	618	I. R. McGinnis.....“
548	George Frost.....“	619	P. H. Shelton.....“
550	W. H. Bloom.....“	621	F. Kohl.....“
551	T. R. Underwood.....S. W.	623	T. N. Lakin.....“
	E. Pierce.....J. W.	627	J. T. Stafford.....“
552	W. S. Ramsay*.....W. M.	630	J. T. Gholson.....S. W.
	B. F. Colehouer.....S. W.	632	J. B. Fletcher*.....W. M.
554	F. Tyrell.....W. M.	634	W. A. B. Tate.....“
555	I. Weil.....“	635	H. N. North.....J. W.
556	J. M. King.....S. W.	636	C. A. Westgate.....W. M.
559	G. W. Luke.....W. M.	638	A. M. Graham.....“
560	J. H. Hudson.....“	639	M. Pfau.....“
561	O. D. Wilcox.....“	641	J. C. Railsback.....S. W.
562	J. W. Mott.....“	642	W. H. Elliott.....W. M.
	A. R. Robinson.....J. W.		W. H. Stafford.....S. W.
564	D. C. Gaylord.....W. M.		James Lowe.....J. W.
565	F. L. Zerenberg.....“	643	F. F. Handrup.....W. M.
566	I. M. Eaton.....“	644	D. C. Conday.....“
567	H. E. Murrah.....“	645	D. G. Cunningham*.....“
569	George Main.....“	646	C. E. Wright.....“
570	J. S. Nisneus.....J. W.	647	S. L. Reefy.....“
572	H. B. Sykes.....W. M.	648	M. E. Cady.....J. W.
573	H. V. Whalen.....“	650	T. B. Hinkley.....W. M.
574	F. A. Hitz*.....“	651	J. H. Hawks.....“
575	N. H. Wooster, Sr.....S. W.	652	D. E. Kirkpatrick.....“
576	B. J. VanCourt.....W. M.	653	E. D. Taylor.....J. W.
577	H. B. Frazer.....“	655	D. McMillen.....S. W.
578	W. L. Bruster.....“	656	Jacob Stalter.....“
579	W. H. Stubbs.....“	657	E. Day.....W. M.
580	C. E. Cochran.....“	658	H. Carse.....“
581	T. N. Henley.....“		A. F. Flemming.....S. W.
582	K. C. Littlelar.....S. W.	659	Thomas Austin.....W. M.
	W. G. Heffner.....J. W.	660	J. M. Jones.....“
583	John Guggenbuhler.....S. W.	661	H. L. Turpening.....“
584	W. K. Hoyle, Jr.....W. M.	662	Leslie Lewis*.....“
587	C. A. McKinney.....“	663	F. Newsom*.....“
588	E. Burk.....“	664	R. G. Scott.....“
589	J. Danner.....“	665	B. F. Markland.....“
590	John Reese*.....“	666	E. M. Thomberg.....“
591	O. B. Morey.....“	667	A. S. Round.....“
592	W. Park.....“	668	J. R. Ennis.....“

* Proxy.

REPRESENTATIVES—Continued.

NO.	NAMES.	NO.	NAMES.
669	Frank Wenter.....W. M.	716	F. Schaffer*.....“
670	A. G. Butler.....“	717	H. S. Childs.....“
672	J. N. Maynor*.....“		C. A. Palmer.....S. W.
673	J. M. James.....“	718	W. E. Jennings.....W. M.
674	Henry Wink.....“		W. B. Jones.....S. W.
675	G. C. Drennan.....“	719	H. J. Huggins.....W. M.
	L. A. Stewart.....S. W.	721	B. J. Hawkins.....“
676	D. M. Erskin, Jr*.....W. M.	722	L. K. Thompson.....“
677	A. P. Goudy.....“	723	J. C. Harrell.....“
678	William M. Rhoads.....“	724	L. M. Dick.....“
679	L. V. Reed.....“	725	J. S. Hewins.....“
680	H. C. Bartlett.....“	726	T. C. Newman.....“
681	J. M. Pence.....“	727	R. L. Taylor.....“
682	J. W. K. McClure.....“	728	E. P. Rowley.....“
683	Samuel Black.....“		I. M. St. John.....S. W.
684	T. H. Humphrey.....“		I. Potter.....J. W.
685	M. Conley.....“	729	W. W. Duncan.....W. M.
	J. H. Dean*.....S. W.	730	F. T. Weber.....“
686	D. L. Evans.....W. M.	731	W. J. McVay.....“
687	W. H. Barnds.....“	732	R. L. Pepper*.....“
688	Peter Wright.....“	733	J. O. Hughes.....“
690	William Pullman.....“	734	C. N. Hinkle.....“
	E. M. Waterbury.....S. W.		A. White.....“
	O. M. Smith.....J. W.	735	R. R. Tumbler.....S. W.
691	D. H. Moore.....W. M.	736	T. W. Maurice.....W. M.
692	J. W. Kidd.....“	737	W. W. Porter*.....“
693	W. H. Perry.....“	738	A. M. Caldwell.....“
694	H. A. Buell*.....J. W.	741	G. T. Pierce.....“
695	M. A. Dennis.....W. M.	742	A. Cook.....J. W.
696	Oliver P. Nesmith.....“	743	A. L. Burson*.....W. M.
697	William Brew.....“	744	G. W. Dye.....J. W.
	H. H. Brown.....S. W.	745	J. R. Wells.....W. M.
698	J. A. Stull.....“	746	L. B. Cheneworth.....“
700	Sylvester Conner.....W. M.	747	C. E. Parker.....“
701	G. S. Dodd.....“	748	J. C. Wood.....“
702	J. E. Alexander.....“	749	Charles Shepherd.....“
703	M. A. Smith.....“	750	John Roberts.....S. W.
	G. W. Cothran.....S. W.	751	W. Galsen.....W. M.
	P. H. Smith, Jr.....J. W.	752	C. W. Day.....“
704	J. W. Patterson.....W. M.	754	T. E. Silkey.....“
705	L. M. Webb*.....“	755	J. H. Saylor.....“
706	L. H. Williams.....“	756	G. B. Hicks.....“
707	A. Sumerlin.....“	757	W. Small.....“
708	J. H. Ledeus*.....“		W. S. Pierce.....S. W.
709	H. M. Steely*.....“		O. W. Strong.....J. W.
710	H. Funk.....“		G. Muchbank.....W. M.
711	A. W. Hagenbach.....“		C. E. Brown.....S. W.
712	H. W. Sanders*.....“		Ed. Venn.....J. W.
	H. W. Sanders.....J. W.	759	J. E. Wilson.....W. M.
713	Wm. M. Johnson.....W. M.	760	G. H. Mitten.....“
715	J. A. Price.....“	761	M. L. Miller.....“

* Proxy.

MEMORIAL—From Ashlar Lodge.

The Grand Secretary presented a memorial from Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, and moved its reference to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, and it was so referred.

PETITION—For New Lodge,

To be located at Colchester, was presented by the Grand Master, and referred to the Committee on Lodges U. D.

The Grand Secretary made the following report in regard to the bonds of R. W. Bro. Burrill :

M. W. Grand Master and Brethren of the Grand Lodge :

With reference to the bonds of this Grand Lodge which were referred to your Grand Secretary yesterday, I would say, that soon after I ascertained that there was a shortage in the accounts of R. W. Bro. John F. Burrill, and before the Finance Committee had made their examination, I notified the Most Worshipful Grand Master that I had discovered a discrepancy in the accounts, and suggested that he look at once after the bonds of Grand Secretary Burrill. I also addressed a communication to M. W. Bro. T. T. Gurney, who had been his predecessor, and requested him, if he had the bonds in his possession, to see that they were safely kept. He informed me that on the election of his successor he turned over all the papers of his office to his successor. And the M. W. Grand Master informed me that after the close of the Grand Lodge one year ago, Bro. Burrill wrote to him that if his accounts had been adjusted and found right, he supposed he was entitled to his bonds, and requested him to forward them to him, and the M. W. Grand Master informed me that he supposed it was right and proper for him to return them, and that he had done so.

W. Bro. Alexander said that a serious loss had occurred to this Grand Lodge through an error of "the head," because he was sure it was not an error of "the heart." Certainly, when an officer gives bonds to this Grand Lodge, it is the property of the Grand Lodge, and if his accounts were all right, the bond, lying in the possession of the Grand Lodge, would harm no one. If the accounts were not correct, the Grand Lodge would then be protected.

Upon motion of M. W. Bro. T. T. Gurney, the M. W. Grand Lodge proceeded to the election of officers. The M. W. Grand Master appointed the following brethren as tellers to collect and count the votes : Daniel J. Avery, Jacob Krohn, E. T. E. Becker, John O'Neill, W. T. Mason, James L. Scott, H. W. Hubbard, E. C. Pace, Edward Cook, B. Mendenhall, Rowley Page, John McCollough.

During the collecting, assorting and counting of the ballots by the tellers, the Grand Lodge proceeded with the following business :

Past Grand Secretary John F. Burrill took the platform and spoke as follows in regard to the charges of embezzlements against him:

I desire to say a word. When I left this Grand Lodge, when I turned the books of my office over to my successor, I supposed that everything was straight; that I did not owe this Grand Lodge one cent, and I think so to-day; I went to Minneapolis, Minn.; I went there to work openly and above board, using no means to conceal my place of residence; had no desire to do that; I find myself accused of a crime, and all I ask of this Grand Lodge is that I may have a fair and impartial hearing before this body; I feel this thing; I have nothing more to say.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

W. Bro. C. Kirkpatrick, from the Committee on Chartered Lodges, reported that they wished so much of the address of the Grand Master referred to their committee as related to changing of the names of chartered lodges referred to the Committee of Jurisprudence. And it was so referred.

R. W. Bro. D. J. Avery moved the consideration of the first proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as follows:

NO. 1. Amend Article VIII., Part Third, by adding the following sections, to be numbered 8 and 9:

“SECTION 8. It may be optional with a lodge, in disciplinary proceedings for collection of dues, to inflict the penalty of suspension heretofore provided for, or striking from the roll of membership, as in the opinion of members shall be most advisable; but under no circumstances shall a member be stricken from the roll of membership excepting in conformity with all the proceedings directed by the preceding section of this article, or other provisions of the laws of this Grand Lodge.

“SECTION 9. Any member of a lodge deprived of membership as aforesaid shall be held to be voluntarily dimitted, and to whom the customary certificate of dimission shall issue; *provided*, however, that in case a member thus dimitted shall, within one year thereafter, pay to his lodge the dues accrued at the date of being stricken from the roll of membership, he may be restored to membership therein upon his written application, the surrender of certificate of dimission, and a vote of a majority of the members present at a regular communication; otherwise said dimitt shall be of the same force and character as in cases of voluntary withdrawal from membership.”

Also, amend Section 5, Article VIII., Part Third, by inserting after the word “indefinitely” in said section, the following: “*or strike his name from the roll of membership.*”

Which amendment was declared lost.

REPORT—Committee on Appeals and Grievances.

W. Bro. Joseph E. Dyas, Chairman of Committee on Appeals and Grievances, presented the following report :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M. :

Your Committee on Appeals and Grievances would fraternally ask leave to submit the following report :

PITTSFIELD LODGE, No. 56, }
 75. } No. 1.

Charges and specifications were presented by the J. W. of said lodge against the accused. The charges contain a serious Masonic offense, and if true, no punishment less than expulsion would be adequate. From the records of the trial as furnished by the lodge, it appears that out of a membership of about eighty only about twelve were present at the trial. The case, in the opinion of your committee, should receive more serious and careful attention than was given it upon the trial from which this appeal was taken. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the action of said lodge, finding the accused not guilty, be reversed and the case remanded to Pittsfield Lodge, No. 56, for a new trial.

_____ }
 75. } No. 2.
 J. R. GORIN LODGE, No. 537. }

In this case appellant was placed upon trial and expelled under certain charges filed against him, and from which action of the lodge he takes an appeal. The record filed herein is in many respects irregular and imperfect. The charge and specifications thereunder are vague, uncertain and not sufficiently plain and explicit to warrant a trial. Yet your committee have investigated the merits of this case, deeming it to the best interests of all concerned to do so, and after a careful examination of the record are firmly of the opinion that the charges, vague as they are, are not sustained by the evidence, and that the lodge did wrong in its action. The whole matter seems to have grown out of a business transaction by which appellant secured an indebtedness due him from a person who was also indebted to the brethren whom the appellant is charged with having defrauded. The transaction occurred in 1874, before appellant was made a Mason, and although there seems to have been a vote for expulsion, yet your committee are unable to discover anything in the matter but a little business energy, in which they find no Masonic offense. Your committee do not believe that the lodges in this Grand Jurisdiction should be used as collection agencies, and therefore recommend that the action of Gorin Lodge, No. 537, be set aside, and that Bro. ——— be restored to all the rights and benefits of Masonry.

— — — — —
vs.
 CIRCLE LODGE, No. 707. } No. 3.

In this case the committee have examined the document purporting to be charges and specifications presented by appellant, a member of Mattoon Lodge, No. 260, against a member of Circle Lodge, No. 707, and find the same to be a voluminous, rambling, vague and incoherent statement of difficulties existing between these brethren, and that the same is in such condition that an intelligent investigation could not be had. Your committee are, therefore, of the opinion that the action of the lodge in refusing to receive said document as charges and specifications was proper, and recommend that the action of the lodge be affirmed.

— — — — —
vs.
 MATTOON LODGE. } No. 4.

The specifications in this case lack all the elements of precision required by Section 1, Article 3, Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws, and should not have been entertained by the lodge for that reason. They do not constitute sufficient notice to the accused of any specific Masonic offense or the time of the commission thereof. Such notice should be the chief province of a specification. The lodge, however, received them and proceeded with the trial of appellant on these charges and specifications, found him guilty, and fixed the punishment of expulsion. Your committee have carefully examined the testimony, and find that it is wholly insufficient to sustain the action of the lodge, and therefore recommend that the action of the lodge be set aside and appellant restored to the rights and benefits of Masonry.

— — — — —
vs.
 HARBOR LODGE, No. 731. } No. 5.

This appeal was taken by a member of said lodge in finding a member not guilty of certain charges and specifications preferred against him. Your committee, after a careful examination of the record, find that the lodge proceeded regularly, and in the opinion of the committee arrived at a correct conclusion from the evidence. They, therefore, recommend that the action of Harbor Lodge, No. 731, be affirmed.

— — — — —
vs.
 WOODHULL LODGE, No. 502. } No. 6.

In this case the appellant appeals from the action of Woodhull Lodge, because it declined to investigate charges made by him against one of its members. The only question before this committee is whether the charges are of such a nature as to justify a demand for investigation, and if proven, do they constitute a Masonic offense.

* * * * * Your committee are unanimous in the belief that the charges, if proven, do constitute a grave offense. Your committee recommend that

Woodhull Lodge, No. 502, be instructed to proceed with the trial of the accused upon the charges presented.

OCTOBER 4, 1882.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH E. DYAS,
M. C. CRAWFORD,
G. M. HAYNES,
W. S. CANTRELL,
JNO. M. PEARSON,

Committee.

The Grand Secretary presented a bill for music, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

R. W. Bro. D. J. Avery moved the consideration of the third proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as follows :

No. 3. Amend Section 5, Article X., Part Third, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out the word "*may*," after the word "*petitioner*," and inserting in place thereof the words, "*shall then and there*."

Which amendment was declared lost.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins moved the consideration of the fourth proposed amendment to the Grand Lodge By-Laws, as follows :

No. 4. Amend Section 1, Article VIII., Part Third, Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out the words, "*an infraction of Masonic law and a violation of a Masonic covenant, and shall*," and insert the words, "*construed to be such an infraction of Masonic law as may*."

Which amendment was declared lost.

R. W. Bro. John P. Norvell presented an appeal for assistance from the brethren of Vermilion Lodge, No. 265, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

M. W. Bro. Hawley submitted the following report from the Special Committee, to whom the report of the Grand Secretary was referred, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois :

Your committee, to whom was referred the report of the R. W. Grand Secretary, fraternally recommend that so much of said report as refers to the condition of defunct lodges, and the errors in returns of chartered lodges, and the failure of chartered lodges to pay dues as required by the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, be referred to Committee on Chartered Lodges.

That so much of said report as refers to the shortage in the accounts of Bro. John F. Burrill, former Grand Secretary, be referred to Committee on Finance.

That the action of the Grand Secretary in preparing a "Historical Record" of charter members of the several lodges chartered by this Grand Lodge be approved.

Your committee would further recommend the appointment of a committee of three brethren, whose duty it shall be to prepare and submit for the approval of the M. W. Grand Master and the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, forms for the records and receipt books, to be used by the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge.

Your committee would further recommend that Section 3, Article IX., Part First, be amended by adding thereto as follows: "And that the dues were paid and returns filed with the Grand Secretary on or before the 20th day of September of each year, as required by Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge."

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. A. HAWLEY,
JAS. P. McMURTRY,
JACOB KROHN.

REPORT—Special Committee on Lands.

R. W. Bro. Jno. M. Pearson submitted the following report, which was adopted:

M. W. Grand Master, Wardens and Brethren:

The undersigned, appointed by you at the last Annual Communication, to attend to the interest of the Grand Lodge in the matter of lands in the State of Missouri, respectfully report that no opportunity of sale has yet presented itself. The taxes on the eight hundred acres amounted, with fees, to \$15.00, which I paid last fall, and hold the receipt therefor with the deeds.

Respectfully submitted,

JNO. M. PEARSON.

REPORT—Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

R. W. Bro. H. E. Hamilton presented the following report from the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation, which was adopted.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois:

Your Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation respectfully report that they

have examined the records, "return of work," and By-Laws of the following named lodges working under dispensation :

New Liberty, at New Liberty, in Pope County ; A. D. Van Meter, at Cantrall, in Sagamon County ; Crete, at Crete, in Will County, and Sullivan, at Sullivan, in Moultrie County, and beg leave to report as follows :

The records and returns of New Liberty Lodge were submitted to your Committee on Lodges U. D. at the communication of this Grand Lodge in 1880, and again in 1881, and were on both occasions rejected, and the dispensation continued by the M. W. Grand Master.

Your committee believed that the lodge was favorably located in a fruitful field for Masonic labor, and that with intelligent and well directed effort on the part of its officers a strong and influential organization might be maintained.

The returns for the current year, however, dispel all hope, and give little reason for the belief that either the brethren of New Liberty or the fraternity at large will be benefited by the granting of a charter.

The code of By-Laws presented by this lodge still present many objectionable features, notably Section 3 of Article III., which provides that the Junior Deacon shall be appointed by the Senior Warden, and the Stewards by the Junior Warden. Your committee object to this clause, as being unauthorized by law or precedent, and as trespassing upon the prerogatives of the Worshipful Master, who alone is authorized to make appointments in a constituent lodge.

For similar reasons your committee object to Section 2 of Article VII., which reads as follows : " The lodge shall, in all cases, proceed to open within fifteen minutes after the stated time for assembling if a sufficient number of Masons be present, and no extraordinary difficulty occurs to prevent."

If, at a stated communication, the Worshipful Master should fail to congregate his lodge until *sixteen* minutes had elapsed, would the brethren deny his authority to open the lodge, or would they kindly consider that an "extraordinary difficulty" had occurred, and allow the lodge to pursue its legitimate business ?

Your committee can not approve of Section 2, Article VI., which provides that divulging certain business transacted in the lodge shall be punished by *expulsion*, because no Mason can be punished without due notice and fair trial, and then only in a manner and to an extent commensurate with the gravity of the offense committed.

The By-Laws above referred to are common to lodges U. D., and are evidently copied from the same work your committee refer to them, not for the purpose of censuring New Liberty Lodge, but with the hope that future lodges under dispensation may avoid the source from which these emanate.

The returns of New Liberty Lodge show that the only work done during the year was that of conferring the degrees of Fellow Craft and Master Mason upon a

brother who was initiated the previous year, under a former dispensation, so that were not the granting of a charter prohibited by Section 9, Article XXIII., Part Second, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, the scarcity of material plainly shows that no new lodge is required in that locality.

For these and other reasons your committee recommend that the petition for a charter be refused.

A. D. VAN METER.

The records and returns of work of this lodge are correct, and are a credit to its officers and members.

Section 2, Article VI., of its By-Laws, however, is the same as that of New Liberty Lodge above referred to, and is objected to for the same reasons.

We recommend to the brethren of this lodge that they amend their By-Laws by striking out the objectionable portions, or, what would be still better, that they adopt a new code.

Your committee recommend that a charter be issued to the brethren named in the petition, as Van Meter Lodge, No. 762.

CRETE.

The records and returns of work of this lodge are correct, with one exception.

The minutes of May 27th state that Lewis B. Murill and Frank Cook were initiated on that day, and that they had been previously elected, but neither the minutes of that meeting nor of any preceding one show that any ballot was ever had on their petitions. We are convinced, however, that the Secretary is responsible for this omission.

We find the inevitable Section 2, of Article VI., in their By-Laws, and recommend as in the case of Van Meter Lodge.

Your committee are satisfied from the returns that this lodge can obtain an abundance of good material, and will do work in the future which will compare favorably with that of any lodge in this Grand Jurisdiction, and they recommend that a charter be granted as Crete Lodge, No. 763.

SULLIVAN.

In the case of Sullivan Lodge, the dispensation having been issued subsequent to July 1st, 1882, and the lodge not having conferred the three degrees, we recom-

mend that the dispensation be continued until the next Annual Communication of this Grand Lodge.

In the matter of the petition of certain brethren for a dispensation to open a lodge at Colchester, in McDonough County, your committee find that the petition and accompanying papers do not conform to the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, and respectfully recommend that said petition be referred to the Grand Master.

Fraternally submitted,

H. E. HAMILTON,
SAMUEL SHANNON,
C. M. JONES,
ROWLEY PAGE,
J. W. THRIFT.

The M. W. Grand Master appointed M. W. Bro. T. T. Gurney, R. W. Bros. H. E. Hamilton and Gil. W. Barnard a Special Committee to prepare and submit for the approval of the M. W. Grand Master and the Chairman of the Committee on Finance forms for the records and receipt books to be used by the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

W. Bro. John W. Brown submitted the following special report of Committee on Masonic Correspondence, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois :

Your Committee on Masonic Correspondence, to whom was referred the matter of the formation and recognition of the Grand Lodge of Arizona, fraternally report the following preamble and resolution :

WHEREAS, It is duly represented to us that all the lodges of Free and Accepted Masons in the Territory of Arizona, namely, Aztlan Lodge, No. 1, at Prescott; Arizona Lodge, No. 2, at Phoenix; White Mountain Lodge, No. 3, at Globe City; Tucson Lodge, No. 4, at Tucson, and King Solomon Lodge, No. 5, at Tombstone, have united in forming and constituting a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for that jurisdiction; and

WHEREAS, The Constitution and By-Laws adopted by said Grand Lodge closely conform to the Landmarks and General Regulations of the Fraternity, and peace and harmony prevail; therefore

Resolved, That the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the Territory of Arizona is legally constituted, and sovereign over Ancient

Craft Masonry in that jurisdiction, and is accorded full fraternal recognition by this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN W. BROWN,
Committee.

W. Bro. Loop presented the following preamble and resolution, which were referred to the Special Committee appointed to consider the Grand Secretary's report:

WHEREAS, It appears from the reports to this Grand Lodge that this Grand Lodge has been defrauded out of a large quantity of funds, either through incompetency, fraud, embezzlement or robbery; and, whereas, it further appears that said embezzlement and robbery was fully and finally consummated by the obtaining, by fraud and misrepresentation, from the Worshipful Grand Master of this Grand Lodge, the bonds of the late Grand Secretary, John F. Burrill; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Grand Lodge, the most rigid rules of business should be applied in all the financial affairs pertaining to the Grand Lodge; that in the opinion of this Grand Lodge no Grand Officer should suffer or permit any act or thing to be done or left undone that will in any manner deprive this Grand Lodge of any of its legal rights.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 2 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY—Afternoon Session.

WEDNESDAY, October 4th, A. L. 5882, }
2 o'clock P. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor by the M. W. Grand Master; Grand Officers and Representatives as in the morning.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. John C. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following reports, which were adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the accounts of M. W. Grand Master Bro. W. H. Scott, fraternally report that we have had the same for examination and find as follows: That the Grand Master has received

From dispensations Lodges U. D.	\$200 00
Sundry dispensations.....	182 00
Balance Charity Fund.....	14 00
Sale of safe and furniture office Grand Secretary.....	128 75
Total.....	\$524 75

All of which has been paid to the Grand Secretary and accounted for by him to the Grand Treasurer.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
WM. MOORE,

Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the cash book and accounts of Bro. Frank Hudson, Jr., of collections made while acting as Grand Secretary, and after the auditing of the same at the last session of this Grand Lodge, fraternally report that we have examined the same and find as follows: That Bro. Frank Hudson, Jr., collected from all sources the sum of \$6,851.95, which he has paid over to Grand Treasurer Wiley M. Egan and taken his receipt for the same.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
WM. MOORE,

Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the books, papers and accounts of Bro. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, fraternally report that on a careful examination of said accounts we find as follows:

That he has received dues for 1879.....	\$ 24 00
“ “ “ 1880.....	104 50
“ “ “ 1881.....	189 50
“ “ “ 1882.....	28,046 35
Dues from Lodges U. D.....	30 75
“ “ Defunct Lodges.....	52 76

By-Laws sold and books.....	49 00
Certifying diplomas.....	88 00
From Grand Master.....	524 75

Total.....\$29,109 61

All of which he has paid over to Grand Treasurer Wiley M. Egan, and taken his receipt therefor.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
WM. MOORE,

Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois :

Your Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the books, papers and accounts of Bro. Wiley M. Egan, Grand Treasurer, fraternally report that on a careful examination of the same we find the Grand Treasurer's account as follows :

1881—Oct. 4, on hand in general fund.....	\$26,602 58
Received from Bro. Frank Hudson, Jr.....	6,851 95
“ “ Bro. L. L. Munn.....	29,040 61
“ “ Interest on U. S. bonds.....	200 00
“ “ Dividend on life insurance Bro. A. A. Glenn.....	22 00
	<hr/>
	\$62,717 14

On hand in Charity Fund.....	\$357 20
Received from Bro. L. L. Munn.....	69 00— 426 20
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$63,143 34

Paid out of general fund.....	\$31,208 70
“ charity fund.....	50 00—\$31,258 70
Balance on hand in general fund.....	\$31,508 44
“ “ charity fund.....	376 20— 31,884 64
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$63,143 34

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
WM. MOORE,

Committee.

REPORT—Grand Treasurer.

R. W. Bro. Wiley M. Egan presented his report on the morning of the first day's session, which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and is as follows :

WILEY M. EGAN, *Grand Treasurer,*

In account with GRAND LODGE, A. F. & A. M., STATE OF ILLINOIS.

1881.	DR.	
Oct. 4,	To balance credit General Fund, as per last report..	\$26,602 58
" "	" " " Charity " " " " ..	357 20
" "	" amount rec'd of F. Hudson, Jr., Grand Secretary	5,927 75
" 7,	" " " " " " " " "	924 20
Nov. 4,	" " " " L. L. Munn, " " "	32 75
1882.		
Jan. 4,	" interest on government bonds.....	50 00
" 14,	" dividend on A. A. Glenn's life insurance.....	22 00
Aug. 7,	" interest on government bonds.....	100 00
" 19,	" amount rec'd of L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary..	447 85
" "	" " " " " " " " " Grand Secretary,	
	Charity Fund.....	69 00
Oct. 2,	" amount rec'd of L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary..	28,560 01
		<hr/> \$63,093 34
" "	" interest on government bonds.....	50 00
		<hr/> \$63,143 34

Of the balance on hand to credit of the General

Fund, there is invested in government bonds \$ 5,000 00

And cash in hand..... 26,458 44

\$31,458 44

1881. CR.

Oct. 4,	By mileage and per diem orders paid, per vouchers..	\$ 2,531 20
" "	" amount paid lodge representatives, per vouchers..	15,075 00
		<hr/>
	Total mileage and per diem paid.....	\$17,606 20

MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS PAID, AS FOLLOWS :

DATE OF ORDER.	NO.	1881.	
Sept. 30,	592	W. H. Scott, salary Grand Master.....	\$ 125 00
" "	594	Frank Hudson, Jr., salary Grand Secretary....	208 33
Oct. 5,	595	S. W. Waddle, extra services M. & P. D.....	25 00
" "	596	John W. Brown, Masonic Cor. chairm'n Com.	300 00
" "	597	John P. Ferns, Grand Tyler.....	100 00

Oct. 5,	598	John Mellum, Janitor.....	\$ 5 00
"	599	B. F. Cheverly, Ass't Grand Secretary.....	25 00
"	600	P. Bird Price, " " "	25 00
"	601	W. B. Kilmer, " " "	25 00
"	602	John P. Ferns, sundries.....	89 73
"	603	Knight & Leonard, printing G. M. Report....	28 50
"	604	Rowley Page, D. D. 13th District.....	7 50
"	605	W. H. Eastman, D. D. 14th "	15 00
"	606	John H. Tyler, D. D. 15th "	5 00
"	607	H. W. Hubbard, D. D. 25th District.....	7 25
"	608	W. H. Scott, G. M. expenses.....	330 45
"	609	H. M. Morgan, music.....	30 00
"	610	R. R. Stevens, tyling for Board of Examiners	10 00
"	611	S. D. Childs, stamp G. M.....	2 50
"	612	Mrs. G. B. Carpenter, rent of hall.....	300 00
" 6,	613	Geo. K. Hazlett, printing.....	7 00
"	614	Frank Hudson, Jr., printing.....	188 60
"	615	Shober & C. L. Co., printing charters.....	47 50
"	616	Springfield Printing Co., printing Cor. & Pro.	2,247 61
"	617	Geo. E. Harvey, Camden Lodge, No. 648....	150 25
" 18,	618	W. H. Scott, Michigan sufferers.....	1,000 00
" 24,	619	Mrs. Wm. Rounsville, charity.....	50 00
" 31,	620	W. H. Scott, salary Grand Master.....	125 00
"	621	L. L. Munn, " " Secretary.....	208 33
Nov. 16,	622	Shober & C. L. Co., printing charters for re-	
		issue.....	26 00
" 30,	623	W. H. Scott, salary Grand Master.....	125 00
"	624	L. L. Munn, " " Secretary.....	208 33
Dec. 31,	625	W. H. Scott, " " Master.....	125 00
"	626	L. L. Munn, " " Secretary.....	208 34

1882.

Jan. 27,	627	M. D. Chamberlin, services as Grand Exami- ner at Du Quoin.....	56 50
"	628	A. T. Darrah, services as Grand Examiner at Du Quoin.....	35 20
"	629	W. B. Grimes, services as Grand Examiner at Du Quoin.....	41 80
"	630	James Douglas, services as Grand Examiner at Du Quoin.....	29 20
" 31,	631	W. H. Scott, salary Grand Master.....	125 00
"	632	L. L. Munn, " " Secretary.....	208 33
Feb. 4,	633	A V. Richards, printing.....	135 00
" 7,	634	M. D. Chamberlin, services as Grand Ex- aminer.....	52 60

Feb. 7,	635	A. T. Darrah, services as Grand Examiner....	\$ 39 00
"	636	W. B. Grimes, " " " "	38 80
"	637	James Douglas, " " " "	31 80
" 10,	638	L. L. Munn, expense moving.....	202 49
"	639	" express.....	297 35
"	640	" sundry expenses.....	160 96
"	641	" postage	136 00
"	642	" furniture for office.....	201 37
"	643	Springfield Printing Co., printing Proceedings	542 68
"	644	J. C. Smith, expense visiting Grand Secretary	22 10
"	645	Gil. W. Barnard, expense visiting Grand Sec.	22 10
" 28,	646	M. D. Chamberlin, expense as Grand Ex- aminer	52 70
"	647	W. B. Grimes, expense as Grand Examiner...	45 70
"	648	James Douglas, " " " " ...	37 20
"	649	W. H. Scott, salary Grand Master.....	125 00
"	650	L. L. Munn, " " Secretary.....	208 33
Mar. 25,	651	M. D. Chamberlin, Grand Examiner.....	85 30
"	652	W. B. Grimes, " "	70 10
"	653	A. T. Darrah, " "	36 40
"	654		
"	655	J. H. C. Dill, " "	33 80
" 31,	656	W. H. Scott, salary Grand Master.....	125 00
"	657	L. L. Munn, " " Secretary.....	208 33
April 29,	658	W. H. Scott, " " Master.....	125 00
"	659	L. L. Munn, " " Secretary.....	208 34
May 31,	660	W. H. Scott, " " Master.....	125 00
"	661	L. L. Munn, " " Secretary.....	208 33
June 30,	662	W. H. Scott, " " Master.....	125 00
"	663	L. L. Munn, " " Secretary.....	208 33
July 19,	664	A. V. Richards, printing blank returns, 1882..	80 00
" 31,	665	W. H. Scott, salary Grand Master.....	125 00
"	666	L. L. Munn, " " Secretary.	208 33
Aug. 16,	667	Wm. Moore, Finance Committee.....	55 00
"	668		
"	669	Gil. W. Barnard, " "	27 10
"	670	L. L. Munn, printing and stationery.....	116 70
"	671	" office furniture.....	66 55
"	672	" postage and express.....	142 35
" 31,	673	W. H. Scott, salary Grand Master.....	125 00
"	674	L. L. Munn, " " Secretary.....	208 33
Sep. 30,	675	W. M. Egan, " " Treasurer.....	400 00
"	676	W. H. Scott, " " Master.....	125 00
"	677	L. L. Munn, " " Secretary.....	208 34
Oct. 2,	678	" postage and express.....	70 79

Oct. 2,	679	"	sundry expenses.....	\$ 31 95
"	680	"	furniture.....	28 00
"	681	"	printing and stationery.....	214 90
"	682	W. H. Scott, expenses of office.....		462 25
		By amount brought forward mileage and per diem..		\$17,606 20
		By amount brought forward, miscellaneous.....		\$13,482 95
Jan. 6,		By Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., A. A. Glenn's policy		169 55
Total amount miscellaneous orders.....				\$13,652 50
Total amount paid out.....				\$31,258 70
Oct. 2,		By balance on hand to credit Charity Fund.....	\$ 376 20	
"	"	" " " " " " General Fund.....	31,508 44	
				<u>\$31,884 64</u>
				<u>\$63,143 34</u>

All of which is fraternally submitted,

WILEY M. EGAN,
Grand Treasurer.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. John C. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following reports, which were adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois.

In accordance with Grand Lodge By-Laws, Part First, Article IX., Section 2, Paragraph 5, your Committee on Finance have, during the recess of this Grand Lodge, examined the following bills and accounts presented to them by the Grand Secretary, and approved the same :

1881.

Nov. 4, Shober & Carqueville, printing charters.....\$ 26 00

1882.

Jan. 24,	M. D. Chamberlin, Board of Examiners.....	56 50
"	A. T. Darrah, " " "	35 20
"	W. B. Grimes, " " "	41 80
"	James Douglas, " " "	29 20
" 31,	Journal Printing Co., 1000 copies Constitution and By-Laws.....	135 00
Feb. 2,	M. D. Chamberlin, Board of Examiners.....	52 60
"	A. T. Darrah. " " "	39 00
"	W. B. Grimes, " " "	38 80
"	James Douglas, " " "	31 80
" 10,	J. C. Smith, services Finance Committee.....	22 10

Feb. 10,	Gil. W. Barnard, services Finance Committee.....	\$ 22 10
"	Springfield Printing Co., printing.....	542 68
"	L. L. Munn, furniture for office Grand Secretary.....	201 37
"	" postage	136 00
"	" supplies for office Grand Secretary.....	160 96
"	" expressage U. S. & American.....	297 35
"	" expense moving office Grand Secretary.....	202 49
Mar. 8,	M. D. Chamberlin, Board of Examiners.....	52 70
"	W. B. Grimes, " " "	45 70
"	James Douglas, " " "	37 20
April 18,	M. D. Chamberlin, " " "	85 30
"	W. B. Grimes, " " "	70 10
"	A. T. Darrah, " " "	36 40
"	C. F. Tenney, " " "	34 60
"	J. H. C. Dill, " " "	33 80
July 17,	Freeport Journal Printing Co., printing lodge returns.....	80 00
Aug. 15,	L. L. Munn, book-case and sundries for office Grand Secretary..	66 55
"	" postage and expressage.....	142 35
"	" sundry printing bills.....	116 70
"	Wm. Moore, services Finance Committee.....	55 00
"	J. C. Smith, " " "	27 10
"	Gil. W. Barnard, " " "	27 10
Oct. 2,	L. L. Munn, postage, expressage and telegraphing.....	70 79
"	" expenses preparing for session Grand Lodge.....	31 95
"	" sundry printing, Journal Co.....	214 90
"	" sundry furniture.....	28 00
"	W. H. Scott, expenses Grand Master.....	462 25
"	J. C. Smith, services Finance Committee.....	37 00
"	Gil. W. Barnard, " " "	32 00
Total.....		\$3,860 18

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
WM. MOORE,
Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois :

The following bills have been presented to your committee. We have carefully examined and approved the same. We would recommend that orders be drawn upon the Grand Treasurer for the amounts named :

John P. Ferns, sundry bills.....	\$ 69 10
John Middleton, carpenter work.....	35 00

Freeport Journal, printing Masonic Correspondence.....	689 95
W. H. Eastman, D. D. Fourteenth District.....	3 50
J. H. C. Dill, " Fifteenth District.....	10 20
B. Mendenhall, " Twenty-first District.....	5 75
G. H. B. Tolle, " Twenty-fourth District.....	12 80
John M. Pearson, taxes paid on the Dills land in Missouri.....	15 00
Samuel Rawson, Grand Senior Deacon.....	13 50
M. H. Morgan, music.....	30 00
C. F. Tenney, D. D. Eighteenth District.....	6 25

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
WM. MOORE,

Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois :

In accordance with the established usage of this Grand Lodge, your Finance Committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the following appropriations are hereby made, and the Grand Secretary is authorized to draw his warrant upon the Grand Treasurer for the same :

To W. Bro. John W. Brown, services as Chairman Committee on Masonic	
Correspondence	\$300 00
John P. Ferns, Grand Tyler.....	100 00
John Considine, Janitor.....	10 00
Leslie A. Munn, Deputy Grand Secretary.....	25 00
E. T. Griffen, assisting Grand Secretary.....	25 00
Total.....	\$460 00

To the members of committees at this Grand Communication we recommend the payment of three dollars per day for each day's service, in addition to the amount allowed by the By-Laws.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
WM. MOORE,

Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois :

In accordance with the requirements of Section 2, Paragraph 3, Article IX., Part First of the By-Laws, your committee submit the following estimate of the probable expenses of this Grand Lodge for the coming year :

Mileage and per diem.....	\$18,500
Salaries of Grand Officers.....	4,500
Printing and stationery.....	3,000
Postage and expressage.....	1,000
Miscellaneous.....	2,500
Grand Master, postage, ex., etc.....	300
<hr/>	
Total	\$29,800

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
WM. MOORE,

Committee.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois :

The reports of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer having been approved by this Grand Lodge, your Committee on Finance have, in accordance with the duty imposed upon them in the By-Laws, Article IX., Section 2, Part First, destroyed all vouchers presented to and acted upon by them.

Fraternally submitted,

J. C. SMITH,
GIL. W. BARNARD,
WM. MOORE,

Committee.

R. W. Bro. John C. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, said :

"A resolution has been referred to the Finance Committee directing them to report such amendments to the By-Laws as in their judgment are necessary to enable them to secure a full investigation of the accounts of any Grand Secretary. I would ask the indulgence of the Grand Lodge that further time be granted. A committee has been appointed to devise a system of book-keeping, and plan of reports; that committee is to report to the Grand Master and the Chairman of the Finance Committee for their adoption.

"Now, your committee cannot know what that system of book-keeping and returns will require, and I dislike to offer any amendments to the By-Laws at this time, and I would ask permission of the Grand Lodge to defer this until the next session."

Granted by Grand Master.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which being seconded by twenty representatives, lies over until the next Annual Grand Communication :

Amend Section 5, Article XV., Part Second Grand Lodge By-Laws as follows :

“ Insert after the word *who* in the first line the words *concealing the fact of such rejection.*”

ROBBINS.

REPORT—Committee on Obituaries.

R. W. Bro. James C. Luckey submitted the report of the Committee on Obituaries, which was adopted :

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois, of F. & A. M.:

The Committee on Obituaries respectfully report: Again the representatives of our Ancient Craft are assembled to review the labors of a year of Masonic toil; to mark out new, or at least improved, plans on the Trestle Board; to brighten the links in the chain of fraternity, and to express our gratitude to the Grand Architect of the Universe for the prosperity enjoyed by, and the harmony that prevails among, the Brotherhood.

Again we observe, as we shall never cease to do, vacant places in our midst, reminding us that, one by one, the burden-bearers, the workmen of all grades, are finishing their labors on earth, and being dimitted to that higher, grander Lodge, where Death will never pass the Tyler's gate to break the golden chain, and where our Supreme Grand Master presides.

Brothers from our own, as well as from sister jurisdictions, have gone to the unknown and silent shore; from labors abundant; from scenes and associations dear; gone from those who cherish their memory, and loved them for their work and worth, and we are left to speak sadly, yet lovingly, of their virtues. Though we express but words, may they be such as fall gently and gratefully upon bruised, crushed hearts.

Numerous notices of deaths in sister jurisdictions have been presented to your committee, as well as Brethren of “our own tribe and kindred,” but we can only refer to them briefly.

Prominent among these are Bro. CHARLES F. STANSBURY, Past Grand Master of the District of Columbia and Representative of this Grand Lodge near the Grand Lodge of that District. He died January 31st, 1882, and was buried, with Masonic honors, at our National Capital. Of him it is well said, “He leaves pleasant memory of a Christian life.” He was an honored citizen, an upright Craftsman.

R. W. BRO. JAMES M. AUSTIN, for twenty-five years Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of New York, died December 3d, 1881. His life-work was not only done, but well done. The chairman of your committee was honored in receiving much of his early Masonic light at the hands of Brother Austin, upwards of thirty years ago, and can well testify to his activity in “Masonic work,” and his enthusiasm

in all Masonic labor and deeds. While we mourn his loss, it is meet to testify our respect and love for the man and the Mason, and our high appreciation of his purity of character and generosity of disposition.

BRO. JOHN SHEVILLE died June 2nd, 1882. Funeral services were held in the hall of Home Lodge, No. 508, at Chicago, from whence his remains were removed to Jersey City, N. J., and interred in New York Bay Cemetery. Brother Sheville was one of the most ardent of Masonic laborers, from his initiation in 1855, until his death. In all Masonic rank his memory will be cherished, and his bright record of Masonic labor and zeal will continue as an incentive to us who remain so long as Masonry shall retain the memory of the "loyal and true."

BRO. WILLIAM W. CROSSMAN died at Delavan, Ill., May 22nd, 1882, aged 87 years. At his death he was said to be the oldest Mason in the State. For sixty-six years he labored zealously in the work of the Craft. No more bright example of Masonic virtue and Christian love can be found in this jurisdiction than that of our departed Brother, who was ever found dispensing true charity to the needy, not alone according to their necessities, but oft beyond his real ability.

BRO. JOSEPH GORDON, of Temperance Lodge, No. 16, passed to his rest June 9th, 1882, aged 82 years. For nearly a quarter of a century he was Secretary of that lodge, and was its Secretary at the time of his death. His brethren record in the minute book he so faithfully kept in his life time, their testimonial of his devotion to the principles of the Fraternity, his untiring zeal in the cause of truth, and of every interest tending to build up and improve his fellow-men.

R. W. BRO. ROBERT M. A. HAWK was born April 23d, 1839, in Hancock County, Indiana, and died at Washington, D. C., June 29th, 1882, at the age of 43 years. He was initiated in Cyrus Lodge, No. 188, at Mt. Carroll, Ill., February 13th, 1864. In 1877 he was appointed District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixth District of Illinois, and ably filled the duties of his appointment. As a Representative to the National Legislature he gave high promise of useful public life. A brave soldier, a pure-minded citizen, a statesman of noble aims, a true friend, and a "loving brother," he has passed to his reward, leaving us a heritage of precious unsullied memories. He had many friends and some enemies, as all men of strong will and convictions will surely have. While we shall meet no more on earth, we hope that when *our* probation is ended we shall meet him in a new and higher life; that, as it is of him, so it may be with us; in at least a few loving hearts some precious memories may be garnered up, and no less kind word spoken of us than "he was our brother."

R. W. BRO. SAMUEL H. OWENS, Past Grand Master of Missouri, departed this life February 22nd, 1882. From his earliest manhood he was one of the most active and useful members of the Masonic Fraternity. Generous, brave and true, loyal to what he conceived to be right, he leaves behind him a bright example of unswerving allegiance to duty. No words of eulogy can enhance the esteem of his brethren.

W. BRO. STEPHEN A. HURLBUT was brought to Masonic light in 1849, in Belvidere Lodge, No. 60, Ill. In 1852 he was its Worshipful Master, and held that office several years. In 1866 he was elected Grand Orator of this Grand Lodge. Frequently chosen to important and honorable official stations, he discharged their several duties with deserved honor. He died in Lima while actively engaged in the requirements of his high office, as United States Minister to Peru. All that remains on earth of a brave soldier, a sound statesman, an energetic public citizen, the center of a loved and loving family, were brought from the foreign land where he died, to Belvidere, and there, on the 30th day of April, 1882, surrounded by thousands of neighbors, friends, constituents and Masons of all grades, laid to rest, to sleep the sleep that knows no earthly waking. He is not dead; he only sleeps.

There is no death; what seems so is transition.
 This life of mortal breath is but the suburb of Elysian,
 Whose portal we call death!
 Thus star by star declines, 'till all are passed away,
 As morning, higher, brighter, shines to pure and perfect day,
 Nor sink those stars in empty night—
 They hide themselves in Heaven's pure light.

BRO. JAMES W. HUDSON, W. M. of Clay Lodge, No. 153, was a man possessing most excellent qualities of head and heart, a true friend to the friendless, a faithful Mason and a true brother; he served his lodge as W. M. for eight years, and died with his armor on. Whenever called upon to serve the cause to which he largely devoted his life, he was ever ready to respond, and, by his sturdy devotion to duty, won the highest approbation of his associates, as well as the commendation of all whom he served. His memory will live long in the community, and in his lodge and serve to inspire others to faithfully perform their allotted tasks. After a lingering illness he passed away at the age of 42 years. May his sleep be calm, and his awakening crowned with eternal peace.

In closing our obituary record for the year we would tender our sympathy to those who have been left to deplore the loss of loving and devoted hearts. We feel in our hearts the loss all have sustained, and mingle our tears with theirs. Let us endeavor to profit by the lessons taught us in our separation, remembering that if we sow as we would reap, death will be to each of us but the birth into a new life, and that it is far better to rest, after wearied nature's fitful anxiety and toil, than to live on in mere labor and sorrow.

Believing that memorial pages of our proceedings should be reserved for the permanent members and the officers of the Grand Lodge, except in extreme cases, and no such having occurred during the past year, your committee make no recommendation in this respect.

Fraternally submitted,

JAMES C. LUCKEY,
 E. C. PACE,
 O. F. PRICE,

Committee.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, in introducing M. W. Bro. Henry W. Rothert, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, said :

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER : I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you Most Worshipful Bro. Henry W. Rothert, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

After a cordial greeting by the M. W. Grand Master and the usual Grand Honors, M. W. Bro. Rothert replied :

MOST WORSHIPFUL GRAND MASTER AND BRETHREN OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS : It was by the merest accident that I have had the pleasure of visiting this beautiful city to day. I noticed by the press the meeting of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, and I would have been derelict in my duty as a friend and neighbor had I not been with you, even, possibly, but for a few moments, to extend to you the hearty and cordial greetings of the Fraters of Iowa. I should have been derelict in my duty if I had not represented the Most Worshipful and distinguished brother who now presides over the Jurisdiction of Iowa and the destiny of the Craft in that State, in not coming here and extending to you, Most Worshipful Sir, and the Craft of Illinois, the positive assurance that we, a sister jurisdiction separated only by the Father of Waters, feel a hearty and sincere interest in your welfare ; and I know, from the assurances that we have received in the past, that your jurisdiction is equally interested in the welfare of Masonry amid the green savannas of the Hawkeye State.

It is my pleasure, sir, on this occasion, to personally extend, in the name of the separate organization that is kindred to Masonry and that stands proudly as one of the jurisdictions in the West, the Grand Commandery of Iowa, a most fraternal, hearty and courteous recognition of the kind words spoken by the Most Worshipful Grand Master to me as the representative of that jurisdiction. I hope and trust that this bond of union and fellowship that has been crystalizing for so many years may never be broken, but that Iowa and Illinois, twin sisters as they are, and the largest jurisdictions in the West, may in all time to come be on that intimate and fraternal good feeling that now exists.

REPORT—Committee on Chartered Lodges.

W. Bro. Kirkpatrick, Chairman of Committee on Chartered Lodges, submitted the report of that committee, which was adopted.

To the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge A. F. & A. Masons of Illinois :

Your Committee on Chartered Lodges would fraternally report :

That we have examined the annual reports of all constituent lodges received by us up to this a. m., and have prepared a tabulated statement of the same, of which the following is a summary :

Total number of rejections.....	649
“ “ “ initiations.....	2,471
“ “ passed.....	2,337
“ “ raised	2,345
“ “ admitted.....	827
“ “ reinstated.....	366
“ “ died.....	460
“ “ dimitted	1,504
“ “ suspended.....	895
“ “ expelled	40
Membership as reported.....	38,521
Increase over 1881.....	674
Amount of lodge dues reported paid by the Grand Secretary.....	\$28,207 75

We find that twelve lodges have failed to make their annual report to the Grand Secretary, viz.:

Nos. 299, 304, 348, 421, 425, 473, 542, 549, 604, 624, 720, and 740.

And also that the lodges—seventeen in number—have not paid their annual dues, viz.:

Nos. 47, 63, 124, 154, 258, 299, 304, 421, 425, 450, 459, 473, 549, 604, 720, 740 and 753.

Your committee desire to commend the laudable zeal evinced by R. W. Bro. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, during the past year, which has resulted in so fully and promptly receiving the several returns from the lodges. For years past the result has not been so satisfactory.

In regard to the matters referred to your committee relative to the annual address of the Grand Master, we desire to report, viz.:

CHANGES OF LOCATION.

We would recommend the approval of the action of the Grand Master in authorizing the changing of the location of Hutton Lodge, No. 698, from Hutton to Diona, and Center Star Lodge, No 651, from Mackville to Atwood, all the necessary conditions having been fully complied with.

LODGES CONSTITUTED.

The constituting of Sibley Lodge, No. 761, by Bro. E. A. Barringer, and Belle Flower Lodge by Bro. John H. Tyler, having been performed in accordance with

law, we would recommend that the action of the Grand Master in this connection be approved.

DORMANT LODGES—CHARTERS SURRENDERED.

We would also recommend the approval of the action of the Grand Master in arresting the charters of Marysville Lodge, No. 407, Reclamation Lodge, No. 54, Cold Spring Lodge, No. 513, and Dubois Lodge, No. 624, the condition of such lodges fully justifying such a course. In relation to Dubois Lodge, No. 624, however, we desire to state that the charter, jewels, etc., have not been turned over to the Grand Secretary, said lodge failing as yet to hold the necessary final communication.

In reference to the following portions of the Annual Report of Grand Secretary Munn, which has been referred to us, we would report, viz.:

DEFUNCT LODGES.

Your committee would recommend that the Grand Secretary be instructed to continue the investigation inaugurated by him during the past year relative to securing a history of the several lodges, including all those defunct, and secure, if possible, from the records of the Grand Lodge or from the Craft, such facts and data as will enable him to prepare a record of the same, complete and authentic.

ERRORS AND FAILURES.

In relation to "Errors in returns of Chartered Lodges, and the failure of chartered lodges to pay their dues according to the By-Laws," we desire to refer to Article 6, Section 10, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, which reads as follows, referring to the Grand Secretary :

10. To examine, during the recess of the Grand Lodge, the proceedings and work of all the chartered lodges, as shown in the returns made to the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, and to compare the same with those of the preceding year, recording all errors discovered, and report the same at the next session of the Grand Lodge; also to report all lodges in arrears for dues, or which have neglected or refused to comply with any requirements of the laws and regulations of the Grand Lodge.

And we would recommend that this provision be fully carried out hereafter by the Grand Secretary.

Also to Article 25, Sections 1, 2 and 3, relative to failures to report, as follows :

SECTION 1. Every lodge under this jurisdiction shall, on or before the twentieth day of September annually, pay into the treasury of the Grand Lodge, through the Grand Secretary, the sum of seventy-five cents for each Master Mason belonging to such lodge at the time of making the annual return.

SEC. 2. No lodge shall be entitled to be represented in the Grand Lodge until it has complied with the provisions of the last preceding section, nor unless the Grand Secretary's receipt for the annual dues is produced by the representative of such lodge.

SEC. 3. Any lodge that shall neglect or refuse to pay its annual dues, shall forfeit all claim for mileage and per diem; and should such neglect or refusal continue for two successive years, the warrant or charter shall be suspended, and the effects of the lodge be disposed of, as provided in Section 5, Article XXVII, Part Second of these By-Laws; *Provided*, that for satisfactory reasons for a failure to comply with the foregoing requirements, and upon making full returns, and paying all back dues, the charter and other effects of such lodge may be restored by the Grand Lodge upon a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated annual communication.

And would recommend that the Grand Secretary, at the proper time, call the special attention of the officers of the several constituent lodges to the same. And we would urge that hereafter the same be rigidly enforced by the Grand Lodge.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

C. KIRKPATRICK,
S. S. CHANCE,
J. L. MCCOLLOUGH,
H. A. FORMAN,
THOS. M. CROSSMAN,
Committee.

AMENDMENT TO BY-LAWS—Proposed.

W. Bro. B. F. Thompson, of No 93, offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which, being duly seconded, lies over until the next Grand Annual Communication :

Amend Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out the words "*seventy-five*" in the fifth line of said section, and insert instead, the word "*fifty*."

GRAND OFFICERS ELECTED.

The tellers, having collected and counted the several ballots, reported the following named brethren had received a majority of all the votes cast :

DANIEL M. BROWNING, Grand Master.

JOHN R. THOMAS, Deputy Grand Master.

HENRY C. CLEAVELAND, Senior Grand Warden.

A. T. DARRAH, Junior Grand Warden.

WILEY M. EGAN, Grand Treasurer.

LOYAL L. MUNN, Grand Secretary.

W. Bro. Wicker, of No. 540, offered the following amendment to the By-Laws, which was not seconded.

Amend Section 6, of Article XIII, Part First, by striking out the word "*five*," and substitute the word "*three*," and strike out the word "*two*" before the word "*dollars*," and substitute the word "*one*."

M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the bonds of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer be respectively Thirty Thousand Dollars.

CALLED OFF.

The Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THIRD DAY—Morning Session.

THURSDAY, October 5th, A. L. 5882. }
9 o'clock A. M. }

The Grand Lodge was called to labor by the M. W. Grand Master; Grand Officers and Representatives as on yesterday.

R. W. Bro. John R. Thomas presented a petition from the brethren residing at New Burnside, praying that the Grand Lodge grant them a dispensation to form a new lodge to be located at New Burnside, which was referred to the Committee on Lodges Under Dispensation.

REPORT—Committee on Mileage and Per Diem.

W. Bro. Ed. S. Mulliner, Chairman of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem, presented the following report, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois :

Your Committee on Mileage and Per Diem beg leave to report that the following Grand Officers and Members of this Grand Lodge are entitled to mileage and per diem as set forth in the following pages.

Fraternally submitted,

ED. S. MULLINER,
GEO. W. CYRUS,
EDWIN CORLIS,

Committee.

GRAND OFFICERS.

NAME.	OFFICE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem.	Total.....
W. H. Scott.....	Grand Master.....	249	\$24 90	\$ 6	\$.....
Daniel M. Browning.....	Deputy Grand Master.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
John R. Thomas.....	Grand Senior Warden.....	402	40 20	6	46 20
Henry C. Cleaveland.....	Grand Junior Warden.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Wiley M. Egan.....	Grand Treasurer.....	.....	.....	..	.....
L. L. Munn.....	Grand Secretary.....	121	12 10	..	12 10
John D. Gillham.....	Grand Chaplain.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Owen Scott.....	Grand Orator.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Leslie A. Munn.....	Deputy Grand Secretary.....	121	12 10	..	12 10
Chas. M. Carter.....	Grand Pursuivant.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Jas. C. McMurtry.....	Grand Marshal.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
John C. Bagby.....	Grand Standard Bearer.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
Francis A. Halliday.....	Grand Sword Bearer.....	402	40 20	6	46 20
Samuel Rawson.....	Grand Senior Deacon.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Chas. H. Brennan.....	Grand Junior Deacon.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
T. D. Palmer.....	Grand Steward.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
W. C. Halliday.....	Grand Steward.....	.....	.....	..	.....
Geo. W. Hamilton.....	Grand Steward.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
B. F. Mason.....	Grand Steward.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
J. S. McClelland.....	Grand Steward.....	175	17 50	6	23 50
John P. Ferns.....	Grand Tyler.....	.....	.....	6	6 00

DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

Walter A. Stevens.....	1st District.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Daniel J. Avery.....	2d ".....	.....	.....	6	6 00
John O'Neill.....	3d ".....	.....	.....	6	6 00
F. L. Bartlett.....	4th ".....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Jacob Krohn.....	5th ".....	121	12 10	6	18 10
E. T. E. Becker.....	6th ".....	130	13 00	6	19 00
John Gray.....	8th ".....	38	3 80	6	9 80
W. T. Mason.....	9th ".....	99	9 90	6	15 90
F. G. Welton.....	11th ".....	172	17 20	6	23 20
J. W. Green.....	12th ".....	218	21 80	6	27 80
E. C. Johnson.....	13th ".....	179	17 90	6	23 90
W. H. Eastman.....	14th ".....	152	15 20	6	21 20
J. H. C. Dill.....	15th ".....	138	13 80	6	19 80
John P. Norvell.....	16th ".....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Jos. L. Scott.....	17th ".....	173	17 30	6	23 30
C. F. Tenney.....	18th ".....	153	15 30	6	21 30
F. Hudson, Jr.....	19th ".....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Thomas J. Bronson.....	20th ".....	215	21 50	6	27 50
John Tunnell.....	22d ".....	234	23 40	6	29 40
W. S. Vandever.....	23d ".....	302	30 20	6	36 20
G. H. B. Tolle.....	24th ".....	259	25 90	6	31 90
H. W. Hubbard.....	25th ".....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Thomas Cannell.....	26th ".....	256	25 60	6	31 60
James Douglas.....	27th ".....	321	32 10	6	38 10
W. J. Ellwell.....	29th ".....	310	31 00	6	37 00
P. W. Barclay.....	30th ".....	365	36 50	2	38 50

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

COMMITTEES.

NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage ...	Per Diem..	Total.....
JURISPRUDENCE.				
Joseph Robbins.....	263	\$26 30	\$20	\$46 30
T. T. Gurney.....	.....	.....	20	20 00
James A. Hawley.....	97	9 70	20	29 70
D. C. Cregier.....	.....	.....	20	20 00
Charles H. Patton.....	283	28 30	20	48 30

APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas.....	164	16 40	30	46 40
M. C. Crawford.....	330	33 00	30	63 00
John M. Pierson.....	256	25 60	35	60 60
George M. Haynes.....	283	28 30	30	58 30
W. S. Cantrell.....	306	30 60	30	60 60

CHARTERED LODGES.

C. Kirkpatrick.....	329	32 90	35	67 90
S. S. Chance.....	240	24 00	35	59 00
John McCullough.....	258	25 80	35	60 80
H. A. Forman.....	289	28 90	35	63 90
Thomas M. Crossman.....	264	26 40	35	61 40

LODGES U. D.

Henry E. Hamilton.....	.....	.....	20	20 00
Samuel Shannon.....	266	26 60	20	46 60
C. M. Jones.....	249	24 90	20	44 90
Rowley Page.....	163	16 30	20	36 30
James W. Thrift.....	402	40 20	20	60 20

PETITIONS.

Sam. M. Martin.....	215	21 50	20	41 50
Henry W. Dyer.....	338	33 80	20	53 80
Jos. E. Castle.....	249	24 90	15	39 90

MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

E. S. Mulliner.....	263	26 30	35	61 30
Geo. W. Cyrus.....	242	24 20	35	59 20
E. Corlis.....	402	40 20	35	75 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

NAMES.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem.	Total.....
FINANCE.				
John C. Smith.....	.....	\$.....	\$20	\$20 00
Gil. W. Barnard.....	20	20 00
Wm. Moore.....	249	24 90	20	44 90

RAILROAD.

William Jenkins.....	84	8 40	20	28 40
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GRAND EXAMINERS.

Edward Cook.....	15	15 00
A. T. Darrah.....	137	13 70	15	28 70
M. D. Chamberlin.....	121	12 10	15	27 10
W. B. Grimes.....	249	24 90	15	39 90

CREDENTIALS.

Samuel W. Waddle.....	126	12 60	20	32 60
John A. Ladd.....	110	11 00	20	31 00
George Rawson.....	280	28 00	20	48 00

OBITUARIES.

James C. Luckey.....	111	11 10	20	31 10
E. C. Pace.....	266	26 60	20	46 60
O. F. Price.....	164	16 40	20	36 40

GRAND MASTER'S ADDRESS.

J. V. Thomas.....	98	9 80	20	29 80
S. D. Pollock.....	164	16 40	20	36 20
Edward Jennings.....	249	24 90	20	44 90

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Bodley.....	1	Wm. A. Summers.....	263	\$26 30	\$6	\$32 30
Equality.....	2	Wm. McDonald.....	322	32 20	6	38 20
Harmony.....	3	James B. Smith.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Springfield.....	4	Thomas S. Mather.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Friendship.....	7	Orris B. Dodge.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Macon.....	8	John Hatfield.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Rushville.....	9	S. B. Montgomery.....	228	22 80	6	28 80
St. Johns.....	13	George O. Griswold.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Warren.....	14	L. H. Adams.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Peoria.....	15	A. P. Johnson.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Temperance.....	16	Hugh Carroll.....	230	23 00	6	29 00
Macomb.....	17	Charles W. Mapes.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Clinton.....	19	S. H. Blair.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hancock.....	20	V. H. D. Noyes.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Cass.....	23	George W. Goodell.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
St. Clair.....	24	Louis C. Starkel.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Franklin.....	25	Joseph S. Elwell.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Hiram.....	26	C. F. Shepherd.....	101	10 10	6	22 10
Piasa.....	27	George D. Hayden.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Pekin.....	29	B. S. Prettyman.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Mt. Vernon.....	31	A. F. Taylor.....	283	28 30	6	34 30
Barry.....	34	D. W. Green.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Charleston.....	35	L. Dunbar.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Kavanaugh.....	36	T. W. Eustice.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Monmouth.....	37	D. D. Diffenbaugh.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Olive Branch.....	38	Thomas B. Castleman.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Hermion.....	39	George O. S. Bert.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Occidental.....	40	W. K. Stewart.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Mt. Joliet.....	42	W. C. Ream.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Bloomington.....	43	Charles F. Webb.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Hardin.....	44	William C. Crawford.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Griggsville.....	45	P. Shinn.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Temple.....	46	A. W. Martin.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Unity.....	48	J. H. Burley.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Cambridge.....	49	W. J. Vannice.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Carrollton.....	50	John Hill.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Mt. Moriah.....	51	M. W. Miller.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Benevolent.....	52	Charles Heintz.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Jackson.....	53	C. F. South.....	196	19 60	4	23 60
Washington.....	55	C. M. Foreman.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Pittsfield.....	56	George W. Shaw.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Trio.....	57	J. M. Montgomery.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Fraternal.....	58	Joseph E. Evans.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
New Boston.....	59	George Lytle.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Belvidere.....	60	C. B. Loop.....	78	7 80	6	13 80
Lacon.....	61	William Atchison.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
St. Marks.....	63	Asa W. Smith.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Benton.....	64	R. H. Flanigan.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Euclid.....	65	J. B. Frost.....	30	3 00	6	9 00
Knoxville.....	66	D. M. Eiker.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Acacia.....	67	H. Freedman.....	99	9 90	4	13 90
Naples.....	68	Henry Abbott.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Eureka.....	69	George M. Dickson.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Social.....	70	M. Bauman.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Central.....	71	R. W. Diller.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Chester.....	72	William Holmes.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Rockton.....	74	S. L. Jenkins.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Roscoe.....	75	Jabez Love.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
Alt. Nebo.....	76	G. S. Warburton.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Prairie.....	77	D. G. Burr.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Waukegan.....	78	Henry L. Hasley.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Scott.....	79	H. B. Buxton.....	261	26 10	6	32 10
Whitehall.....	80	J. M. McAllister.....	240	24 00	6	30 00
Vitruvius.....	81	A. W. Peet.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Metamora.....	82	John D. McGuire.....	137	13 70	6	19 70

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
DeWitt	84	Philip Wolf.....	148	\$14 80	\$6	\$20 80
Mitchell.....	85	Thomas Boyd.....	299	29 90	6	35 90
Kaskaskia.....	86	.....	327	32 70	..	.....
Mt. Pulaski.....	87	W. A. Shafer.....	168	16 80	4	20 80
Havana.....	88	L. R. Haack.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Fellowship.....	89	L. A. Goddard.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Jerusalem Temple.....	90	W. K. Wood.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Metropolis.....	91	B. Bell.....	402	40 20	6	46 20
Stewart.....	92	H. V. Fisher.....	159	15 90	6	21 90
Toulon.....	93	B. F. Thompson.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Perry.....	95	R. R. Reynolds.....	251	25 10	6	31 10
Samuel H. Davis.....	96	J. W. Hitt.....	107	10 70	6	16 70
Excelsior.....	97	C. F. Norris.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Taylor.....	98	J. F. Hoover.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Edwardsville.....	99	B. F. Lundell.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Astoria.....	100	S. R. D. Farmer.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Rockford.....	102	T. G. Lawler.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Magnolia.....	103	S. B. Mitchell.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Lewistown.....	104	H. W. Masters.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Winchester.....	105	J. M. Riggs.....	235	23 50	6	29 50
Lancaster.....	106	.....	174	17 40	..	.....
Versailles.....	108	W. H. Brackenridge.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Trenton.....	109	B. C. Logan.....	278	27 80	6	33 80
Lebanon.....	110	John Beimann.....	285	28 50	6	34 50
Jonesboro.....	111	W. C. Leuce.....	330	33 00	6	39 00
Bureau.....	112	L. H. Streater.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Robert Burns.....	113	R. C. Humbert.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Marcelline.....	114	B. A. Vandyke.....	271	27 10	6	33 10
Rising Sun.....	115	E. J. Tower.....	47	4 70	6	10 70
Vermont.....	116	W. Alexander.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
Elgin.....	117	.....	36	3 60	..	.....
Waverly.....	118	J. C. Deatherage.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Henry.....	119	W. H. Kister.....	127	12 70	6	18 70
Mound.....	122	A. T. Kinney.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Oquawka.....	123	James Peterson.....	204	20 40	6	26 40
Cedar.....	124	W. T. Hopkins.....	61	6 10	4	10 10
Greenup.....	125	.....	223	22 30	..	.....
Empire.....	126	J. H. Franks.....	160	16 00	6	22 00
Antioch.....	127	John Minto.....	45	4 50	6	10 50
Raleigh.....	128	J. T. Chenuault.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Greenfield.....	129	W. A. Saylor.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Marion.....	130	G. O. Webster.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Golconda.....	131	J. B. Young.....	445	44 50	6	50 50
Mackinaw.....	132	N. Campbell.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Marshall.....	133	W. T. Martin.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Sycamore.....	134	F. A. Jones.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Lima.....	135	J. A. Vinson.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Hutsonville.....	136	S. A. Bennett.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Polk.....	137	J. N. Meador.....	289	28 90	6	34 90
Marengo.....	138	L. Barber.....	66	6 60	6	12 60
Geneva.....	139	A. W. Adams.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Olney.....	140	Philip Raling.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Garden City.....	141	L. L. Wadsworth.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ames.....	142	H. W. Booth.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Richmond.....	143	J. R. Hyde.....	60	6 00	4	10 00
DeKalb.....	144	D. D. Hunt.....	58	5 80	6	11 80
A. W. Rawson.....	145	M. W. Wells.....	107	10 70	6	16 70
Lee Center.....	146	L. T. Wellman.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Clayton.....	147	James B. Coe.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Bloomfield.....	148	J. S. Hartley.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Effingham.....	149	E. C. Van Horn.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Vienna.....	150	H. T. Bridges.....	345	34 50	6	40 50
Bunker Hill.....	151	N. P. Frost.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Fidelity.....	152	John Charney.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Clay.....	153	W. H. Offill.....	266	26 60	6	32 60

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem	Total.....
Alpha.....	155	C. E. Allen.....	164	\$16 40	\$6	\$22 40
Delavan.....	156	J. S. Hempstreet.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Urbana.....	157	Charles Schlöff.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
McHenry.....	158	C. C. Colby.....	51	5 10	6	11 10
Kewanee.....	159	Edward C. Rossiter.....	132	13 20	4	17 20
Waubansia.....	160	J. C. Baker.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Virden.....	161	W. T. Bartlett.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Hope.....	162	W. P. Askins.....	310	31 00	6	37 00
Westfield.....	163	J. M. DeLong.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Edward Dobbins.....	164	W. C. Gilbert.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Atlanta.....	165	J. G. Bourne.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Star in the East.....	166	W. L. Nevins.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Milford.....	168	J. H. McConnell.....	93	9 30	4	13 30
Nunda.....	169	J. H. Palmer.....	43	4 30	6	10 30
Evergreen.....	170	J. A. Grimes.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Girard.....	171	L. C. Ervin.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Wayne.....	172	D. M. Burkholder.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Cherry Valley.....	173	Henry Andrews.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Lena.....	174	A. Shannon.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Matteson.....	175	A. Burden.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Mendota.....	176	J. Scherdinheim.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Staunton.....	177	J. R. Ripley.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Illinois Central.....	178	P. M. James.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Wabash.....	179	R. B. Tate.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Moweaqua.....	180	B. Scarlett.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Germania.....	182	J. H. Kramer.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Meridian.....	183	John W. Blee.....	74	7 40	4	11 40
Abingdon.....	185	A. E. Sigler.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mystic Tie.....	187	J. A. Sanborn.....	111	11 10	6	17 10
Cyrus.....	188	John Coleman.....	149	14 90	6	20 90
Fulton City.....	189	J. C. Martindale.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Dundee.....	190	William Dalto.....	42	4 20	4	8 20
Farmington.....	192	E. Clark.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Herrick.....	193	A. B. Bonneville.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Freedom.....	194	C. W. Bradshaw.....	80	8 00	6	14 00
La Harpe.....	195	W. O. Butler.....	216	21 60	6	27 60
Louisville.....	196	S. Johnson.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
King Solomon's.....	197	S. E. Brown.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Grandview.....	198	R. B. Deem.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Homer.....	199	.....	148	14 80	..	.....
Sheba.....	200	W. L. Hallum.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Centralia.....	201	E. L. Stoker.....	253	25 30	6	31 30
Lavelly.....	203	C. C. Vanmeter.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Flora.....	204	G. W. Smith.....	237	23 70	6	29 70
Corinthian.....	205	W. L. Nicholson.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Fairfield.....	206	G. C. Chittenden.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Tamaroa.....	207	J. W. Haines.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Wilmington.....	208	Frank Martin.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	C. F. Maurer.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln.....	210	J. Altman.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Cleveland.....	211	Fred. A. Muncey.....	.....	.....	4	4 00
Shipman.....	212	F. A. Kohl.....	238	23 80	6	29 80
Ipava.....	213	A. Roberts.....	206	20 60	6	26 60
Gillespie.....	214	B. P. McDaniel.....	244	24 40	4	28 40
Newton.....	216	F. A. Stevens.....	225	22 50	6	28 50
Mason.....	217	H. N. Ruffner.....	211	21 10	6	27 10
New Salem.....	218	John Preble.....	254	25 40	6	31 40
Oakland.....	219	H. C. Kurtz.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Mahomet.....	220	J. D. Brown.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Leroy.....	221	.....	138	13 80	..	.....
George Washington.....	222	H. C. Caldwell.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Keeney.....	223	W. A. Hubbard.....	175	17 50	6	23 50
Pana.....	226	S. V. Coulter.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Columbus.....	227	J. S. Dinsmore.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Lovington.....	228	B. G. Ecord.....	180	18 00	6	24 00

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem..	Total.....
Manchester.....	229	.....	232	\$23 20	\$ 6	\$ 29 20
New Haven.....	230	M. C. Houk.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Wyanet.....	231	Thomas Roach.....	112	11 20	6	17 20
Farmer's.....	232	James Henley.....	409	40 90	6	46 90
Blandinsville.....	233	C. J. Sander.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
DuQuoin.....	234	H. P. Scott.....	288	28 80	6	34 80
Dallas City.....	235	R. Mendenhall.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Charter Oak.....	236	J. W. Rose.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Caifo.....	237	M. Foss.....	305	30 50	6	42 50
Black Hawk.....	238	Thomas Ruggles.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Mt. Carmel.....	239	F. W. Havill.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Western Star.....	240	H. Muss.....	128	12 80	6	18 80
Shekinah.....	241	A. M. Scurlock.....	308	30 80	6	36 80
Galva.....	243	S. S. Moore.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Horicon.....	244	D. A. Baxter.....	75	7 50	6	13 50
Greenville.....	245	J. B. Reed.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
El Paso.....	246	P. A. Simmons.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Rob Morris.....	247	J. McChesney.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Golden Gate.....	248	Thomas Terhune.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Hibbard.....	249	M. S. Brown.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Robinson.....	250	H. C. Brigham.....	234	23 40	2	25 40
Heyworth.....	251	J. M. Liscom.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Aledo.....	252	J. M. Wilson.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Avon Harmony.....	253	P. Harrod.....	184	18 40	6	24 40
Aurora.....	254	F. S. Thayer.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Donnelson.....	255	H. S. Hamer.....	249	24 90	6	30 90
Warsaw.....	257	D. H. Cox.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Chenung.....	258	.....	66	6 60	..	.....
Mattoon.....	260	R. G. McHenry.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Amon.....	261	I. C. Lafferty.....	139	13 90	4	17 90
Channahon.....	262	A. F. Randall.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Illinois.....	263	C. H. Warren.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Franklin Grove.....	264	P. C. Rooney.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Vermilion.....	265	J. R. Grace.....	140	14 00	6	20 00
Kingston.....	266	C. M. Grammer.....	269	26 90	6	32 90
La Prairie.....	267	C. T. Bacon.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Paris.....	268	O. B. Gordon.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Wheaton.....	269	W. H. Johnson.....	25	2 50	6	8 50
Levi Lusk.....	270	J. M. Wilson.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Carmi.....	272	J. I. McClintock.....	287	28 70	6	34 70
Miners.....	273	C. M. Gregory.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Byron.....	274	W. A. Grose.....	88	8 80	6	14 80
Milton.....	275	Milton Grimes.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Elizabeth.....	276	J. W. Coghill.....	340	34 00	6	40 00
Accordia.....	277	H. Peters.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jo Daviess.....	278	Joseph Hicks.....	145	14 50	6	20 50
Neoga.....	279	H. A. Aldrich.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Kansas.....	280	J. W. Winn.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Brooklyn.....	282	Theodore Doty.....	95	9 50	6	15 50
Meteor.....	283	George B. Divoll.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Catin.....	285	S. R. Tilton.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Plymouth.....	286	Andrew Bidwell.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
De Soto.....	287	W. J. Deason.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Genoa.....	288	M. W. Cole.....	68	6 80	6	12 80
Wataga.....	291	H. P. Wood.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Chenoa.....	292	N. H. Pike.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Prophetstown.....	293	E. R. Paddock.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Pontiac.....	294	E. E. Wallace.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Dills.....	295	W. T. Newman.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Quincy.....	296	Henry W. Mead.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Benjamin.....	297	J. K. P. Little.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Waconia.....	298	A. Calkins.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Mechanicsburg.....	299	.....	190	19 00	..	.....
Hanover.....	300	A. B. White.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Hinckley.....	301	G. E. Hobbs.....	57	5 70	6	11 70

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem,	Total.....
Durand	302	E. C. Steven.....	104	\$10 40	6	\$16 40
Raven.....	303	A. J. Ives.....	42	4 20	6	10 20
Onarga.....	305	H. M. Lovell.....	85	8 50	6	14 50
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	N. B. Crawford.....	132	13 20	6	19 20
T. J. Pickett.....	307	J. F. Cowgill.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Ashlar.....	308	James E. Hardy.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Harvard.....	309	R. Coventry.....	63	6 30	6	12 30
Dearborn.....	310	R. C. Griffith.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Kilwinning.....	311	Thomas Middleton.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Ionic.....	312	A. R. Small.....	169	16 00	6	22 00
York.....	313	John S. Buckner.....	217	21 70	6	27 70
Palatine.....	314	F. J. Filbert.....	26	2 60	6	8 60
Erwin.....	315	Christian Wuerker.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Abraham Jonas.....	316	T. N. Bone.....	99	9 90	6	15 90
J. L. Anderson.....	318	Orville L. Pitney.....	227	22 70	6	28 70
Doric.....	319	J. G. Beatly.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Malta.....	320	C. Peters.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Dunlap.....	321	W. A. Payne.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Windsor.....	322	Thomas Cavins.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Orient.....	323	N. J. Cobleigh.....	60	6 00	6	12 00
Harrisburg.....	325	W. N. White.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Industry.....	327	W. Kinkad.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Grafton.....	328	F. J. Glazier.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Altona.....	330	S. K. Byers.....	148	14 80	6	20 80
Mt. Erie.....	331	E. Blackford.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Tuscola.....	332	W. H. Lamb.....	150	15 00	6	21 00
Tyrian.....	333	P. V. Weaver.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Sumner.....	334	Thomas F. Hoopes.....	260	26 00	6	32 00
Schiller.....	335	T. A. Weil.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
New Columbia.....	336	J. F. Smith.....	358	35 80	6	41 80
Oneida.....	337	G. L. Stephenson.....	152	15 20	6	21 20
Saline.....	339	J. J. Fly.....	351	35 10	6	41 10
Kedron.....	340	R. Kimball.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Full Moon.....	341	A. Ratzel.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Summerfield.....	342	A. Schroder.....	282	28 20	6	34 20
Wenona.....	344	Benj. Judd.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Milledgeville.....	345	J. B. Johnson.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
N. D. Morse.....	346	Patrick Daley.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Sidney.....	347	W. A. Robinson.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Russellville.....	348	J. B. McKibben.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
Sublette.....	349	.....	92	9 20	6	15 20
Fairview.....	350	J. B. Negley.....	181	18 10	6	24 10
Tarbolton.....	351	J. R. Rayburn.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Groveland.....	352	E. C. McKibbins.....	152	15 20	4	19 20
Kinderhook.....	353	W. G. Smith.....	270	27 00	6	33 00
Ark and Anchor.....	354	L. C. Taylor.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Marine.....	355	H. Giesman.....	274	27 40	6	33 40
Hermitage.....	356	Joseph White.....	275	27 50	6	33 50
Orion.....	358	A. T. Capron.....	63	6 30	4	10 30
Blackberry.....	359	C. Spaulding.....	44	4 40	4	10 40
Princeville.....	360	I. L. Blanchard.....	147	14 70	6	20 70
Douglas.....	361	F. J. Schere.....	305	30 50	6	36 50
Noble.....	362	E. L. Palmer.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Horeb.....	363	W. M. Jay.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Tonica.....	364	F. Nickerson.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Bement.....	365	I. A. Witherspoon.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Arcola.....	366	A. D. Kaga.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Oxford.....	367	H. H. Roberts.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Jefferson.....	368	D. Foster.....	292	29 20	6	35 20
Newman.....	369	J. M. Smith.....	166	16 60	6	22 60
Livingston.....	371	Isaac E. Austin.....	74	7 40	4	11 40
Chambersburg.....	373	C. J. Swaine.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Shabbona.....	374	Wm. Husk.....	73	7 30	6	13 30
Archimedes.....	377	Geo. Loelker.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Aroma.....	378	J. C. Danforth.....	61	6 10	6	12 10

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem..	Total.....
Payson.....	379	J. Kidder.....	275	\$27 50	6	\$33 50
Liberty.....	380	P. G. Corkins.....	254	25 40	6	31 40
M. R. Thompson.....	381	F. C. Winslow.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Gill.....	382	Thomas Gibbs.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
LaMoille.....	383	Geo. W. Graves.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Waltham.....	384	Wm. Wilson.....	90	9 00	6	15 00
Mississippi.....	385	J. R. Robinson.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Bridgeport.....	386	J. Schenker.....	254	25 40	6	31 40
Youngstown.....	387	G. W. Beckner.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
El Dara.....	388	W. P. Pryor.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Kankakee.....	389	C. F. Whitmore.....	56	5 60	6	11 60
Ashmore.....	390	J. L. Woodworth.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Tolono.....	391	C. H. Bell.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Oconee.....	392	.....	209	20 90	6	26 90
Blair.....	393	J. P. Johnson.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Jerseyville.....	394	Joseph G. Marston.....	262	26 20	6	32 20
Muddy Point.....	396	H. McPherson.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Shiloh.....	397	Chas. McLaughlin.....	91	9 10	4	13 10
Kinmundy.....	398	J. M. Wilson.....	229	22 90	6	28 90
Buda.....	399	G. H. Fuller.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
Pacific.....	400	H. Holloway.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Odell.....	401	C. E. Axt.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
Kishwaukee.....	402	O. Rogers.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Mason City.....	403	T. N. Mecham.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Batavia.....	404	C. A. Palmer.....	38	3 80	6	9 80
Ramsey.....	405	H. Lancaster.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Bethalto.....	406	W. L. Piggott.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Stratton.....	408	I. J. Lamb.....	171	17 10	6	23 10
Thomas J. Turner.....	409	P. M. Nickles.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Mithra.....	410	A. Koblit.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Bollen.....	412	Frank Brooks.....	137	13 70	6	19 70
Evening Star.....	414	G. W. Becker.....	109	10 90	6	16 90
Lawn Ridge.....	415	F. E. Stone.....	142	14 20	4	18 20
Paxton.....	416	T. M. King.....	103	10 30	6	16 30
Marseilles.....	417	David Samuels.....	76	7 60	6	13 60
Freeburg.....	418	Alex. Woods.....	302	30 20	6	36 20
Reynoldsburg.....	419	J. P. Woodside.....	337	33 70	6	39 70
Oregon.....	420	C. A. Anderson.....	97	9 70	4	13 70
Lanark.....	423	H. W. Wales.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Exeter.....	424	J. B. Mayes.....	230	23 00	6	29 00
Kaneville.....	425	.....	49	4 90	.....	.....
Scottville.....	426	G. W. Dudderer.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Red Bud.....	427	Francis Kemp.....	321	32 10	6	38 10
Sunbeam.....	428	I. E. Bennett.....	53	5 30	6	11 30
Chebanse.....	429	L. A. Kinney.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Kendrick.....	430	H. A. Manney.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Summit.....	431	J. N. Hoyt.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Murrayville.....	432	Geo. W. Miller.....	226	22 60	4	26 60
Annawan.....	433	C. M. Vaughn.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Makanda.....	434	N. J. Powers.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Philo.....	436	I. S. Knowles.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Chicago.....	437	Chas. Cohen.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Luce.....	439	Louis B. Boswell.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Camargo.....	440	W. W. Jones.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Sparland.....	441	J. W. McClanahan.....	134	13 40	6	19 40
Casey.....	442	William W. Bruce.....	218	21 80	6	27 80
Hampshire.....	443	.....	55	5 50	6	11 50
Cave-in-Rock.....	444	John Jack.....	333	33 30	6	39 30
Chesterfield.....	445	J. J. Leach.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Watseka.....	446	J. W. Riggs.....	82	8 20	6	14 20
S. D. Monroe.....	447	Robert J. Ford.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Yates City.....	448	J. D. C. Hoyt.....	165	16 50	6	22 50
Mendon.....	449	Geo. W. McGibbons.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Loami.....	450	.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Bromwell.....	451	H. L. Reans.....	192	19 20	6	25 20

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage.....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Grant.....	452	John H. Askins.....	263	\$26 30	\$6	\$32 30
New Hartford.....	453	George W. Curry.....	254	25 40	6	31 40
Maroa.....	454	Wm. H. Austin.....	156	15 60	6	21 60
Irving.....	455	John T. Carriker.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Nokomis.....	456	Wm. Winkler.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Moscow.....	457	Robert Hood.....	346	34 60	6	40 60
Blazing Star.....	458	J. M. Campbell.....	332	33 20	6	39 20
Butler.....	459	.....	243	24 30	6	30 30
Jeffersonville.....	460	George H. Hilliard.....	264	26 40	6	32 40
Plainview.....	461	Gilbert S. Brown.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Tremont.....	462	D. B. McLean.....	153	15 30	6	21 30
Palmyra.....	463	A. C. Hulse.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Denver.....	464	Lewis Hartman.....	247	24 70	6	30 70
Huntsville.....	465	C. H. Phelps.....	232	23 20	6	29 20
Cobden.....	466	Henry Ede.....	323	32 30	6	38 30
South Macon.....	467	E. D. Cole.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Cheney's Grove.....	468	John M. Crigler.....	117	11 70	6	17 70
McLean.....	469	C. C. Aldrich.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Rantoul.....	470	J. W. Messinger.....	114	11 40	6	17 40
Kendall.....	471	R. A. McClelland.....	49	4 90	6	10 90
Amity.....	472	G. M. D. Gregory.....	39	3 00	6	9 00
Gordon.....	473	.....	258	25 80	6	31 80
Columbia.....	474	William H. Horine, Jr.....	294	29 40	6	35 40
Walshville.....	475	A. T. Strange.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Manito.....	476	Milton A. Goff.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
New Rutland.....	477	Samuel Dorsey.....	125	12 50	6	18 50
Wyoming.....	479	A. W. King.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Logan.....	480	David Gillespie.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Momence.....	481	W. D. Lane.....	54	5 40	6	11 40
Lexington.....	482	John L. Langstaff.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Edgewood.....	484	Joseph Danks.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Oskaloosa.....	485	A. H. Porter.....	266	26 60	6	32 60
Bowen.....	486	Jesse Palmer.....	242	24 20	6	30 20
Andrew Jackson.....	487	H. C. Mitchell.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Clay City.....	488	J. T. Evans.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
Cooper.....	489	H. A. Eidson.....	233	23 30	6	29 30
Shannon.....	490	J. Mastin.....	135	13 50	6	19 50
Martin.....	491	.....	187	18 70	6	24 70
Libertyville.....	492	I. Heath.....	36	3 60	6	9 60
Tower Hill.....	493	George Corley.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Bath.....	494	John H. Dierker.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Stone Fort.....	495	Hiram H. Wise.....	319	31 90	6	37 90
Tennessee.....	496	J. W. Aiken.....	212	21 20	4	25 20
Alma.....	497	W. H. Stephens.....	306	30 60	6	36 60
Murphysboro.....	498	George W. Hill.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
St. Paul.....	500	Lewis Dorian.....	185	18 50	6	24 50
Stark.....	501	George W. Potter.....	146	14 60	6	20 60
Woodhull.....	502	L. J. Elliott.....	154	15 40	6	21 40
Odin.....	503	J. J. Fyke.....	244	24 40	6	30 40
East St. Louis.....	504	Alex. Paschal.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Meridian Sun.....	505	R. F. Oakes.....	86	8 60	6	14 60
O. H. Miner.....	506	R. B. Solkeld.....	89	8 90	2	10 90
Parkersburg.....	509	M. L. Howe.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
J. D. Moody.....	510	B. F. Middleton.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Clintonville.....	511	J. Teft.....	39	3 90	6	9 90
Wade-Barney.....	512	Geo. W. Chapman.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Bradford.....	514	A. B. Abbott.....	129	12 90	6	18 90
Dement.....	515	A. Dunion.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
Andalusia.....	516	H. H. DeSanto.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Litchfield.....	517	A. T. Keithley.....	234	23 40	6	29 40
Abraham Lincoln.....	518	Alex. B. Holliday.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Roseville.....	519	R. L. McReynolds.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Anna.....	520	John Spire.....	329	32 90	6	38 90
Illipolis.....	521	D. W. Peden.....	188	18 80	4	22 80

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Monitor.....	522	C. L. Young.....	36	\$ 3 60	\$6	\$ 9 60
Chatham.....	523	B. G. Smith.....	194	19 40	6	25 40
Evans.....	524	M. J. North.....	12	1 20	6	7 20
Delia.....	525	F. B. Schooley.....	213	21 30	6	27 30
Covenant.....	526	H. M. Packham.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rossville.....	527	Harry Shannon.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Adams.....	529	J. H. Vickers.....	279	27 90	6	33 90
Maquon.....	530	J. L. Burkholder.....	172	17 20	6	23 20
Ashton.....	531	J. J. Hodges.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Seneca.....	532	Daniel Shaide.....	71	7 10	6	13 10
Altamont.....	533	George W. Gwinn.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Cuba.....	534	Richard Jayne.....	192	19 20	6	25 20
Sherman.....	535	L. H. Munan.....	180	18 00	6	24 00
Plainfield.....	536	Gilliam Bartholf.....	41	4 10	6	10 10
J. R. Gorin.....	537	H. J. Robinson.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Lockport.....	538	George B. Cook.....	32	3 20	4	7 20
Chatsworth.....	539	L. C. Spiecher.....	97	9 70	6	15 70
Harlem.....	540	H. M. Barrett.....	8	80	6	6 80
Sigel.....	541	R. T. Worley.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Virginia.....	544	A. A. Leeper.....	212	21 20	6	27 20
Elkhart.....	545	George A. Moore.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Valley.....	547	L. B. Thomas.....	186	18 60	6	24 60
Apple River.....	548	George Frost.....	151	15 10	6	21 10
Sharon.....	550	William H. Bloom.....	122	12 20	6	18 20
Darwin.....	551	T. R. Underwood.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Long Point.....	552	W. S. Ramsay.....	98	9 80	6	15 80
Plum River.....	554	Francis Tyrrell.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Humboldt.....	555	Isaac Weil.....	84	8 40	6	14 40
Dawson.....	556	J. M. King.....	196	19 60	6	25 60
Thomson.....	559	G. W. Sweet.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Madison.....	560	James H. Hudson.....	256	25 60	6	31 60
Trinity.....	561	O. D. Wilcox.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Villa Ridge.....	562	J. W. Mott.....	353	35 30	6	41 30
Winslow.....	564	D. C. Gaylord.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Pleasant Hill.....	565	F. L. Zerenburg.....	265	26 50	6	32 50
Albany.....	566	J. M. Eaton.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Frankfort.....	567	H. C. Murrah.....	314	31 40	6	37 40
Time.....	569	George Main.....	255	25 50	6	31 50
Jacksonville.....	570	John S. Nimens.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Bardolph.....	572	H. B. Sikes.....	197	19 70	6	25 70
Gardner.....	573	H. V. Whalen.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Pera.....	574	F. A. Hitz.....	108	10 80	6	16 80
Capron.....	575	N. H. Wooster, Sr.....	70	7 00	6	13 00
O'Fallon.....	576	B. J. VanCourt.....	291	29 10	6	35 10
Viola.....	577	H. B. Frazier.....	168	16 80	6	22 80
Prairie City.....	578	W. L. Bruster.....	199	19 90	6	25 90
Elbridge.....	579	W. H. Stubbs.....	176	17 60	6	23 60
Hazel Dell.....	580	C. G. Cochran.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Dongola.....	581	Thomas N. Henley.....	338	33 80	6	39 80
Shirley.....	582	R. C. Littleton.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Highland.....	583	John Guggenbuhler.....	267	26 70	6	32 70
Vesper.....	584	Wm. R. Hoyle, Jr.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Princeton.....	587	C. A. McKinney.....	105	10 50	6	16 50
Troy.....	588	Elias Burk.....	280	28 00	6	34 00
Elwood.....	589	J. Danner.....	164	16 40	6	22 40
Fairmount.....	590	John Reese.....	141	14 10	6	20 10
Gilman.....	591	O. R. Morey.....	81	8 10	2	10 10
Fieldon.....	592	Wesley Park.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Miles Hart.....	595	James H. Cross.....	183	18 30	6	24 30
National.....	596	J. W. Ostrander.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lostant.....	597	W. F. Wielej.....	115	11 50	6	17 50
Dorchester.....	598	Ferdinand Meyer.....	248	24 80	6	30 80
Cerro Gordo.....	600	W. O. McCrum.....	163	16 30	6	22 30
Laclede.....	601	S. M. Gentry.....	219	21 90	6	27 90
Watson.....	602	C. E. Miller.....	206	20 60	6	26 60

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—Continued.

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage....	Per Diem.	Total.....
Clark.....	603	Jerry Ishler.....	211	\$21 10	\$6	\$27 10
Allen.....	605	Richard H. McCorkle.....	138	13 80	6	19 80
Streator.....	607	J. C. Hall.....	89	8 90	6	14 90
Piper.....	608	J. S. McElheney.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Sheldon.....	609	A. C. Mantor.....	91	9 10	6	15 10
Union Park.....	610	Charles O. Pratt.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Lincoln Park.....	611	Dennis Haworth.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Rock River.....	612	James R. Deyo.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Patoka.....	613	G. W. Eaglin.....	245	24 50	6	30 50
Forrest.....	614	M. W. Moulton.....	102	10 20	4	14 20
Wadley.....	616	Clarence Reinbach.....	224	22 40	6	28 40
Milan.....	617	J. L. Hardin.....	200	20 00	4	24 00
Basco.....	618	J. R. McGinnis.....	246	24 60	6	30 60
Berwick.....	619	Patrick H. Shelton.....	189	18 90	6	24 90
Venice.....	621	F. Kohl.....	276	27 60	6	33 60
Locust.....	623	T. N. Lakin.....	210	21 00	6	27 00
Union.....	627	James T. Stafford.....	339	33 90	6	39 90
Tuscan.....	630	James T. Gholson.....	317	31 70	6	37 70
Ridge Farm.....	632	J. B. Fletcher.....	144	14 40	6	20 40
Buckley.....	634	W. A. B. Tate.....	93	9 30	6	15 30
Rochester.....	635	H. N. North.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Peotone.....	636	C. A. Westgate.....	40	4 00	6	10 00
Fortitude.....	638	Albert M. Graham.....	198	19 80	6	25 80
Keystone.....	639	M. Pflaum.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Comet.....	641	J. C. Railsbach.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Apollo.....	642	Wm. H. Elliott.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
D. C. Cregier.....	643	F. F. Handrupp.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Oblong City.....	644	D. C. Coudary.....	236	23 60	6	29 60
San Jose.....	645	D. G. Cunningham.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Somonauk.....	646	C. E. Wright.....	61	6 10	6	12 10
Blueville.....	647	S. L. Reedy.....	203	20 30	6	26 30
Camden.....	648	M. E. Cady.....	239	23 90	6	29 90
Irvington.....	650	T. D. Hinckley.....	259	25 90	6	31 90
Centre Star.....	651	J. H. Hawks.....	161	16 10	6	22 10
Polar Star.....	652	L. E. Kirkpatrick.....	298	29 80	6	35 80
Greenview.....	653	E. D. Taylor.....	179	17 90	6	23 90
Yorktown.....	655	D. McMillan.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Mozart.....	656	Jacob Stalter.....	126	12 60	6	18 60
Lafayette.....	657	Ebenezer Day.....	336	33 60	6	39 60
Rock Island.....	658	Henry Carse.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Lambert.....	659	Thomas Austin.....	263	26 30	6	32 30
Grand Chain.....	660	J. M. Jones.....	362	36 20	6	42 20
Bethesda.....	661	H. L. Terpening.....	118	11 80	6	17 80
South Park.....	662	Leslie Lewis.....	6	60	6	6 60
Phenix.....	663	Francis Newsam.....	177	17 70	6	23 70
Mayo.....	664	R. G. Scott.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Greenland.....	665	B. F. Markland.....	220	22 00	6	28 00
Crawford.....	666	I. M. Thornburg.....	215	21 50	6	27 50
Erie.....	667	A. S. Round.....	133	13 30	6	19 30
Burnt Prairie.....	668	J. R. Ennis.....	272	27 20	6	33 20
Herder.....	669	Frank Wenter.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Fillmore.....	670	Aaron G. Butler.....	231	23 10	6	29 10
Eddyville.....	672	Jasper N. Maynor.....	331	33 10	6	39 10
Normal.....	673	J. M. James.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Waldeck.....	674	Henry Wink.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Pawnee.....	675	G. C. Dorman.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
A. O. Fay.....	676	David M. Erskine, Jr.....	23	2 30	6	8 30
Enfield.....	677	A. P. Goudy.....	277	27 70	6	33 70
Sheffield.....	678	Wm. M. Rhoads.....	257	25 70	6	31 70
Illinois City.....	679	L. V. Reed.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Clement.....	680	H. C. Bartlett.....	170	17 00	6	23 00
Morrisonville.....	681	J. M. Pence.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Blue Mound.....	682	J. W. K. McClure.....	184	18 40	4	22 40
Burnside.....	683	Samuel Black.....	226	22 60	6	28 60
Galatia.....	684	T. H. Humphrey.....	311	31 10	6	37 10

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage ..	Per Diem..	Total.....
Rio.....	685	M. Conley.....	165	\$16 50	36	\$22 50
Garfield.....	686	D. L. Evans.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Orangeville.....	687	W. H. Barns.....	124	12 40	6	18 40
Clifton.....	688	Peter Wright.....	69	6 90	6	12 90
Englewood.....	690	Wm. Pullman.....	7	70	6	6 70
Iola.....	691	D. H. Moore.....	221	22 10	6	28 10
Raymond.....	692	John W. Kidd.....	222	22 20	6	28 20
Herrin's Prairie.....	693	W. H. Perry.....	328	32 80	6	38 80
Centre.....	694	H. A. Buell.....	202	20 20	6	26 20
Shiloh Hill.....	695	Marshall A. Dennis.....	307	30 70	6	36 70
Belle Rive.....	696	Oliver P. Nesmith.....	294	29 40	4	33 40
Richard Cole.....	697	Wm. Brew.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Hutton.....	698	J. A. Stull.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
Pleasant Plains.....	700	Sylvester Conner.....	201	20 10	4	24 10
Temple Hill.....	701	G. S. Dodd.....	414	41 40	6	47 40
Alexandria.....	702	John E. Alexander.....	191	19 10	6	25 10
St. Andrews.....	703	Marvin E. Smith.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Braidwood.....	704	J. W. Patterson.....	57	5 70	6	11 70
Ewing.....	705	L. M. Webb.....	300	30 00	6	36 00
Joppa.....	706	L. H. Williams.....	223	22 30	6	28 30
Circle.....	707	Adolf Sumerlin.....	173	17 30	6	23 30
Lemont.....	708	J. H. Tedens.....	25	2 50	2	4 50
Star.....	709	H. M. Steele.....	104	10 40	6	16 40
Farmer City.....	710	H. Funk.....	130	13 00	6	19 00
Providence.....	711	A. W. Hagenbach.....	10	1 00	4	5 00
Collinsville.....	712	H. W. Sanders.....	286	28 60	6	34 60
Johnsonville.....	713	Wm. M. Johnson.....	252	25 20	6	31 20
Elvaston.....	715	J. A. Price.....	241	24 10	6	30 10
Calumet.....	716	F. Schaffer.....	16	1 60	6	7 60
Lumberman's.....	717	H. S. Childs.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
May.....	718	W. E. Jennings.....	285	28 50	6	34 50
Chapel Hill.....	719	H. J. Huggins.....	326	32 60	6	38 60
Rome.....	721	B. J. Hawkins.....	268	26 80	6	32 80
Walnut.....	722	L. R. Thompson.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Omaha.....	723	J. C. Harrell.....	292	29 20	6	35 20
Chandlerville.....	724	L. M. Dick.....	209	20 90	6	26 90
Rankin.....	725	J. S. Hewins.....	116	11 60	6	17 60
Golden Rule.....	726	T. C. Newman.....	.....	.....	6	6 00
Raritan.....	727	R. L. Taylor.....	200	20 00	6	26 00
Waterman.....	728	E. P. Rowley.....	64	6 40	6	12 40
Lake Creek.....	729	W. W. Duncan.....	334	33 40	6	39 40
Eldorado.....	730	F. T. Webber.....	300	30 00	4	34 00
Harbor.....	731	W. J. McVay.....	12	1 20	4	5 20
Carman.....	732	R. L. Pepper.....	214	21 40	6	27 40
Gibson.....	733	J. O. Hughs.....	110	11 00	6	17 00
Morning Star.....	734	C. N. Hinkle.....	182	18 20	6	24 20
Sheridan.....	735	A. White.....	65	6 50	6	12 50
Dennison.....	736	R. R. Tumblin.....	193	19 30	6	25 30
Arrowsmith.....	737	T. W. Maurice.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Sullivan Centre.....	738	W. W. Porter.....	107	10 70	6	16 70
New Holland.....	741	A. M. Caldwell.....	169	16 90	6	22 90
Danvers.....	742	G. T. Pierce.....	136	13 60	6	19 60
Scott Land.....	743	A. L. Burson.....	158	15 80	6	21 80
Goode.....	744	G. W. Dye.....	290	29 00	6	35 00
Winnebago.....	745	J. R. Wells.....	100	10 00	6	16 00
Weldon.....	746	L. B. Cheneworth.....	157	15 70	6	21 70
Centennial.....	747	C. E. Parker.....	142	14 20	6	20 20
Alta.....	748	J. C. Wood.....	162	16 20	6	22 20
Akin.....	749	Chas. Shipperd.....	316	31 60	6	37 60
Lyndon.....	750	John Roberts.....	123	12 30	6	18 30
Lounsberry.....	751	W. Golsen.....	32	3 20	6	9 20
Allendale.....	752	C. W. Day.....	250	25 00	6	31 00
Ogden.....	754	T. E. Silkey.....	143	14 30	6	20 30
Pre-emption.....	755	I. H. Saylor.....	201	20 10	6	26 10
Hardinsville.....	756	G. B. Hicks.....	244	24 40	6	30 40

REPORT ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM—*Continued.*

LODGE.	NO.	REPRESENTATIVE.	Miles.....	Mileage...	Per Diem..	Total.....
Verona.....	757	W. Small.....	70	\$ 7 00	\$6	\$13 00
Mystic Star.....	758	G. Muchbank.....	6	60	6	6 60
Hickory Hill.....	759	J. E. Wilson.....	275	27 50	6	33 50
Belle Flower.....	760	G. Mittan.....	121	12 10	6	18 10
Sibley.....	761	M. L. Miller.....	100	10 00	6	16 00

REPORT—Of Special Committee.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley submitted the following report from the Special Committee, to whom the preamble and resolution offered by W. Bro. Loop was referred, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois:

Your committee, to whom was referred the preamble and resolution offered by W. Bro. Loop, of Belvidere Lodge, No. 60, having had the same under consideration, fraternally report that from statements made to your committee since the recommitment of their former report on said preamble and resolution, it appears that R. W. Bro. John F. Burrill, former Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, did obtain from the M. W. Grand Master the official bond executed by him after his election as Grand Secretary in October, 1880, upon the representation that his accounts, as such Grand Secretary, had been fully adjusted and settled, and that he had fully accounted to this Grand Lodge for all moneys received by him. Your committee are therefore of the opinion that the statements made and set forth in the preamble to resolution offered by W. Bro. Loop are correct, and that they are in harmony with the reports heretofore submitted, that this Grand Lodge has been defrauded of its funds.

Your committee are also of the opinion that all Grand Officers and all committees of this Grand Lodge should and ought to exercise the utmost care and prudence in the discharge of their respective duties as such, and especially so in all matters pertaining to the finances of the Grand Lodge, and your committee therefore most cordially concur in the sentiment expressed in the resolution offered by W. Bro. Loop, and recommend that both preamble and resolution be adopted as the sentiment and opinion of this Grand Lodge.

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. A. HAWLEY,
JAS. C. McMURTRY,
JACOB KROHN.

M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, after reading the foregoing report, said :

In making this recommendation the committee disclaim any desire or intention of reflection in any manner whatever upon the M. W. Grand Master. It may be considered to have been a mistake to surrender the instrument, but it was such a mistake as many, if not a majority of us would have fallen into. Brethren, is it strange that confidence should be reposed in the statement of a brother Mason who had for several years occupied the high and responsible position of Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge?

R. W. Bro. John F. Burrill appeared on the platform, and made the following statement:

I am placed in rather a peculiar position; I am under indictment on a criminal prosecution, and I came to this Grand Lodge with the intention of asking that a committee be appointed, and that I might, with that committee, go through these books and satisfy myself that there was no mistake; that was my intention when I came here, but in thinking this matter over I find that I stand in this position; that I have got to be tried by a court of justice for defrauding this Grand Lodge, and in that case I cannot do so; I have either to be tried in one or the other case; that you will see that this is the status of the case, the way I stand here this morning; I am conscious of my own neglect in this matter; I can look over this Grand Lodge as I have for fifteen years past, and say that I am honest, and never intentionally wronged this Grand Lodge out of one cent; that I can say before you. You all know me; but I am not going to make a stump speech to defend myself in any way or shape, because it has got to come before the court of justice. Until this charge is withdrawn—this criminal prosecution withdrawn by this Grand Lodge, I am here with my hands tied; I cannot defend myself here; perhaps if I do I will prejudice my case in the courts. I expect, and hope, and I believe that I can prove myself innocent in this matter before the court of justice; I am not afraid to go before this court; I would have come here without a requisition of the Governor, on the intimation that was given me by any man, any officer of this Grand Lodge, that there was anything wrong, and that I ought to explain them; I would have come without any requisition to bring me here, and until this prosecution is withdrawn I cannot make my statement before you, brethren. I think you can all see that perhaps as well, or better than I can present it to you.

With regard to this bond, it is well enough, perhaps, that I should make some statement, because some reflection has been cast on Bro. Scott in the matter. When I left the office of Grand Secretary I turned over all my papers to my successor; all of them was turned over to him, and I would say I did not owe this Grand Lodge anything. I turned them over to him; my books came before this Grand Lodge, and my report was approved by the Finance Committee; and the letter that I wrote to Bro. Scott, said:

Bro. Scott:

“As the Finance Committee has approved of my report, I am done with the Grand Lodge, and if you see fit I would like to have you send my bond back.”

I wanted the bond back ; not that I cared or expected that it would be used.

M. W. Bro. Scott (interrupting). Did that include any other bond ?

Bro. Burrill. No other bond. I did not intend to destroy the bond to protect myself or my bondsmen, or anything of the kind. I will say further, that I have, every year, given a bond to this Grand Lodge, approved by the Grand Master and the Grand Lodge. Those bonds must still be in existence ; they must be in somebody's hands, for they never were in my hands after they passed out of my possession to the Grand Master before my installation. Where those bonds are, of course I don't know ; that is for the officers to see to in whose custody those bonds were placed. And I apprehend that if I have the opportunity I can show that my bondsmen are good, and sufficient to remunerate or pay back to this Grand Lodge any money which I may have taken, or which may appear to have been taken.

And I will say this much—I do not say much, brethren—I beg of you that I ought to have mercy. I don't want to beg of you at all—and I did not intend to do it before this Grand Lodge. I will say this, that if there is any discrepancies in my accounts, and there may be, and I believe this committee have acted as they thought right, it is possible there are ways in which that could have happened. But it would not be proper for me to mention here how this might have happened. But I will say this much, if, after a thorough investigation by the committee and myself, I cannot satisfy this Grand Lodge, or that the committee is satisfied that there is a discrepancy which cannot be successfully controverted, I am willing to devote the balance of my life to make this Grand Lodge good. I am a good man—I can work. I am working for a small salary to support myself and family. But I can work, and will work to repay any loss to this Grand Lodge, any funds that they can show, or may appear on these accounts that may have been wrongfully used. That is, perhaps, all I can say. You don't know how I feel about it ; this is the first time I have been able to control my feelings. But here I stand as a criminal ! And I spent three days in jail last week ! I can bring myself here because I have given a sufficient bond in the courts which I must defend there. I think you can all see it, brethren. I have nothing more to say ; think of me as leniently as you can until I am tried.

R. W. Bro. Frank Hudson, Jr., presented the following preamble and resolutions, and moved their adoption :

WHEREAS, Grave and serious accusations have been made against the official integrity of Bro. John F. Burrill, late Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge ; and, whereas, said Bro. Burrill has had, since his defalcation, no opportunity to examine the books and accounts of this Grand Lodge during the years covered by the allegations ; therefore,

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be authorized and directed to appoint a committee of three members of this Grand Lodge to whom the whole matter shall be referred, and that Bro. Burrill shall have access to the books and papers of the Grand Lodge for the purpose of examining the same in order that he may be able to vindicate himself.

Resolved, That the M. W. Grand Master be requested to suspend all further criminal proceedings in the case of R. W. Bro. John F. Burrill, late Grand Secretary.

No second appearing to the foregoing preamble and resolutions, no action was had.

STATEMENT—From M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney,

in relation to the bonds of R. W. Bro. John F. Burrill, which was furnished the Grand Secretary after the close of the Grand Lodge, and which the Grand Secretary thought in justice ought to be published with the proceedings :

R. W. Bro. Loyal L. Munn, Grand Secretary :

As a matter of information, and in reply to a question so often propounded, relative to official bonds of Past Grand Secretary Bro. John F. Burrill, given during my administration, I have to say, that immediately subsequent to the installation of M. W. Bro. Scott, the same day, I placed all the papers belonging to my successor upon the table of the Grand Secretary, with the request that they be placed in the hands of the Grand Master.

Who was sitting at the table I cannot say, but whoever it was agreed to hand them to Bro. Scott as soon as he was disengaged.

Very truly,

THEODORE T. GURNEY,

P. G. M.

REPORT—Of Committee on Petitions.

W. Bro. S. M. Martin submitted the following report from the Committee on Petitions, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois :

Your Committee on Petitions having performed the duty assigned them, would fraternally report as follows :

No. 1. This is a petition of Thornton Hunter for reinstatement, who was expelled from Locust Lodge, No. 623, September 27th, 1877, for unmasonic conduct.

From the papers accompanying the petition it fully appears that the laws of this Grand Lodge have been complied with, and we therefore recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that the said Thornton Hunter be restored to good standing in the fraternity.

No. 2. Petition of Lillis F. Smith for reinstatement, who was expelled from Barry Lodge, No. 34, May 30th, 1874, for disobeying a summons.

The proceedings in this case all being regular, your committee would therefore recommend that Lillis F. Smith be restored to good standing in the fraternity.

No. 3. This is a petition of Job B. Smith for restoration, who was expelled from Durand Lodge, No. 302, for failing to obey a summons of the lodge, and non-payment of dues.

The petition is endorsed by the Secretary, under the seal of the lodge, as follows, to-wit :

Resolved, That the petition of Job B. Smith for restoration to all the rights and privileges of Masonry have the recommendation of this lodge, which was unanimously granted. We therefore recommend that the said Job B. Smith be restored to good standing in the fraternity.

No. 4. Petition of David Harshman for reinstatement, who was expelled from Woodhull Lodge, No. 502, December 10th, 1875.

It does not appear from the petition for what offense he was expelled, but the petition is endorsed by the Secretary under seal, to-wit : " Woodhull Lodge, No. 502, recommends the prayer of the petition be granted by a clear ballot."

We therefore recommend that the said David Harshman be restored to good standing in the fraternity.

No. 5. This is a petition of John M. Kohoe for restoration, who was expelled from Clay Lodge, No. 153, June 14th, 1875, for gross unmasonic conduct.

It appears that the petitioner at the time of his expulsion was a member of Metropolis Lodge, No. 91, but was living in Ashley, under the jurisdiction of Clay Lodge, No. 153.

The petition being duly recommended by the said Clay Lodge, and the proceedings in the case being regular, we recommend that the prayer of the petitioner be granted, and that he be restored to good standing in the fraternity.

No. 6. This is a petition of Thomas Bell for restoration, who was expelled from Western Star Lodge, No. 240.

The petition does not state when or for what offense he was expelled, but was unanimously recommended by the said Western Star Lodge at a regular communication, May 8th, 1882.

We therefore recommend that the petition be granted, and that Thomas Bell be restored to good standing in the fraternity.

No. 7. This is a petition of Robert Pitcher for restoration, who was expelled from Alpha Lodge, No. 155.

The petition does not state for what offense or when he was expelled, but was unanimously recommended by the said Alpha Lodge at a regular communication held September 15th, 1882.

We therefore recommend that the prayer of the petition be granted, and that Robert Pitcher be restored to good standing in the fraternity.

No. 8. This is a document from Ark and Anchor Lodge, No. 354, stating that at a regular communication of said lodge, held on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1882, the recommendation to the Grand Lodge of the reinstatement of Bro. John G. Spencer, now of Ottawa, Kansas, was made by a unanimous vote.

The By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, Part Third, Section 4, reads: "An expelled Mason seeking restoration shall petition the lodge from which he was expelled for its recommendation to the Grand Lodge for his restoration. If such petition be concurred in by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at a stated communication of the lodge, the same shall be so endorsed, under seal, and be transmitted to the Grand Secretary at least ten days before the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge," etc. Now, there being no petition in this case, we recommend that it be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act, when the necessary petition, duly endorsed, shall have been furnished him.

No. 9. This is a petition signed by twenty-four of the members of Hiram Lodge, No. 26, asking for the restoration of I. W. Stevens, who was expelled from said lodge for the non-payment of a debt.

The petition states that the debt has since been paid; that the failure was from pecuniary disability, and not from any contempt for Masonry.

As this petition lacks all the forms required by the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge, we respectfully ask that it be referred to the Grand Master, with power to act, when the necessary petition and recommendation of the lodge shall have been furnished him.

No. 10. This is a communication from the brethren in the town of New Burnside. The communication lacks all the forms of a petition, and your committee are powerless to suggest any relief.

The provisions of Section 5, Article XXIII., Part Second, of the Grand Lodge By-Laws, it seems cannot be complied with, consequently we ask that the communication be returned to the brethren sending it.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

SAMUEL M. MARTIN,
HENRY W. DYER,
JAS. E. CASTLE,

Committee.

REPORT—Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins submitted the following report from the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, which was adopted :

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois :

Your Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence have considered the various matters referred to them, and report as follows :

ALLEGED INVASION OF JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Farmer City Lodge, No. 710, and Fountain Lodge, No. 60, working under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Indiana, wherein the latter conferred the degrees upon a rejected applicant of the former, reported, as the Grand Master states, in order that a precedent might be established in such cases, your committee see no reason to depart from the attitude always maintained by this Grand Lodge, that it will not permit its constituents to work up the rejected material of other lodges whether situated within or without its jurisdiction, nor will it admit the right of lodges elsewhere to receive the rejected material of its constituents, unless in either case the consent of the rejecting lodge has been first obtained.

We cannot deny the power of the Grand Lodge of Indiana to prescribe different regulations for the government of its constituents without denying that its authority is as supreme within its territory as is the authority of this Grand Body in ours; but if, in the exercise of its conceded sovereignty, the Grand Lodge of Indiana should direct its constituents, when dealing with the rejected material of our lodges, to respect and reciprocate the forbearance which we extend, and which we think the law of Masonry requires us to extend to them under like circumstances, it would at least perform a graceful act of comity, and relieve us of the necessity of continued protest.

In the particular case above referred to, it seems, from the statements of Grand Master Scott, that on grounds quite apart from his previous rejection therein, Farmer City Lodge may have just cause of complaint; and that Fountain Lodge may have accepted in Mr. Odolph a sojourner, simply, within its jurisdiction, but really a resident of Illinois. For this reason we recommend that the matter be referred to the Grand Master for further investigation, and such consequent action as he may deem necessary.

RELINQUISHMENT OF JURISDICTION.

In connection with the case of the invasion of the jurisdiction of Carman Lodge, No. 732, by Humanity Lodge, No. 378, of Iowa, the Grand Master submits the general question of the right of the Grand Master to relinquish in favor of lodges elsewhere the jurisdiction which a lodge in Illinois has over the material residing within its territory. We concur in his opinion, expressed in this case, that he has no such

right. The power to waive jurisdiction resides nowhere but in the lodge. As the fourth of the Grand Master's decisions, reported under the sub-heading of "Jurisprudence," refers to this subject, here is perhaps the best place to say that we do not concur in the rule there laid down. As the power to waive jurisdiction resides wholly in the lodge, so there it is full and complete, and may be exercised in favor of a lodge either within or without this Grand Jurisdiction.

CHANGE OF NAME.

In the matter of the change of name of D. A. Cashman Lodge, No. 686, to Garfield Lodge, No. 686, and of J. L. Anderson Lodge, No. 318, to Augusta Lodge, No. 318, we find that the Grand Master has unwittingly assumed to exercise a power that belongs to the Grand Lodge alone. The Grand Master may create lodges under dispensation, and by virtue of the same power which enables him to grant he may amend the dispensation. The Grand Lodge alone can create a chartered lodge, and by it alone can the instrument under which the lodge exists be amended. In that section of the Constitution whence the Grand Lodge derives its power to grant a charter, is enumerated, as peculiar to that body, the power to amend the same. By the terms of the act incorporating this Grand Lodge, each lodge under its jurisdiction, now in existence or which may hereafter be chartered by it, is also declared to be a body politic and corporate "by and under the name, style and number set forth in their respective charters."

Unless done in strict conformity to the laws of the body whose charters call them into existence, the names of these corporate bodies cannot be changed without placing their corporate rights in jeopardy. The By-Laws of the Grand Lodge make it the duty of the Committee on Petitions to report on all petitions for change of name of chartered lodges. In the first of the above-named cases the records of the Grand Lodge shows (*p. 77 Proc. 1881*) that the Committee on Petitions reported that the proceedings of the lodge in petitioning for a change of name had been apparently regular, but as no reason had been assigned for the change, they reported it back to the Grand Lodge for action, without recommendation. The report of the committee was adopted without amendment, with the practical effect that no action was had by the Grand Lodge on the case in question. As the record shows, however, that the proper preliminaries have been had to enable the Grand Lodge to act, and as we are able after an inspection of the records of the lodge to confirm the previous report of the regularity of its proceedings in the matter, we recommend that the name of D. A. Cashman Lodge, No. 686, be changed to Garfield Lodge, No. 686, the change to date from November 1, 1881.

In the case of J. L. Anderson Lodge, No. 318, the proceedings of the Grand Lodge show no record of preliminary or other action by the only competent authority, and the lodge must therefore continue to be known by that name and number.

Of the decisions reported by the Grand Master, numbered from one to five in his printed report, numbers one and two should be approved.

The first proposition embraced in No. 3 we hold to be correct; and that the second proposition is also correct, provided that the by-laws of the lodge authorize such exemption, but not otherwise.

Of number four we have already indicated our disapproval.

So much of number five as decides that the failure of an elected petitioner for affiliation to sign the by-laws of the lodge does not work forfeiture of membership, we hold to be, as a general proposition, true only in the sense that what has not been acquired cannot be forfeited. The By-Laws of the Grand Lodge make signing the by-laws of the lodge by one who has been raised or elected to membership therein an essential step in the acquisition of membership, and the rule is, therefore, that until the by-laws are signed membership has not been acquired, nor liability to dues incurred. That there may be exceptions to this rule, we concede, and to indicate the class of cases which form the exception, we transfer the following from our report of last year, which received the approval of the Grand Lodge:

"The general question presented, however, whether dues *might* accrue against a member elect who had not signed the by-laws, is, in the opinion of your committee, susceptible of a different answer. If, as sometimes happens, when on account of the absence of the by-laws engrossed or printed for signatures, or for other good reason, a member elect fails to subscribe his name thereto as required by our law, and yet, being present at the time of his election, or subsequently, exercises the rights of membership, such exercise, voluntary on his part and unquestioned on the part of the lodge, would estop either party from pleading that he was not a member; and in such cases dues might properly accrue against him."

MEMORIAL—ASHLAR LODGE, NO. 308.

This paper is as follows:

To the Most Worshipful Grand Master, Grand Wardens and Brethren of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of Illinois:

FRATERNAL GREETING: Your petitioners, members in good standing of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M., of Chicago, respectfully certify that they are aggrieved by the action had relative to the Junior Warden of said lodge, to-wit: That at the stated communication of said lodge, March 21st, as shown by the record thereof:

"By virtue of special dispensation from the East of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois, dated at Salem, Illinois, March 18th, A. D. 1882, empowering this lodge to hold an election for Junior Warden for the balance of the Masonic year, and signed by Wm. H. Scott, Grand Master, a ballot was had, and Bro. James E. Hardy, receiving a majority of all the votes cast, he was declared duly elected Junior Warden of Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. & A. M., for the remainder of the Masonic year."

The fact being that no vacancy in said office then existed, Bro. John McRobie, the Junior Warden of said lodge, being then neither dead, suspended nor expelled, but only absent from the city of Chicago. Deeming this action illegal, and therefore null and void, we therefore fraternally pray your ruling and decision thereon.

Your petitioners further certify that the said James E. Hardy, at the annual communication of said lodge, June 20th, 1882, was elected its Worshipful Master, and installed as such July 18th, 1882, and is now, as we believe, improperly filling said station, by which we are further aggrieved, and against which we protest. We therefore pray your decision on this matter also.

This is accompanied by a certified copy of that portion of the lodge record quoted in the memorial, under the seal of the lodge.

If the facts set forth in the memorial are correctly stated, your committee are constrained to say that the granting of a dispensation was an error, and that the proceedings had under its authority were illegal and void.

As no vacancy existed, no election could be had to fill it. A dispensation issued because of an erroneous impression that one existed would not create one; and going through the form of an election under such circumstances would invest with no authority the person assumed to be chosen, nor with the eligibility which attaches to service as a duly elected Warden, and which would qualify him for installation as Master should he be subsequently elected to that office.

Fraternally submitted,

JOSEPH ROBBINS,
THEODORE T. GURNEY,
DEWITT C. CREGIER,
JAS. A. HAWLEY,
CHARLES H. PATTON,

Committee.

REPORT—On Examination of Visitors.

R. W. Bro. Edward Cook submitted the following report from the Committee on Examination of Visitors:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge of Illinois, A. F. & A. M.:

Your committee to examine visiting brethren would respectfully report that during the present session of the Grand Lodge we have examined the following brethren, and finding them to be Master Masons, have been able to recommend them to admission, viz.:

H. W. Booth, Ames Lodge, No. 142, Sheffield, Ill.

H. Cooper, J. W., Mason City Lodge, No. 403, Mason City, Ill.

C. F. South, S. W., Jackson Lodge, No. 53, Shelbyville, Ill.

J. H. Burley, S. W., Unity Lodge, No. 48, St. Charles, Ill.

Theodore Therson, Gate of the Temple Lodge, No. 422, North Springfield, Mo.

E. H. Town, Aurora Lodge, No. 22, Montpelier, Vt.

Theodore W. Parvin, Iowa City Lodge, No. 4, Iowa City, Iowa.

In addition to those above named we examined several who were unable to satisfy us that they were entitled to pass the inner door, and among these, we are pained to say, was one who came here to represent a constituent lodge in this jurisdiction as its W. M.

Fraternally submitted,

EDWARD COOK,
W. B. GRIMES,
A. T. DARRAH,
M. D. CHAMBERLIN,

Committee.

OFFICERS—Appointed.

The Grand Master announced the appointment of the following named brethren as Grand Officers:

He also announced that he had received and approved the bonds of the Grand Treasurer and Grand Secretary.

R. W. JOHN D. GILLHAM, Grand Chaplain.

R. W. WILLIAM J. ALLEN, Grand Orator.

W. LESLIE A. MUNN, Deputy Grand Secretary.

W. THOMAS S. MATHER, Grand Pursuivant.

W. JAMES C. MCMURTRY, Grand Marshal.

W. JOHN C. BAGBY, Grand Standard Bearer.

W. FRANCIS A. HALLIDAY, Grand Sword Bearer.

W. LEROY A. GODDARD, Senior Grand Deacon.

W. ROWLEY PAGE, Junior Grand Deacon.

W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON, Grand Steward.

W. J. S. MCCLELLAND, Grand Steward.

W. A. B. WICKER, Grand Steward.

W. S. T. WEBBER, Grand Steward.

BRO. JOHN P. FERNS, Grand Tyler.

INSTALLATION—Of Officers.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, assisted by M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, as Grand Marshal, installed M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning Grand Master of Masons of the State of Illinois, and conducted him to his seat in the Grand East, when he was duly proclaimed as such, and received with the Grand Honors of Masonry.

REMARKS—By the Grand Master.

At the conclusion of his installation the Grand Master said :

Brethren of the Grand Lodge :

I trust that I duly appreciate the responsibilities imposed upon me by your selection, and with your kind assistance, and the counsel of our distinguished Past Grand Master, of whom we are all so justly proud, I hope to be able to sustain the high position that this Grand Lodge has attained among the lodges of the world. I will do the best I can.

INSTALLATION—Continued.

M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, assisted by M. W. Bro. D. C. Cregier, Grand Marshal, then installed the other Grand Officers, as follows :

R. W. JOHN R. THOMAS.....	<i>Deputy Grand Master.</i>
R. W. HENRY C. CLEAVELAND.....	<i>Senior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. A. T. DARRAH.....	<i>Junior Grand Warden.</i>
R. W. WILEY M. EGAN.....	<i>Grand Treasurer.</i>
R. W. LOYAL L. MUNN.....	<i>Grand Secretary.</i>
R. W. JOHN D. GILLHAM.....	<i>Grand Chaplain.</i>
R. W. WILLIAM J. ALLEN.....	<i>Grand Orator.</i>
W. LESLIE A. MUNN.....	<i>Deputy Grand Secretary.</i>
W. THOMAS S. MATHER.....	<i>Grand Pursuivant.</i>
W. JAMES C. MCMURTRY.....	<i>Grand Marshal.</i>
W. JOHN C. BAGBY.....	<i>Grand Standard Bearer.</i>
W. FRANCIS A. HALLIDAY.....	<i>Grand Sword Bearer.</i>
W. LEROY A. GODDARD.....	<i>Senior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. ROWLEY PAGE.....	<i>Junior Grand Deacon.</i>
W. GEORGE W. HAMILTON.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. J. S. MCCLELLAND.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. A. B. WICKER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
W. S. T. WEBBER.....	<i>Grand Steward.</i>
Bro. JOHN P. FERNS.....	<i>Grand Tyler.</i>

ORATION.

R. W. Bro. Owen Scott, Grand Orator, then delivered the following oration :

MASONRY—ITS RITUALISM, ITS REALITIES, ITS RESULTS.

Every organism has its external form and its inward vital essence. The form is the natural protection of all that which, dwelling within, gives life, beauty, excellence and worth. Nature abounds in examples. The plant has its organs arranged so as to prevent the destruction of the more delicate parts, that its life may be preserved to accomplish the end of its being.

Man is "so fearfully and wonderfully made" that every part is "fitly framed" to protect the vital organs, to facilitate action and produce power. The bones composing the skeleton are hollow, that lightness may be secured without producing weakness.

Constant contact with, and the observation of, the beauties of nature lead to the adoption of a similar plan in the construction of every successful human institution. Masonry has such a form, rendered almost divinely beautiful by its inward stores of essential power and vitality. Having existed for a time "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," its origin is veiled in the deepest mysteries of antiquity. To reach the source of this ethical Nile, sage and philosopher have struggled in vain! Friend and foe, one to sustain, and the other to annihilate, have embarked in fruitless expeditions to discover this humane and beneficent north pole. This coy maiden, "with countenance demure, and modest grace," though leaving abundant evidence of her benignant reign, has baffled all the attempts of her curious friends and malicious enemies to discover the land or time of her birth, but upon every near approach of curiosity, knowledge or opposition, hides among the dense mazes of the remotest antiquity. Though her origin is thus obscured, her exceeding great wealth of beauty and of worth presents Masonry to the world as worthy of all imitation and study. It seizes upon an operative art to teach and enforce a speculative science. Its outward form—its body, is

ITS RITUALISM,

which, for unnumbered ages, has been and still is in substance the same. While differing in its less important minutæ in different lands, it is, nevertheless, the protection and covering of a soul or essence, which differs neither "jot nor tittle" among all the peoples of the whole earth. Human beings throughout the world, varying in the unimportant incidents of dress, color, stature and habits, are, in the essential structure of their inner powers of body and soul, the same; at least similar, *hic et ubique*—here and elsewhere.

The catholicity of Masonry is shown by the precepts and practices which characterize its work among those of every clime, race or tongue. Its universality and antiquity convince unbelievers of its excellence and disarm ignorant antagonists. An institution based upon a false foundation or inculcating dangerous or corrupt principles cannot become universal nor exist for a long period without supposing humanity to be ignorant, corrupt or vile. Those, therefore, who would, through ignorance, ridicule our excellent institution, or through malice attempt to destroy it, must concede that their own race is their own worst enemy. On the other hand, those who uphold its sublime precepts know that it leads to the strongest manhood, where mercy always seasons justice.

After thus reviewing the incontestable proofs of its worth and strength, we can profitably contemplate its form and the means of increasing its usefulness and accelerating its progress. As a sound body is essential to the existence and usefulness of a sound mind, so ritualism, the body of Masonry, must be definitely understood and faithfully adhered to in order that the tenets of our Order may be kept in a salutary condition before those whose lives are impressed with their influence. Thousands of years have perfected the forms and ceremonies of the several degrees in Masonry. They come to us hallowed by the memories of the past, and sanctioned by immemorial usage, and it is hardly probable that in obscure lodges, whose members are often ignorant of the meaning or philosophy of these symbols and rites, any improvements can be made in the ancient landmarks, historical and traditional ceremonies of the Order. The closest adherents to the ritual are the brightest and most useful Masons, and lodges becoming most perfect in the standard work are most successful, attract the best men, and receive most advantages from a full attendance of its membership. When has the true Masonic heart wearied and grown tired of the careful, effective initiation of the neophyte? When did the delineation of the beauties of operative and speculative Masonry to the wondering Fellow Craft lose its freshness? To whom has the story of the widow's son, with its sad pathos, its thrilling tragedy, and its sublime lessons of life, death and immortality ever been told, and the heart and the pulse beat not the quicker? Our ritualism, then, is the outward organism used to protect, foster and maintain those noble tenets which have made memorable the noblest of human societies. It, therefore, becomes the duty of lodges and individual craftsmen everywhere, and at all times, to preserve in their primitive purity the several ceremonies of our Order, neither adding to nor taking therefrom.

ITS REALITIES.

Masonry is not all form, ceremony and ritual, but it has an inner life, a reality; a higher, holier incense burning upon its altar, which, like the human being, is incased in an outward, material form. The primeval ages of man's earthly history show that mankind but partially knew and accepted the great truth of the fatherhood of God. Moses received the law on Sinai's summit as the representative of man to Jehovah as well as Jehovah to man. He did not accept, understand, nor teach that

GOD appeared to him, and through him to his recently liberated race as a father, but simply that GOD was their deliverer, guide and protector. Neither did succeeding ages accept this universal paternity until the teaching of its cognate truth of the brotherhood of man.

For ages these doctrines were obscured and almost hidden by the dense ignorance and idolatry not only of the nations of barbarism, but by GOD'S chosen people, Israel. The building of the temple was intended to furnish a place for GOD'S temporal worship, but the wise man of Jerusalem, supported by the massive strength of Tyre's majestic ruler, and gloriously adorned by the cunning craft and curious workmanship of him who sacrificed life to save his integrity, furnished a model for a superb superstructure of human ethics, which should, by its precepts and constant practice, teach mankind that GOD is our Father, and that "one touch of nature has made the whole world kin." Fatherhood and fraternity, the soul of Freemasonry, imply the exercise of heavenly graces to modify and perfect human weakness. No true father can be unjust, cruel or partial to his children, but love leads to tenderness, devotion and solicitude for the best interests of the child. We, therefore, recognize in our universal Father the omniscient adjustment of every part of His divine government to secure our greatest happiness, and can see why no atheist can be a Mason.

The universal fraternity of man cannot exist without the recognition of the well-defined principles of rectitude, equality and justice. For how can men remain as brothers who follow not right-doing toward each other? When injustice is done alienation and distrust follow, and neither longer endears the other as a brother, but enmity crushes out all feelings of friendship and love. War's ravages and destruction, her woes and sufferings, her cruelties and barbarities are always justified upon the real or pretended ground of securing that which is claimed to be just. From prince to peasant, from king to the lowest menial servant, everywhere, in all stations, justice seeks to enforce rectitude of life and secure a consistent equality of station.

As Masons, we are charged to inculcate duties to GOD, to our neighbor and to ourselves. Our humanity and selfishness strongly incline us to magnify the duty to ourselves, thereby dwarfing our sense of responsibility to Deity and to our fellows. To perfect these tendencies of our imperfect nature, Masonry lifts up before us the loftiest ideals and illumines the pathway of life in every age with the wisdom of experience and the truth of inspiration. It has for its greatest light an open Bible, which, by its purity and brilliancy, dazzles our consciousness with the grandest of all commandments—to love the LORD our GOD with all our souls, minds and strength, and our neighbor as ourselves; the latter of which inevitably leads us to do unto others as we would have others do unto us. It teaches us the incalculable worth of that inner part of man which has immortal life; the priceless value of that "vital spark of Heavenly flame," which lightens every man that cometh into the world. It reveals to us the capacity and extent of our spiritual endowments. It tells us of their capabilities and powers of growth and manifestation. In every human heart there is something of which its owner is unconscious; something he may never discover; something he never will discover until it is called forth by that peculiar conjunction

of circumstances in life which demands its manifestation. With every new experience of life we learn of new and responsive powers within us, until we come to prize as inexhaustible the spiritual powers with which GOD has endowed us. These powers, these priceless gifts of soul, the Mason is taught to improve by a careful study of the progressive sciences.

He is required to ascend that mythical ladder and learn of youth, manhood, and age, of the avenues of progress and growth—the human senses, and to contemplate the seven liberal arts and sciences—symbolic of universal knowledge as being alone able to admit him into the middle chamber of life where resides eternal truth, and be brought face to face with the representative of divinity before whom all reverently bow, finally to be rewarded with the wages of a fully developed manhood, ripe in wisdom and experience, and full of hope for victory in life's struggle. The lessons are extended to the close of life, and are crystallized in the sprig of acacia, symbolic of innocence and immortality. It will be seen that Masonry draws its inspiration from the open Bible, and, while it is best known to the outside world as a benevolent institution, organized to protect and support its members, their widows and orphans, yet its prime object is the study of truth in the development of character. It leads from darkness to light, from ignorance to knowledge, and cultivates in man those qualities which, possessed in perfection, make him dear to GOD and beloved of man in all ages. But, while building up character and developing truth, its devotees are always taught the grand lessons of benevolence and charity. From these considerations it must be concluded that the soul and essence of Freemasonry is the domain of truth as given by nature and revelation. He who would fully understand its import and meaning must expect to fathom the ocean's depth, and extract therefrom all its treasures. The diver may by skill in his work secure many shining gems, but when time is declared to be no more the billows will roll over beds of wealth never discovered as rich as those fully explored and completely appropriated. So, in the great ocean of Masonic truth and benevolence the expert diver finds, may appropriate and bestow, gems of "purest ray serene" to perfect and adorn his life and character, but the vast stores of its shining jewels will not be reached nor exhausted when the last syllable of recorded time has passed away, nor will they be revealed till eternity's light illumines the unknown.

But what of

ITS RESULTS ?

However excellent or true a theory may be, the criterion by which it must stand or fall is that of results. Mere theories cannot endure, for the world demands deeds, noble deeds. Can Masonry be judged by this standard? If not, she should fall, and be swept into oblivion with the innumerable caravan of which it is said "beautiful but impracticable." But is it so? That she has stood amidst persecutions and all kinds of ignorant opposition is evidence that her teachings have led to substantial results. To the seeker after religious and moral truth she holds out the sacred scriptures, and says, ye have eternal life. To him who would have brethren "dwell to-

gether in unity" she spreads the cement of brotherly love and makes mankind a band of friends and brothers emulous of nothing but "who can best work and best agree." He who inquires for earthly wisdom is pointed to the perfection of knowledge and human thought. Architecture has been given a prominent place and all her members have been taught that "labor, wide as the earth, has its summit in Heaven." Its enemies say that Masons do not the things taught by its precepts. It cannot be denied that the Craft come far short of the possibilities of this system, devoted to the study and development of truth and elevation of man. But this high standard, though rarely attained, stimulates to greater efforts and mightier deeds. Condemned by this judgment would drag every earthly institution down, for where shall we go to find human perfection? Even when influenced and controlled by the best of which earth is capable, men fail to reach perfection. Happy is it for a man when he can place his standard of excellence so high that, during his three score and ten, he cannot attain to it, for when he reaches his ideal, whether high or low, life loses all that makes it grand to live. While conceding the shortcomings of the Craft as a part of the human family, Masons can claim with absolute certainty that the character and standing of our Fraternity will not suffer by comparison with the PERSONNEL of any body of men of like number. Many of the world's brightest intellects and greatest benefactors have thought it not derogatory to their dignity to wear the lamb-skin, the Masonic badge of innocence. He who was and still is "first in the hearts of his countrymen" was a zealous and consistent Mason during the dark days of the Revolution, and when he had sought the privacy of Mt. Vernon, he wrote many words of comfort and cheer to his Masonic brethren in different parts of the country. To the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts he wrote in 1797 as follows: "My attachment to the society of which we are members will dispose me always to contribute my best endeavors to promote the honor and prosperity of the Craft." He said to the Grand Lodge of Maryland, but a few months before his death: "So far as I am acquainted with the doctrines and principles of Freemasonry, I conceive them to be founded in benevolence, and to be exercised only for the good of mankind." The distinguished advocate of popular education in the Empire State, DeWitt Clinton, felt that he received no greater honor from being called upon to occupy the gubernatorial chair of New York than that received from the Grand East of the greatest State of the Union. My time would be wholly inadequate to indicate the world's great and good who have drawn inspiration from the divine precincts of Masonry's teaching.

The actual deeds, the noble results, are so numerous that were they but "o'er named" the world would scarcely contain the books of their recital. Because our society has for its chief purpose the development and establishment of truth and the formation of character, is no reason why the more material should not be considered. As a creature of circumstances, man is largely dependent upon his fellows. To-day, he appears strong, rugged, needing no help; to-morrow, weak, helpless and demanding sympathy and assistance. To-day his head is erect, his footstep strong and elastic, his eyes full of lustre, and the healthful lines of Heaven are beaming in his face; to-morrow, in "his long home" he "sleeps the sleep that knows no waking." But when disease, infirmity and death come and carry the Mason to that "undiscovered country" fraternal hands minister to the afflictions of the last hour, and are ready to

wipe away the widow's tears and relieve the orphan's needs. Without ostentatious trumpeting, with no constitution or by-law to enforce benefits, the world has yet to know of a genuine Mason, his widow or orphan, begging bread, or being sent away hungry; but when gaunt famine stalks into the midst of the loved circles of one who "meets upon the level, acts by the plumb, and parts upon the square," sweet charity drops down her blessings like the gentle dew, and silently veils his hideous forms until he disappears to wreak his vengeance upon those outside our mystic circles.

" In silence
Steals on soft handed charity,
Tempering her gifts that seem so free,
By time and place,
'Till not a woe the bleak world see,
But finds her grace."

In all our difficulties, trials, and solicitude for the future we can feel "what a precious comfort 'tis to have so many like brothers commanding one another's fortunes." We differ in our politics, in our religion, knowing that

" In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity."

On motion of R. W. Bro. John V. Thomas the Grand Orator was requested to furnish a copy of his oration for publication in the proceedings.

The Grand Secretary presented the following bill from R. W. Bro. John C. Smith, which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Most Worshipful Grand Lodge A. F. & A. Masons of Illinois,

TO J. C. SMITH,

DR.

To expenses contracted as Chairman of the Finance Committee in the investigation of the accounts of the late Grand Secretary, Bro. John F. Burrill, under the orders of the M. W. Grand Master, W. H. Scott, bearing date August 19th, 1882:

Railroad expense to Salem and Murphysboro.....	\$ 20 00
" " Minneapolis, Minn	26 00
" " Freeport.....	10 50
Expense to Sheriff, Minn.....	5 00
" Secretary of State, Illinois.....	2 00
Railroad expense three visits to Springfield.....	39 00
Twelve days hotel bills, \$3 per day.....	36 00
Sleepers.....	12 00
Expenses paid for officer.....	15 00
Telegraphing.....	3 50
Sundry items.....	6 00
Total.....	\$175 00

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Grand Master appointed the following Standing Committees:

ON MASONIC JURISPRUDENCE.

Joseph Robbins, D. C. Cregier, William H. Scott, James A. Hawley, Charles H. Patton.

ON APPEALS AND GRIEVANCES.

Joseph E. Dyas, Monroe C. Crawford, John M. Pearson, George M. Haynes, William S. Cantrell.

ON CHARTERED LODGES.

C. Kirkpatrick, S. S. Chance, John McCullough, H. A. Forman, Thomas M. Crossman.

ON LODGES UNDER DISPENSATION.

H. E. Hamilton, Samuel Shannon, Wm. Moore, E. Corlis, G. H. B. Tolle.

ON CORRESPONDENCE.

Theodore T. Gurney.

ON MILEAGE AND PER DIEM.

Edward S. Mulliner, George W. Cyrus, John A. Ladd.

ON FINANCE.

John C. Smith, Gil. W. Barnard, E. C. Pace.

REPORT—Committee on Finance.

R. W. Bro. Gil. W. Barnard, from the Committee on Finance, presented the following report, which was adopted:

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Illinois:

Your Committee on Finance to whom was referred the bill of J. C. Smith, for expenses incurred under order of M. W. Grand Master Scott, in the matter of Bro.

John F. Burrill, late Grand Secretary, fraternally report that the same has been examined by this committee and is approved.

Fraternally submitted,

GIL. W. BARNARD,
WM. MOORE,
Committee.

CLOSED.

No further business appearing before the Grand Lodge, the M. W. Grand Master proceeded to close the Grand Lodge in Ample Form, after prayer by the Grand Chaplain.

Daniel M. Browning

Grand Master.

ATTEST:

S. S. Munw,
Grand Secretary.

DISTRICTS AND DIST. DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS, FOR THE YEARS 1882-83.

District.	NAMES.	POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.	COUNTIES COMPOSING DISTRICT.
1	Walter A. Stevens	Chicago, Cook county.....	"South Chicago," and all that part of Cook county lying <i>south</i> of the Chicago River, and <i>east</i> of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.
2	Daniel J. Avery.....	Chicago, Cook county.....	All that part of West Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>south</i> of the "Fulton Branch" of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., and <i>west</i> of the Illinois & Michigan Canal.
3	John O'Neill.....	Chicago, Cook county.....	All that part of the city of Chicago and the county of Cook lying <i>north</i> of the Fulton Branch of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.
4	F. L. Bartlett.....	Aurora, Kane county.....	Kane, McHenry and Lake.
5	Jacob Krohn.....	Freeport, Stephenson county...	Boone, Winnebago and Stephenson.
6	E. T. E. Becker	Mt. Carroll, Carroll county.....	Jo Daviess, Carroll and Whiteside.
7	J. V. Thomas.....	Dixon, Lee county.....	Ogle, Lee and DeKalb.
8	Chenery Puffer.....	Joliet, Will county.....	Kendall, DuPage, Will and Grundy.
9	W. T. Mason.....	LaSalle, LaSalle county.....	LaSalle and Livingstone.
10	George H. Sampson.....	Princeton, Bureau county.....	Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Stark.
11	Frank G. Welton.....	Cambridge, Henry county.....	Henry, Rock Island and Mercer.
12	J. W. Green.....	Astoria, Fulton county.....	McDonough, Fulton and Schuyler.
13	James L. Burkhalter.....	Maquon, Knox county.....	Knox, Warren and Henderson.
14	A. W. Martin.....	Peoria, Peoria county.....	Peoria, Woodford and Tazewell.
15	J. H. C. Dill.....	Heyworth, McLean county.....	McLean, DeWitt and Ford.
16	John P. Norvell.....	Danville, Vermilion county.....	Kankakee, Iroquois and Vermilion.
17	James L. Scott.....	Mattoon, Coles county.....	Champaign, Douglas, Edgar and Coles.
18	Chas. F. Tenney.....	Bement, Piatt county.....	Piatt, Moultrie, Macon and Logan.
19	F. Hudson, Jr.....	Springfield, Sangamon county.	Mason, Menard, Sangamon and Cass.
20	Thomas J. Bronson.....	Jacksonville, Morgan county...	Brown, Morgan, Scott and Pike.
21	B. Mendenhall.....	Dallas City, Hancock county...	Adams and Hancock.
22	John Tunnell.....	Plainview, Macoupin county...	Calhoun, Greene, Jersey and Macoupin.
23	William E. Bacon.....	Litchfield, Montgomery county	Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.
24	G. D. Slanker.....	Olney, Richland county.....	Cumberland, Clark, Crawford, Jasper, Richland and Lawrence.
25	Hiram W. Hubbard.....	Centralia, Marion county.....	Clay, Effingham, Fayette and Marion.
26	Thomas Cannell.....	Alton, Madison county.....	Bond, Clinton and Madison.
27	James Douglas.....	Chester, Randolph county.....	St. Clair, Monroe and Randolph.
28	E. J. Ingersol.....	Carbondale, Jackson county...	Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Perry, Jackson and Williamson.
29	W. J. Elwell.....	Shawneetown, Gallatin county.	Wayne, Edwards, Wabash, White, Hamilton, Saline and Gallatin.
30	P. W. Barclay.....	Cairo, Alexander county.....	Hardin, Pope, Massac, Johnson, Union, Pulaški and Alexander.

R E P O R T S
OF
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTERS.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

FREEMPORT, ILL., August 15th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master*:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Owing to your kindness in conferring on me the honorable distinction of your Deputy for this, the Fifth Masonic District of the State, the duty devolves upon me to make this, my report of the state of the Order in my district, and I assure you, sir, that it gives me great pleasure in being able to make the tenor of my report of but one character, and that of the most cheering to you and our Craft in general. The district allotted to me is one embracing some of the most thrifty Masonic centers in the State, and the fact that I am unable to report a single grievance to which my attention has been called during the past year reflects in most glowing colors the remarkable effect the teachings of Masonry are exerting upon its followers.

To enter more into details, I will report, that on the evening of December 15th, 1881, I, accompanied by Bros. M. D. Chamberlin, Grand Examiner, and E. C. Warner, W. M. of Evergreen Lodge, No. 170, of this city, paid an official visit to Durand Lodge, No. 302, of Durand. After election of officers, we assisted in conferring the Third Degree, and found the officers and brethren in general most enthusiastic in the work. An examination of the lodge books developed a most encouraging state of affairs, the lodge having over \$300 in its treasury, a well equipped lodge room, and a goodly increase of membership. Bro. E. C. Stevens, W. M., is an enthusiast, and under his administration the lodge will continue to flourish.

On the evening of Thursday, December 22d, 1881, the brethren here were most agreeably surprised by a visit from your M. W. self, which, though entirely unex-

pected, was none the less welcome. Though no previous notice had been given me, to my exceeding regret, I still was able, with the assistance of such of the brethren as were within reach, in conveying the good news to a goodly number, and, under the circumstances, flatter myself that your visit was one productive of much good. The words of wise counsel, advice and instruction from your lips found a lodging place in the hearts of all present, and rest assured, sir, that such visits leave behind them the impress of much good.

On the evening of December 23d, 1881, I had the pleasure, with the assistance of Grand Examiner Chamberlin acting as Grand Warden, Grand Secretary Munn acting as Grand Chaplain, and Bro. Hamilton, Grand Deputy, of installing the officers of the three Blue Lodges in this city. We had a very full attendance, and many expressions of gratification from the members at the splendid results of the labors of the past year.

On the evening of January 4th, 1882, I had the pleasure, accompanied by Grand Examiner Chamberlin, Grand Secretary Munn, and R. W. Bro. E. L. Cronkrite, of visiting the brethren of Lena Lodge, No. 174, at Lena, and found the brethren, with Bro. John Metz as W. M., conferring the First Degree, at which we assisted. Afterwards examined the books and papers of the lodge, finding everything in the most prosperous and encouraging condition. Under the charge of M. W. Bro. Metz the lodge is enjoying an unprecedented degree of prosperity.

The same report I am pleased to make of Cherry Valley Lodge, No. 173, which, in company with Grand Examiner Chamberlin, I visited on the evening of April 8th, 1882, assisting in conferring the Third Degree.

A like report attends my visit, accompanied by Grand Examiner Chamberlin, to old A. W. Rawson Lodge, No. 145, of Pecatonica, a pioneer lodge in this part of the State, and now, as heretofore, first and foremost among the lodges doing good work, true work, square work. Under the guidance of Bro. Wells, W. M., this lodge is making giant strides forward, its finances in good condition, its brethren harmonious, and its influence widespread and productive of much good. We assisted in conferring the Third Degree, and closed with a most sociable spread at the home of Bro. O'Brien.

An invitation, which it would have been impossible for me to resist, coming from my own home, was received by me to pay an official visit to the home of Evergreen Lodge, No. 170, of this city, on the evening of July 31st, 1882. This meeting was made an occasion to bring together a large number of the Craft from the city and surrounding country, and I take pleasure in bearing witness to the fact that a more intelligent and enthusiastic Masonic body of men never assembled. Accompanied by Grand Secretary Munn and Grand Examiner Chamberlin, we entered the lodge room, which was completely filled, and I was heartily moved to see such an assemblage and to be your instrument to convey to them the hearty congratulations of the Grand Master upon the good work in which they were engaged and the grand results accomplished. The lodge is in an exceedingly prosperous condition. W. M.

Bro. J. A. Grimes, who has the distinguished honor of presiding in the east, has been untiring in his zeal and energy and is reaping the rich reward of his endeavors, for I find that the work of this year will equal if not exceed that of any previous year of the lodge's existence. Lodge being called from labor to refreshments, the brethren availed themselves of an opportunity to ventilate their views upon the State of the Order, and most cheerful words were spoken.

It has further been my pleasure to visit, though unofficially, the other lodges in this city—Excelsior, No. 97, and M. R. Thompson, No. 381. The former is, under the care of W. M. Bro. Norris, enjoying its usual degree of prosperity—it always prospers. The latter had the misfortune to lose its W. M., Bro. Winslow, early in the year by removal from our midst, which has had a tendency to depress the brethren somewhat, and not as much work as I could wish has been done. The brethren, however, are determined, and with the return of suitable weather, I anticipate a revival of work in this lodge that will set her forward among the most prosperous in my district.

I fear, sir, I have already encroached too much upon your valuable time, but when upon this subject I can scarce withhold or restrain myself, as I have such good news to impart, and it is a theme upon which I can scarce refrain from dwelling.

Thanking you for your distinguished mark of esteem in conferring upon me the honorable title of your Deputy, I am,

Faternally yours,

JACOB KROHN,
D. D. G. M. Fifth District.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

MT. CARROLL, September 9th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master*:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: The Masonic year now closing has been a prosperous and harmonious one in this district.

Nothing has occurred during the year to disturb the happiness of the Fraternity, except the death of our distinguished and much-loved brother, Robert M. A. Hawk,

who died suddenly of apoplexy, at his post of duty in Washington, D. C., June 29th.

The news of his death reached us in the midst of a terrible storm, stopping for a time railroad and telegraphic communication.

The funeral occurred on Sunday, July 2d, and was attended by a large concourse of his brethren and constituency of this Congressional District.

The simple and impressive burial rites of the Order were conducted by your Deputy, whose relations with the deceased had been for twenty years of the most intimate and friendly character.

The death of no person in this part of the State—where he was widely known and tenderly loved by all parties, classes and sects—has ever been more sincerely mourned. He was a Christian gentleman, a patriotic citizen, a brave soldier, a just and upright man, a good and true *Mason*.

I have not been called upon to make a single visit in my official capacity during the year.

When men learn the art of self-government, and respect for law, as they do in our Order, they have little need for officers to interpret the law.

The brethren of this district are evidently intent upon seeing “who best can work, and best agree.”

Sincerely and fraternally,

EGBERT T. E. BECKER,

D. D. G. M. Sixth District.

TENTH DISTRICT.

PRINCETON, ILL., September 16th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND BRO. : During the past year nothing has occurred in the Tenth District requiring my official attention. Matters of minor importance, such as installations, answering a few questions, and occasional visitations, have been the extent of my labors. My relations with the Craft have been pleasant, and the highest com-

mendation I can express, on behalf of the Craft in this district, is evidenced by the brevity of this report.

With thanks for your kindness, and regrets for the severing of our pleasant relations, I remain, with much esteem,

Fraternally yours,

GEO. H. SAMPSON,
D. D. G. M. Tenth District.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

CAMBRIDGE, August 31st, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master :*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: I have been called upon to visit officially but one lodge, viz.: Shuman Lodge, No. 535, when I presided at a trial, which, together with a few decisions by mail, has constituted my work for the year.

Fraternally yours,

F. G. WELTON,
D. D. G. M. Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

ASTORIA, FULTON COUNTY, ILL, September 1st, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master :*

M. W. SIR AND BRO.: The record of another Masonic year has been written, and so far as it relates to the Twelfth District, prosperity, peace and harmony have prevailed.

No official duties have been performed by me, except answering occasional questions of no great importance or special interest.

And now, in closing this, my second report to you as District Deputy, I desire to thank you for the honor conferred, and congratulate you upon the success of your administration, and assure you that you have my best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. GREEN,
D. D. G. M. Twelfth District.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

MONMOUTH, ILL., September 4th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master :*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: On receiving my commission I notified all the lodges in this district. I have not been called on, except in one instance, when I received your notice to visit Carman Lodge, No. 732, and investigate a difficulty between two brethren. I found the difficulty of five or six years standing, and as neither the lodge nor the offended brother wished it brought up, and by request of the lodge and the offended brother, I recommended that the matter be dropped, all of which was respectfully submitted and so ordered. I have visited several lodges, unofficially, in the district, and found them all in a prosperous condition, peace and harmony prevailing.

Fraternally yours,

E. C. JOHNSON,
D. D. G. M. Thirteenth District.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

PEORIA, September 6th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: In submitting this, my annual report, it is a source of pleasure to me to inform you that the lodges of the Fourteenth District are enjoying a degree of harmony and prosperity which is truly gratifying.

A great impetus was given to the Order in this city by the presence of the M. W. Grand Master on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of our Masonic Temple, June 1st, since which time the lodges of this city have had more applications for the degrees than they could attend to, Temple Lodge, No. 46, having conferred fifty-one degrees since last January.

On the 17th of January, at your request, I visited Pekin Lodge, No. 29, for the purpose of receiving their charter, etc., which the members of said lodge had voted to surrender, but upon my visit a number of the brethren were unwilling to do so. I have since been informed that they have gone to work, and are building up a good healthy lodge.

No official call has been made upon me to visit by any lodge in my district, but I have deemed it my duty, and have visited them as far as practicable.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you upon the prosperity of our Order throughout this Grand Jurisdiction.

Yours fraternally,

W. H. EASTMAN,

D. D. G. M. Fourteenth District.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

HEYWORTH, ILL., August 28th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Time in his golden chariot is bearing us swiftly along the pathway of life. Another Masonic year with its hopes and fears, its joys and

sorrows, is fast drawing to a close, which reminds me that my report as District Deputy Grand Master, in accordance with the By-Laws of the Grand Lodge, is now due.

Immediately upon receipt of my commission I notified the several lodges of my appointment and my readiness to visit them, should occasion require.

Since then I have visited each and every lodge in the district ; have given a few words of advice and counsel, and also some general instructions in the work, particularly the opening and closing ceremonies. Have also carefully examined their records, have investigated their financial condition, and have made due inquiry into the condition of Masonry in each instance.

In the matter of records I found a fair proportion correctly kept, quite a number indifferently, a few badly, and a few still worse.

The errors consist mostly in a failure to show that the proper constitutional questions were propounded to candidates for the degrees, that any fee was collected, or that candidates for advancement were examined in open lodge. Some fail to show that the lodge was ever opened or closed.

I found that Committees on Petitions for the degrees still report to the lodge, and that a record is made of how they reported, and this, too, in the face of a plainly written law to the contrary.

And again, brethren are indefinitely suspended for non-payment of dues "on motion" without any notice whatever. In one instance fourteen—a "baker's dozen"—were suspended in one night on a single motion, and it was not a good night for suspensions either. This, I think, is a clear case of "suspensions made easy."

With the law so plain upon this point, there is no excuse for lodges erring therein. Such gross irregularities show a carelessness and neglect upon the part of officers wholly inexcusable.

Some lodges have by-laws that seriously conflict with those of the Grand Lodge—such as compelling the brethren to watch with the sick, furnish a substitute or pay a fine—prohibiting them from holding office or voting at an election if they are one year or more in arrears for dues, and charging a fixed price for a dimit.

In the matter of work, I found a diversity. With all the advantages to be derived from Schools of Instruction, "untempered mortar" is still used. I am happy to be able to say that there are about four lodges in this district that, in correctness of work, would not suffer by a comparison with any in the State. In these lodges the right men are in the lead.

It is a question whether or not that amount of attention is paid to the work that it so richly deserves. Where it is correctly and properly done a more general feeling of brotherly love prevails among the brethren, and the candidate is more deeply and

favorably impressed with the beauties and solemnity of our time-honored Institution, and is more fully convinced that Masonry is a solemn reality, and not a myth.

Where lodges elect brethren to the highest stations, who, from business or other cause, cannot or do not give their attention to the work, those lodges, to say the least, are unfortunate.

The condition of Masonry in the Fifteenth District will, perhaps, compare very favorably with any in this Grand Jurisdiction.

Intemperance and profanity are too much indulged in—too much tolerated by the brethren. If we expect to elevate the standard of Masonry, and keep it above reproach, we should set our face against these crying evils. These are among the dangers that threaten the Institution of Masonry. The remedy lies in the ballot-box.

While Masonry makes a better man out of a good man, the cases are extremely rare where it ever made a good man out of a bad one.

In but a few instances is there discord, and that only where one or two in a lodge have received the degrees who sought the mysteries of the Institution for mercenary motives or self-aggrandizement. Such are only members—not Masons.

In my opinion, if the deputies would visit each lodge in their district, examine into their affairs, give them a few words of advice and encouragement and instruction in the work, it would make the brethren feel that some one was interested in their welfare.

How these deputies can, without a personal examination, make such sweeping reports as "Masonry is flourishing," "peace and harmony prevail," "great prosperity," "everything lovely," etc., is a question too deep for me to solve.

On the 27th of December, 1881, assisted by W. Bro. C. W. Slinker as Grand Marshal, I publicly installed the officers of Wayne Lodge, No. 172. On the 29th of the same month, assisted by R. W. Bro. Ira J. Bloomfield as Grand Marshal, I did the same for McLean Lodge, No. 469. After the ceremonies in each case, the brethren, with their wives and sweethearts, their "cousins and their aunts," repaired to another hall, where one of the finest suppers was prepared that has ever been my good fortune to partake of. The tables were loaded with all the substantials and delicacies that heart and appetite could wish, and after about two hundred and fifty had been fully satisfied, there was more than enough left to make a full meal for our Grand Secretary. Those who have met Brother Secretary upon similar occasions can form a good idea of the countless baskets full there must have been. If there is any one thing in this world that the ladies of Waynesville and McLean understand better than another, it is how to provide for an occasion of this kind.

On the 31st of January, 1882, it was my sad privilege to perform the last solemn duties we owe to the dead, over the remains of Bro. W. K. Stansbury, of Cheney's Grove Lodge, No. 468. I was not acquainted with Bro. Stansbury, never having

seen him till I beheld him wrapped in the cold embrace of death, but learned that he was a high-souled, honorable man—honest in every respect, and generous to a fault. He was profoundly sincere and earnest—was above hypocrisy and deception, and despised it in others. His sympathies were broad as the wants of humanity—was a friend to the friendless, and never turned the needy away empty from his door. He was fearless and outspoken, and to say that he had his faults is but to repeat the history of the human race. But let them be buried with him, and let us remember and cherish only those nobler virtues and kindly feelings which his higher and better qualities inspired. He belonged to no church, but believed in a religion of feeling of love and good works. Let his virtues and good qualities be remembered; let all else be forgotten.

A touching and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Bro. Wallace, and a large concourse of friends followed his remains to the grave.

On the 4th of March, 1882, I performed the same sad rites over the remains of W. Bro. H. H. Wood, of McLean Lodge, No. 469, who, two months before, I publicly installed as Secretary. My acquaintance with Bro. Wood extended over a period of nearly ten years. I knew him to be a large-hearted, public-spirited man—genial and sociable in his nature, which made a host of friends to mourn his loss. He was devotedly attached to the principles of Masonry, and exemplified in his daily walk and conversation the tenets of the Institution. His name will ever be held in that grateful remembrance which the good and true inspire, and his memory endure ever fresh and green as the emblem of immortality deposited in his grave. A few appropriate remarks were made at the house of the deceased by Rev. Bro. Orr, after which the remains were followed to their last resting place by one of the largest funeral processions ever seen in that locality.

As I stood by his open grave I thought how well it would be if we would all so live, that when life's fitful fever was over, our friends could gather around our lifeless remains and truthfully say of us some of the good things that were said of Bro. Wood.

Let us then so use the little margin we have on the shores of time, that eternity will open as a joy and not as a terror on our liberated spirits.

Bro. Stansbury and Bro. Wood have passed on a little before us, and we shall soon follow. Truly

“ Our lives are rivers gliding free ”
To that unfathomed boundless sea—
The silent grave.
Thither all earthly pomp and boast
Roll, to be swallowed up and lost
In one dark wave.

On the 28th of July, 1882, I visited Towanda Lodge, No. 542, which had been dormant a year or more, and under authority of a dispensation from the M. W. Grand Master, installed their officers, gave them a new lease of life, and started them on

their way rejoicing. W. Bro. J. M. James, of Normal Lodge, No. 673, acted as Grand Marshal. A detailed report was forwarded at the time.

On the 21st of August, 1882, I visited Mosaic Lodge, No. 628, at Hudson. This lodge had been dormant a year or more, with a fair prospect of remaining so till the end of time. By order of the M. W. Grand Master the charter was surrendered to me, which, with the effects of the lodge, I forwarded to the Grand Secretary. A detailed report was also forwarded at the time.

On the 24th of June, 1882, I met with the brethren of Belleflower Lodge, No. 760, and enjoyed an entertainment long to be remembered. It was the occasion of a presentation of a costly and handsome copy of the Holy Bible to the lodge by the ladies of that place. It was presented by Sister West, wife of Rev. Bro. West, Secretary of Belleflower Lodge, in a neat, able and appropriate address, and received upon the part of the lodge by your humble servant. Sister West is not a member of any lodge, but her many good qualities of head and heart justly entitle her to be called a sister Mason. A supper was prepared that was a feast for a king. Ice cream, lemonade, cake and other delicacies were served in abundance, and as I looked down the long table and beheld the huge dishes of cold chicken—yellow-legged, of course—I could not help thinking of our Most Worshipful Grand Master.

In closing this lengthy report I have but two suggestions to offer. One is, that the Deputies visit the lodges in their respective districts, carefully investigate their affairs, and caution the brethren to be careful in their selection of material for Masons, ever remembering that quality and not quantity is the object we should have in view; that worth and not members constitute the strength and glory of our lodges.

The other is, that the Board of Grand Examiners hold Schools of Instruction at a greater number of places than heretofore, that the standard work may be adopted throughout the State, and a thorough uniformity attained.

Too high an estimate cannot be placed upon these schools. They develop among the Craft a "noble contention, or rather emulation of who best can work and best agree." Where I find lodges doing the best work, there I find Masonry the most prosperous and flourishing.

Lastly, let us be exemplary men and Masons, live up to our profession, and "practice what we preach." Then will the world be convinced of the matchless grandeur and peerless magnificence of our ancient Institution.

Accept my sincere thanks and grateful appreciation for the confidence reposed and the honor conferred in appointing me to such a responsible position, and believe me,

Truly and fraternally yours,

J. H. C. DILL,
D. D. G. M. Fifteenth District.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

DANVILLE, ILL., September 18th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master* :

On the 24th day of last month I received a commission from you as District Deputy of this the Sixteenth District. Knowing that my official life as such deputy, under your administration, was of but few days, I immediately sent to each lodge in this district the following, viz.:

OFFICE OF
DISTRICT DEPUTY GRAND MASTER,
DANVILLE, ILL., August 24th, 1882. }

To the Worshipful Master of.....Lodge, No.....

The Most Worshipful Grand Master has been pleased to appoint me as his Deputy for this the Sixteenth District, in place of Bro. VanDorn, removed from the State. Will be pleased to respond to any call made at any time.

In order that I may make a report, showing the condition of lodges in this district, you will please fill blank below, and return same to me by the 15th of September next.

Fraternally,

JOHN P. NORVELL,
District Deputy Grand Master.

Cash in hands of Treasurer.....	\$.....
Amount due lodge from all sources.....	.....
Value of property.....	.....
Total.....	\$.....
Indebtedness.....	.....
Balance	\$.....

There are twenty-six lodges in this district. Seven of that number only have responded. A tabulated statement of these reports I enclose herewith.

In my opinion, if lodges were required to make a report of this character annually to the Grand Master or to the Deputy in charge of a district, it would be a source of great benefit, for this reason: Where you find that a lodge has little or no money in the treasury, furniture and paraphernalia worth little, and returns showing no work done for one or two years, that is the lodge that needs the attention of the Grand Master or his Deputy. A little encouragement from the officers in charge of the district to a lodge in that condition will do good. On this point I speak from experience.

The Constitution of the Grand Lodge required that you divide the State into thirty districts ; therefore there are thirty District Deputies, who draw annually, on an average, each twenty dollars mileage and per diem, making a total of \$600. Now, if the Constitution were changed, making a less number of districts, thereby dispensing with the services of almost one-half of those deputies, and the Grand Master would then appoint as his deputies brethren who are competent to instruct lodges in the ritual, and require that these reports should be made to them for their information—if that were done, I say, it would not, in my judgment, cost the Grand Lodge (even if these Deputies were paid for their services by the Grand Lodge) any more than under the present system, and be of far greater benefit to all concerned.

It would seem to me that under the present arrangement a District Deputy Grand Master is almost or quite a useless appendage. An examination of the reports of Deputies will bear me out in the assertion.

Hoping, sir, that your administration has been one of success, and thanking you for the honor conferred,

I am, with fraternal respect,

JOHN P. NORVELL,

D. D. G. M. Sixteenth District.

LODGE.	NO.	Cash in Treasury	Amount due Lodge.....	Value of Property.....	Total.....	Indebtedness	Balance
Vermilion *.....	265	\$ 65 00	\$100 00	\$.....	\$.....	\$1,000 00	\$
Catlin	285	60 00	150 10	1,500 00	1,710 00	.....	1,710 00
Kankakee.....	389	353 02	.....	1,218 00	1,571 02	.....	1,571 02
O. H. Miner.....	506	25 00	173 40	2,010 50	2,208 90	.....	2,208 90
Gilman	591	120 00	.....	200 00	.....	.....	320 00
Sheldon.....	609	374 84	112 14	200 00	686 98	44 00	642 98
Buckley.....	634	175 94	131 52	200 00	507 46	.....	507 46

* Vermilion Lodge, No. 265, lost their property by fire.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

MATTOON, ILL., September 15th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND BRO. : My official duties as your District Deputy for Masonic year now closing have been very light.

Throughout the district nothing of an eventful or sensational character has transpired to mar the peace of our lodges, and all is moving silently and slowly along, apparently unmindful and undisturbed by the busy world.

I have visited in a social and friendly way several lodges in my district, and find the present Masters doing their level best to excel their predecessors, all of which is being done in that spirit of peace and good will which should prevail and pervade all Masonic assemblies.

In short, Masonry is a living institution in the Seventeenth District, and I find a growing disposition among the several lodges to scrutinize more closely the moral character and fitness of every applicant which are so essential to the vitality of our Institution, and too much care cannot be exercised in this direction.

Please accept my best wishes for you and the Craft of Illinois, and thanking you kindly for your favors and confidence,

I am very fraternally,

JAMES L. SCOTT,

D. D. G. M. Seventeenth District.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

BEMENT, ILL., September 1st, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND BRO. : Herewith I have the honor to submit my annual report as District Deputy Grand Master of this district. I have visited fourteen of the eighteen lodges in this district, and but for the fact that so many lodges meet on the same night, should have visited them all. The general condition of Masonry in this district is good. With but few exceptions the lodges are strong, bright and healthy.

On the 9th of May I visited Logan Lodge to investigate the complaint of a member of that lodge that he and others had been unlawfully suspended for non-payment of dues. My decision was in favor of the complaining brother, in which the lodge promptly acquiesced. This is the only formal complaint I have received during the year.

On the 14th of July, at your request, and by authority of your dispensation, I instituted a lodge at Sullivan, Moultrie County, a full report of which was sent you at the time. This lodge starts off with an active working membership of about thirty, and I fully expect to see a strong, healthy lodge finally established at that place.

On the 10th of August I had the pleasure of attending the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in Decatur, and the honor of acting as the Proxy of the Junior Grand Warden. The event was a notable one in the Eighteenth District, and the Masons of Decatur, their wives and families deserve great credit for the admirable and sumptuous manner in which they entertained their visitors, and for the perfect arrangement of all the details of the occasion.

I am sorry to notice in many lodges a growing desire to expend its funds in expensive suppers, or banquets as they are called, and in some lodges it seems to be about the only way to obtain a full attendance.

We are fast drifting into the habits and customs of the Modern Social Club, and the time is not far distant when the professional caterer will be the most indispensable officer of the lodge.

I hold that no lodge has the right—the moral right at least—to use its funds for banquets until its charity account shows a credit balance sufficient to meet the probable needs and wants of indigent Master Masons, their widows and orphans within its jurisdiction. Among the members who contributed to that fund was many a horny-handed son of toil who worked early and late and cheerfully, and promptly paid his full share—not to be frittered away in costly banquets, but that his widow might be assisted and his orphans educated after he has been called to eternal refreshment.

I hope the time is not far distant when every lodge in the State will set apart a certain per cent. of its gross receipts as a Charity Fund, to be used solely for the relief of indigent Master Masons, and to assist their widows and educate their orphans.

Brethren, we work in speculative Masonry, but our charity should be operative.

Thanking you for the honor of the appointment, and with personal regards, I am

Faternally yours,

C. F. TENNEY,

D. D. G. M. Eighteenth District.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL., September 5th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master*:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Upon receipt of my commission, I notified all lodges in this district of my willingness to visit them.

My first acts were to install the officers of Harmony Lodge, No. 3, and Jacksonville Lodge, No. 570, and Waverly Lodge, No. 118.

I was next called upon to visit Wadley Lodge, No. 616, which, at the time, was not in a good working condition, they not having held any meetings for a long time. On the first day of February I met them, and the lodge was opened in due form. The older members, after making some encouraging remarks after the class-meeting form, all promised to do better, and when I left them I must say that it was good to be there. Since that time they have received several petitions, and now are doing good work.

I have also visited other lodges unofficially, and find our Order prospering throughout the whole district.

Again thanking you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and trusting that I have done nothing but what will merit your approval, I am,

Faternally yours,

THOMAS J. BRONSON,
D. D. G. M. Twentieth District.

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

DALLAS CITY, ILL., August 28th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master*:

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Time admonishes me to render to you an account of my stewardship and duties as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-First Masonic District.

Upon receiving my commission as D. D. G. M., I at once notified all the lodges in the district, giving notice that I would be glad to aid them in any way that was best for the interests of Masonry.

My official calls from lodges have been but few; and the relations between lodges, so far as come to my knowledge, have been harmonious and fraternal in this district.

But first I will mention the fraternal dead. On the third of March last, Bro. Benjamin F. Newton, a charter member of this lodge (No. 235), Past Master, and Past D. D. G. M. of this Masonic district, departed this life after an illness of over two years. His funeral was largely attended by the Craft. He had wielded the gavel for many terms for the brethren of our lodge, and his loss we deeply deplore.

On the 26th of May last, Bro. Albert F. Logan departed this life after an illness of nearly four years. He was a good Mason and true, and a member of No. 235.

In April last, Bro. John Gordon, of Burnside Lodge, No. 683, departed this life. His loss was not only keenly felt by his own lodge and by sister lodges in this vicinity, but by the people at large, as he was an eminent physician, and greatly esteemed by all.

I have received invitations to be present at the installation of officers of several lodges in the district, and nothing would have given me more pleasure than to have attended these pleasant gatherings of the brethren, but pressing duties interfered.

On the 17th of January last, by special invitation, I visited Liberty Lodge, No. 380, and instructed them in the work and ritual.

About the same time I received notice that Columbus^e Lodge, No. 227, wished me to pay them an official visit, but for some cause they deferred the matter until some future time.

Receiving your request, under date of February 28th last, to visit Reclamation Lodge, No. 54, I accordingly called on the brethren there, and found them in a badly disorganized condition and diminished in numbers. As this was an old lodge, and members there of over thirty years' standing, I felt more like receiving (from some, at least,) than giving advice. I urged them to duty, offering to stay with them a week or so and help them in any way they might suggest, for the good of the Craft, but all to no purpose. I found it best that they surrender their charter, which they accordingly did under your order of July 5th last, sending the charter and effects of their lodge to me on the 14th of the same month, and by me forwarded to the Grand Secretary on the 28th of July, agreeably to your instructions under date of July 18th.

On the 28th of May last I received a communication from the brethren of Basco Lodge, No. 618, making complaint that the ballot had been used by some designing members to stop the initiation of a candidate, and wished to know if they could have a *reconsideration* of the ballot before the lapse of the proper time. I could only re-

fer them to the Grand Lodge By-Laws governing the case; that there was *no such thing* as a *reconsideration*; that the ballot was *sacred* and must be obeyed; that the petitioner for the degrees must bide his time.

In conclusion, I must say that Masonry is flourishing in this district, and peace and harmony prevail throughout; that Masonry is taking a more elevated and higher position in these parts, and many are seeking to be enrolled among its fraternal numbers. Masons are trying *to live* Masonry, and are getting to understand their obligations as such more thoroughly.

Thanking you kindly for the honor you have seen proper to confer on me, and hoping to have a pleasant and profitable Grand Lodge meeting the coming term, I am,

Faternally yours,

B. MENDENHALL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-first District.

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

PLAINVIEW, ILL., September 2d, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND BRO. : As your Deputy for the Twenty-second Masonic District I am happy to report that so far as I am advised a rare degree of harmony and good will prevails among the brethren throughout the district.

With the exception of the state of disorder in which I found Scottville Lodge, No. 426, at the beginning of the year, a full account of which has been furnished you, I have found nothing calling for my official interference.

Upon receiving my commission I placed myself at once in correspondence with the several lodges of the district, advising them of my appointment and my readiness to render any service they might require.

I have to say, in reference to Lodge No. 107, that I examined the Grand Lodge statistics, and failed to find any mention of it, or any clue to its name or location. I then wrote to the Grand Secretary in reference to it, and he informed me that it was "vacant." I have since been informed that it was located at Manchester, in Green county, but the most persistent effort has failed to establish correspondence with its officers, and I am forced to the conclusion that it has "fallen by the wayside."

While I have taken great pleasure in visiting neighboring lodges socially, I have had no call for official visitations except to Scottville, of which I have already spoken.

Thanking you for courtesies shown me, I am, with great respect,

Yours fraternally,

JOHN TUNNELL,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-second District.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

OLNEY, ILL., August 30th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master :*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: As this Masonic year, the second of your successful administration, is drawing to a close, I take pleasure in submitting to you, as your Deputy for the Twenty-fourth District, my annual report.

As prescribed by the law, I sent, immediately after my appointment, to the several lodges forming this district, the proper notices.

My official duties have been light and pleasant.

The only official act of importance was my visit to Dennison Lodge, No. 736, located at McKean, Clark county, of which I submitted to you a full report at the proper time. Although this lodge, like many others, had been suffering for years from the cancer of discord among its members, yet I have the great satisfaction to be able to report No. 736 again among the healthy and useful lodges.

It has been my good fortune to visit many lodges in my district, and also throughout the State, and peace and happiness appear to rule everywhere; yet I have become convinced that if official visitations of the officers presiding over the several districts, similar to those customary in other Masonic bodies, could be introduced, thus extending the duties of the District Deputies, Masters of subordinate lodges would be stimulated to renewed energy in the discharge of their respective duties, and new life infused into the Craft generally. In many cases are the District Deputies called upon to perform, officially, certain acts which, under the present law, they are not authorized to perform, and consequently are forced to decline. This ought to be remedied.

Thanking you, Most Worshipful Grand Master, for the many favors shown me,
I remain, with the highest regard,

Yours fraternally,

GUSTAVE H. B. TOLLE,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-fourth District.

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

CENTRALIA, ILL., September 30th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: In accordance with the requirements of the Grand Lodge, I herewith submit my report as District Deputy Grand Master of the Twenty-fifth Masonic District.

The past year is the first time in thirteen years in which I have been honored with the office of District Deputy Grand Master that I have not been called upon to perform some duty in my official capacity, which is the best evidence of the universal peace and tranquility which prevails in the Twenty-fifth District.

Thanking you for the honor you have extended me, I am,

Fraternally yours,

H. W. HUBBARD,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-fifth District:

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

CHESTER, ILL., August 30th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master:*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: Upon receipt of my commission I notified the lodges

in my district of the same, and of my willingness to visit and assist them for the purpose of promoting the interest of our Institution in their respective lodges.

During the year I have had no official call from any of the lodges, which speaks well of the fraternal feeling existing among the brethren of the Twenty-seventh District.

I have visited a majority of the lodges, and find peace and harmony prevailing generally; have installed the officers in a few of the lodges, and gave them some little instruction in the work and lectures of the several degrees, so far as my feeble ability permitted.

Thanking you, Most Worshipful Brother, for the honors and favors conferred, and believe me to be

Yours fraternally,

JAMES DOUGLAS,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-seventh District.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

ASHLEY, ILL., September 1st, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master :*

DEAR SIR AND BRO.: My calendar admonishes me that another cycle of time has winged its flight, and persons, things and places known at its beginning will be known no more forever; and while the bright hopes and anticipations which cheered the hearts of many have been realized many others have eaten the bitter fruit of sorrow and grief, and some who met with us at our last Grand Communication, and looked forward to years of prosperity and happiness, have severed their connection with terrestrial things and gone to try the realities of an unseen world. We are admonished by these changes that "Life is but a strife—'tis a bubble, 'tis a dream—and man is but a voyager upon its fitful stream," and although its channel may abound with quicksand and whirlpools, a constant watch and a firmer faith in the principles of eternal truth will conduct him safely over the tempestuous sea of time, and land his frail bark in the haven of quiet repose.

I am glad to be able to report the Craft in the Twenty-eighth District in a flourishing condition. Perhaps our increase for the year just passed is not quite equal in

number to some former years, yet we feel that those who have been received are "good men and true," such as our Institution delights to honor, and such as will not bring reproach upon it.

My official visits have been confined to a few lodges in my immediate neighborhood, and I have been called upon only occasionally to make decisions; or more properly speaking, to explain those already made.

I desire here to thank you for the honor conferred upon my district by appointing, within its borders, one of the Schools of Instruction, *i. e.*, DuQuoin. It was my good fortune to be in attendance a portion of the time, and was much pleased to see the interest manifested, and confidently believe that a continuance of the custom will conduce much towards securing uniform work throughout this Grand Jurisdiction.

The beginning of this Masonic year was fraught with hardships and privations to many, and while not a few have been compelled to accept charity of those more fortunately situated, it has probably had the effect to remind us more forcibly of our mutual dependence, and furnish opportunities to test the strength of the fraternal bonds which unite us. By such dispensations of Providence we are also reminded of our utter insignificance and the omnipotence of the Great Jehovah, and are thereby led to seek assistance from the source from whence alone help can come. Although the picture presented is dismal to look upon and hard to endure, the bright sun of prosperity has beamed upon us with refulgent splendor, and the dark shadow of famine and want has been driven from the land, and peace, happiness and plenty reign supreme.

Some shadows have fallen, however, that the rays of a noonday sun cannot dissipate. The "shadow of death" has invaded happy home, and claimed for its victims those most dearly loved. The bravest heart has quailed before its awful presence, and the strongest arm has fallen lifeless at its touch.

Of life, it leaves no trace or token. "The cord is loosed, the bowl is broken." Our lodge has not been exempt from the insatiate demands of the "dread monster." W. Bro. J. W. Hudson has been taken from our midst while yet in the prime of life and in the hour of usefulness, and we are called to mourn the loss of one whom our lodge delighted to honor. He was for many years its Master, filling that honorable position at the time of his death, and had often filled his chair as her representative in the Grand Lodge. A tried and true workman, he leaves an example well worthy of imitation, and his memory is enshrined in the hearts of his friends and brethren. He has gone out from among us to return no more forever, but his firm Christian character gives hope and promise of a life above, "unmeasured by the flight of time, and all that life is love.

And now, allow me to return to you the commission you were kind enough to confer upon me at the commencement of your administration, and also my sincere thanks for the many tokens of kindness I have received at your hands, and allow me to express the hope, although relinquishing the position of Grand Master workman, your labors and counsel may still be directed towards the upbuilding and mainte-

nance of the noble structure of Masonry in this county, and that you may have the happy reflection of having discharged your duties faithfully, and a consciousness of the esteem and reverence of your brethren.

All of which is fraternally submitted,

E. C. PACE,

D. D. G. M. Twenty-eighth District.

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

SHAWNEETOWN, ILL., August 30th, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master* :

DEAR SIR AND BRO. : Upon the receipt of my commission I notified all of the lodges in the district of my appointment, and of my readiness to visit them officially should my services be needed. I have only been called upon once to make an official visit, that being to Jeffersonville Lodge, No. 460, the purpose of which was to try to settle a misunderstanding growing out of an alleged infringement of the territory of the above named lodge by Johnsonville Lodge, No. 713. After consulting with some of the officers of Johnsonville Lodge, who disclaimed any intention of infringement by their lodge, I met with the brethren of the former named lodge and advised them to abandon their claim, and am happy to be able to state that I have since been notified that they have withdrawn their demand, and that nothing now exists to mar the peace and harmony that has always existed between them.

On December 27th. 1881, I publicly installed the officers of Warren Lodge, No. 14, in the presence of an attentive audience, largely composed of ladies. After an able address by Bro. E. D. Youngblood, the evening was pleasantly spent in social intercourse, interspersed with music and refreshments.

I have visited the following lodges, and have given them such assistance as in my power in conferring the degrees and other work pertaining to Masonry: Equality Lodge, No. 2, Omaha Lodge, No. 723, May Lodge, No. 718, Stone Fort Lodge, No. 495, and Eldorado Lodge, No. 730, and by all have been received with the utmost courtesy and fraternal kindness. I have met and conversed with a majority of the officers of the lodges in my district, and can report a steady and healthy growth in Masonry in the district. As a general thing the lodges are in fair financial circumstances, and I believe are selecting none but the best material.

In conclusion, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and congratulate you upon the eminent success of your two years of administration.

Yours truly and fraternally,

WILLIAM J. ELWELL,
D. D. G. M. Twenty-ninth District.

REPORT OF GRAND EXAMINERS.

PITTSFIELD, ILL., August 22d, 1882.

M. W. WILLIAM H. SCOTT, *Grand Master* :

M. W. AND DEAR BRO. : I herewith transmit a report of the several Schools of Instruction held by the Board of Grand Examiners during the present Masonic year, by order from the Grand East.

Respectfully and fraternally yours,

W. B. GRIMES,
Secretary of Board.

At a meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners, A. F. & A. Masons, held pursuant to call of the Grand Master, at DuQuoin, on the 17th, 18th and 19th of January, 1882, there were present M. W. W. H. Scott, Grand Master; R. W. Edward Cook, President; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin and R. W. A. T. Darrah, members of the Board, and R. W. James Douglas, assistant.

The following representatives were present during the session : R. W. D. M. Browning, D. G. M., 64; R. W. C. F. Tenney, G. L., 365; R. W. J. J. McClin- tock, Past D. D. G. M., 272; R. W. W. J. Elwell, D. D. G. M., 14; R. W. T. J. Prickett, G. L., 241; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., Past G. S., 333; W. S. J. Pake and J. R. Siddell, 137; W. K. Bartleson, 660; I. Hamson, 652; W. H. Wilderman and A. Woods, 418; A. R. Nesmith, 696; M. D. Chamberlin, 97; J. W. and J. D. Bellany, 744; A. C. Webb, 705; W. R. Jones, 64; Geo. W. Harrison, 744; J. W. Esque, 660; D. E. Kirkpatrick, 652; J. E. Profates, 287; S. S. Ballard, 652; C. G. Regan, 744; James and J. M. Douglas, 72; W. H. Brown, 624; G. S. Dodd, 701; Alex. Blanchard and Henry Clay, 207; J. C. Sturgeon, 456, Pa.; J. T. Gadlack, 72; H. Hudson, 652; M. M. Dennis, 695; L. Dubusten, A. Stewart and F. P. Gillu, 497; A. Rudick, 723; P. T. Summers, 567; Wm. More, 130; W. H. Scott, 91; H. A. Forman, W. M., officers and members, 234; S. T. McKeloy, 55; C. M. Forman, 55; R. Trevor, 9, Mo.; T. B. Brown, 153; C. A. Akin, 749; L. Bunce and J. Bowen, 624; A. Roderick, 723; W. B. Grimes, 56; E. Cook, 271; O. P.

Nesmith, 696; A. G. Orr, 64; J. B. Clark, 744; E. Leming, 466; W. A. Phipps, 64; W. H. Stevens and R. B. Cowles, 497; A. T. Darrah, 391; W. R. Ward, 64; G. W. Hill, 498; W. H. Brown, 624; A. P. Adams, 207; Wm. H. Hill, 744; M. C. Crawford, 111; F. M. Mooneyham, 64; F. M. Renfro, 652; W. H. Offills and T. B. Brown, 153; S. Hames and J. F. Mason, 64. Thirty-eight lodges represented.

On the 17th, during the day, instructions were given by the Board on the opening and closing ceremonies, and the work in the E. A. Degree exemplified.

At 7:30 P. M. the W. M. of DuQuoin Lodge, No. 234, called a special communication of said lodge, for work in the E. A. Degree, and at his request, with the following officers *pro tem*: R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. James Douglas, S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; W. W. M. Moore, Treasurer; R. W. E. Cook, Secretary; W. W. H. Stevens, S. D.; R. W. W. J. Elwell, J. D.; R. W. J. I. McClintock, S. S.; W. John Madden, J. S.; M. W. W. H. Scott, Chaplain; H. H. Long, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 234, and representatives as during the day.

Mr. S. K. Paynter was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On the 18th instructions were given on the opening and closing ceremonies, and the work in the F. C. Degree exemplified during the day, and at night the W. M. of 234 called a special communication of said lodge for work in the F. C. Degree, and at his request with the following officers *pro tem*:

R. W. C. F. Tenney, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. T. J. Prickett, J. W.; W. S. J. Pake, Secretary; W. J. R. Siddell, Treasurer; R. W. James Douglas, S. D.; W. John Madden, J. D.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. S.; R. W. A. T. Darrah, J. S., and H. H. Long, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 234, and representatives as before.

Bro. S. K. Paynter was then passed to the Degree of F. C.

On the 19th instructions were given on the opening and closing ceremonies and work in the M. M. Degree exemplified during the day, and at night the W. M. of 234 called a special communication of said lodge for work in the M. M. Degree, and at his request with the following officers *pro tem*:

R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. W.; R. W. James Douglas, J. W.; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., Treasurer; W. H. P. Scott, Secretary; R. W. T. J. Prickett, S. D.; R. W. J. I. McClintock, J. D.; W. John Madden, S. S.; R. W. W. J. Elwell, J. S., and H. H. Long, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 234, and representatives as before.

Bro. George F. Blakeslee was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M., and the lodge and session closed, peace and harmony prevailing.

W. B. GRIMES,

Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners, A. F. & A. Masons, held pursuant to call of the Grand Master at Edwardsville, January 31st, February 1st and 2d, 1882, there were present :

M. W. W. H. Scott, G. M.; R. W. Edward Cook, President; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin and R. W. A. T. Darrah, members, and R. W. Jas. Douglas, assistant, and the following representatives: R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., Past Grand Secretary and D. D. G. M.; R. W. John Tunnell, D. D. G. M.; R. W. Thomas Cannell, D. D. G. M.; J. S. Elwell, H. T. Burnap, S. B. Randle and Gus. Head, 25; H. E. Bayle, G. D. Hayden, I. E. Hardy, S. F. Conner, J. M. Pearson, George Gray and S. S. McCorkle, 27; W. M. Holmes and C. J. Baker, 72; J. W. Sumpkin and E. Worth, 76; John Patrick, N. P. Frost and F. W. Gross, 151; C. H. Metcalf, E. A. Smalley and Philip Flood, 171; J. H. McDonald, G. W. Townsend and J. H. Ripley, 177; G. W. Wallace and S. S. Webster, 212; John W. Rose and W. E. Laughmiller, 236; Wm. Sauntag, Chris. Wurker and D. Busse, 315; B. W. Mudge, Fred. Mumme, A. H. Judd, S. Kellerman and Isaac Cox, 355; W. L. Pigott, Peter Greenwood and V. P. Richmond, 406; Henry Sharp, B. Latonsky, John Gehrig, A. L. Flennig, S. M. Jones, Robt. Alsop, Ab. Allen, John Howard and J. M. Hudson, 560; E. Burk, Geo. Rawson, A. Rawson, N. B. Anderson, L. Karges, Theo. Reggin, J. H. Smith, A. S. Smart and G. A. Anderson, 588; B. F. Sippy, John Bradon, Fred. Kohl, E. Rief, T. W. Kender and Henry Robinson, 621; I. W. Cook, W. C. Hadley, John Tetherington, A. J. Platt, L. L. Roberts, J. H. Wickliffe and S. M. Cox, 712; H. Eldridge and W. Walker, 144, Ohio; W. F. Fox and Geo. Douglas, 243, Mo.; J. C. Scott, 140; J. L. Simmons, 152; W. T. Smith, 157; M. S. Brown, 242; M. Hampton, 255; W. J. McDavid, 455; J. H. Brown, 474; Geo. Crosby, 576; A. Rueger, 583; N. B. Kinder, 682; R. F. Kerr, 47, Ind.; J. H. Montgomery, 26, Col.; August McKrigham, 45, Canada; R. F. Tunnell, W. M.; Geo. Richmond, S. W.; W. R. Crossman, J. W.; R. B. Evans, Treasurer; T. M. Crossman, Secretary; J. M. Armstrong, S. D.; T. W. Springer, J. D.; Jos. G. Chapman, Chaplain; T. E. Truett, S. S.; G. F. Hill, J. S.; Geo. Wainwright, Tyler; and brethren, 99. Thirty-eight lodges represented.

On the 31st of January instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies and work in the E. A. Degree exemplified, and at night the W. M. of No.

99 called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem* :

R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. Jas. Douglas, S. W.; R. W. A. T. Darrah, J. W.; W. R. B. Evans, Treasurer; W. C. J. Becker, Secretary; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. D.; T. W. Springer, J. D.; R. W. E. Cook, Chaplain; T. E. Fuett, S. S.; J. G. Robinson, J. S.; George Wainwright, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 99, and representatives as before.

Mr. Ordemus E. Brink was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On February 1st instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies and the work in the M. M. Degree exemplified, and at night the W. M. of No. 99 called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem* :

R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; W. W. M. Holmes, S. W.; W. C. J. Becker, J. W.; W. R. B. Evans, Treasurer; R. W. L. L. Munn, Secretary; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. D.; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., J. D.; M. W. W. H. Scott, Chaplain; N. P. Frask, S. S.; T. W. Springer, J. S.; Geo. Wainwright, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 99, and representatives as before.

Bro. Frank M. Brigham was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M.

On February 2d instruction was given as before, and the work in the F. C. Degree exemplified, and in the afternoon the W. M. of No. 99 called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem* :

R. W. A. T. Darrah, W. M.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; W. J. M. McDonald, Treasurer; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., Secretary; R. W. E. Cook, S. D.; W. J. C. Becker, J. D.; M. W. W. H. Scott, Chaplain; W. J. W. Rose, S. S.; W. Philip Flood, J. S.; Geo. Wainwright, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 99, and representatives as before.

Bro. Robert G. Beard was then passed to the Degree of F. C.

At night the W. M. of No. 99 called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following served as officers *pro tem* :

R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; W. J. C. Becker, S. W.; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., J. W.; W. R. B. Evans, Treasurer; R. W. L. L. Munn, Secretary; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. D.; T. W. Springer, J. D.; M. W. W. H. Scott, Chaplain; W. W. C. Hadley, S. S.; W. R. F. Tunnell, J. S.; George Wainwright, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 99, and representatives as before.

Bro. Robert G. Beard was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M., and the lodge and session closed, peace and harmony prevailing.

W. B. GRIMES,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners, A. F. & A. Masons, held pursuant to call of the Grand Master, at Effingham, on the 14th, 15th and 16th days of February, 1882, there were present :

M. W. W. H. Scott, Grand Master; R. W. Edward Cook, President; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, member, and R. W. James Douglas, assistant; also, R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, 381; R. W. Owen Scott, G. O.; R. W. Frank Hudson, Jr., D. D. G. M., 333; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, D. D. G. M., 251; Wm. Durham and Chas. Butler, 19, Ind.; A. J. Todd, 35; D. G. Burr, 77; J. N. Teets and I. M. Shupp, 216; I. S. Reed and J. Buckun, 217; J. B. Reed, 245; J. H. Clark and J. S. Anderson, 260; Wm. Danforth and G. B. Gordon, 268; H. A. Aldrich and W. H. Singer, 279; A. W. Philhower, Jos. Trenchard, B. T. Blythe, J. N. Poe, E. D. Tull, A. J. Reed, J. H. Gilpin, J. L. Turner, W. D. Lahman and Thos. Cavins, 322; W. H. Lamb, 332; H. C. Barlow, 355; C. H. Smith, and James Smith, 167, N. Y.; S. D. Prouty, 197, O.; G. A. Staddler, J. C. Klapp, A. C. Staddler, C. H. McGaffey, H. W. Turner, J. F. Knapp and W. H. Holsor, 365; J. L. Gilman, 484; W. A. Eidson, 489; G. W. Hill, 498; G. W. Gevin, G. W. Tipsword, J. B. Leach, John Armstrong, J. H. Johnson, D. F. Piper, S. B. Wade and F. Barlow, 533; J. C. Scott, 140; R. H. Mainer and J. M. Pearce, 677; J. A. Hauks, W. J. Kagay and W. J. Biggs, 651; E. C. Miller, 662; D. H. Morse and W. D. Watson, 691; D. Z. Condrey, 644; L. S. Loller, Jos. Gossmann and J. N. McCorkle, 664; F. H. Bagg, 201; D. D. Wetherell, 541; W. W. Wilson, 736; A. Bliss, F. F. Kennard and Wm. Beare, non-aff.; W. H. Barlow, W. M.; E. C. Van Horn, S. W.; N. W. Gibbon, J. W.; H. B. Kepley, Treasurer; A. W. Lacom, Secretary; R. C. Harrah, S. D.; J. N. Murphy, J. D.; D. J. McCabe, S. S.; H. C. Busse, J. S., and L. J. Harding, Tyler, of 149, Effingham. Thirty-three lodges represented.

On the 14th instructions were given on the opening and closing ceremonies and work in E. A. Degree exemplified during the day, and at night the W. M. of 149 called a special communication of said lodge for work in the E. A. Degree, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem* :

R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. James Douglas, J. W.; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., Treasurer; R. W. Owen Scott, Secretary; R.

W. E. Cook, S. D.; W. G. W. Hill, J. D.; — — — — —, S. S.; — — — — —, J. S.; E. C. VanHorn, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of 149, and representatives as before.

At a meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners, A. F. & A. Masons, held pursuant to call of the Grand Master, at Jacksonville, February 28, and 1st and 2d days of March, 1882, there were present :

R. W. Edward Cook, President; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin and R. W. A. T. Darrah, members, and R. W. C. F. Tenney, assistant; also, R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, 381; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., D. D. G. M., 333; R. W. T. J. Bronson, D. D. G. M., 570; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, D. D. G. M., 251; Parvin Shinn, W. M., S. Oliver, S. W., C. G. Wum, 45; R. E. Short, S. D., 450; G. W. Shaw, W. M., 56; A. W. Platner, Tyler, and D. D. Conditt, 56; G. W. Goodell, W. M., J. E. Wilson, S. D., G. M. Pitner, and R. M. Gann, 23; W. R. Richardson, S. W., H. Leighton, Secretary, M. H. Smith, S. D., G. Wright, and R. O. Rutherford, 229; J. T. Cammon, W. M., G. H. H. Newfold, A. G. Gemmey, and J. E. Ferguson, 50; I. M. McCollister, W. M., and T. W. Prichett, Secretary, 80; J. H. Leonard, W. M., Chas. French, J. W., Robert Deggin, Treasurer, H. F. Arenz, and S. A. Fairbank, 346; Walter Birch, 685; J. D. Easter, 4 (Ala.); B. F. and J. L. Weeks, 52; J. B. Coe, W. M., 147; G. M. McGibbon, W. M., 449; S. Conner, W. M., and S. F. Martick, Secretary, 700; A. T. Kinney, W. M., and H. P. Shumway, S. W., 122; J. Crocker, Secretary, 454; S. E. Brown, W. M., S. G. Gardner, Secretary, 197; H. P. Buxton, W. M., 79; Stephen Kender, 391; J. E. Morton, W. M., 95; E. B. Shumway, W. M., 636; W. A. Saylor, W. M., and J. T. Callaway, Secretary, 129; N. N. Vance, W. M., G. A. Stadler, S. W., and I. A. Witherspoon, 365; L. M. Dillman, 512; W. C. Crawford, W. M., 44; John Charney, W. M., T. W. Searles, S. W., and J. Sterratt, 152; J. C. Scott, 140; J. S. Dinsmore, W. M., 227; G. C. Drennan, W. M., and S. A. Stewart, S. W., 675; A. R. Small, W. M., 312; A. C. Hulse, W. M., 463; D. W. Greene, W. M., 34; Frank Mayfield, W. M., 616; J. D. Henry, J. W., and A. P. Rigg, 118; W. C. Cole, 382; J. B. Smith, W. M., E. Keener, S. W., J. Schaub, J. W., A. Wood, Secretary. W. B. Wood, Treasurer, S. N. Nichols, S. D., E. L. Clark, J. D., J. F. Nagle, S. S., T. E. Dresback, J. S., and John Wood, Tyler, 3; C. G. Brown, W. M., T. P. Dobyns, S. W., J. S. Nimmons, J. W., L. Wiel, Treasurer, L. Seeberger, Secretary, T. J. Bronson, S. D., W. L. Grimes, J. D., E. E. Sampson, S. S., H. Mayor, J. S., and John Wood, Tyler, 570. Forty-one lodges represented.

On the 28th of February instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies and the work in the E. A. Degree exemplified, and at night the W. M. of No. 3 called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem.* :

[Report of the meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners held at Effingham, continued from third line, page 160:]

Messrs. Frank A. Von Gassey and Martin V. Parks were then severally regularly initiated as E. A. Masons.

On the 15th instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies and work in the F. C. Degree exemplified in the forenoon, and at 2 o'clock P. M. the W. M. of 149 called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem.*:

R. W. Edward Cook, W. M.; W. G. W. Hill, S. W.; R. W. L. L. Munn, J. W.; W. J. A. Hawk, Treasurer; J. W. Pearce, Secretary; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, S. D.; W. J. M. Kagag, J. D.; M. W. W. H. Scott, Chaplain; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. S.; R. W. James Douglas, J. S.; E. W. Van Horn, Tyler. Bro. Martin V. Parks was then passed to the degree of F. C. at the same time and place, with the following officers *pro tem.*:

R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; W. G. H. Hill, S. W.; R. W. L. L. Munn, J. W.; W. J. A. Hawk, Treasurer; J. M. Pearce, Secretary; R. W. James Douglas, S. D.; W. — Bigsley, J. D.; Brethren Smith and Miller, Stewards; E. W. Van Horn, Tyler. Present, W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 149, and representatives as before.

Bro. Frank A. Von Gassey was then passed to the degree of F. C.

Instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies and work in the M. M. Degree exemplified during the remainder of the afternoon, and at 7 o'clock P. M. the W. M. of No. 149 called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem.*:

R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; W. H. A. Eidson, S. W.; W. G. W. Hill, J. W.; W. J. A. Hawk, Treasurer; R. W. L. L. Munn, Secretary; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., S. D.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, J. D.; Frank Barlow, S. S.; J. N. Murphy, J. S.; M. W. W. H. Scott, Chaplain; E. C. Van Horn, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 149, and representatives as before.

Bro. Frank A. Von Gassey was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M.

On the 16th instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies and work in the M. M. Degree exemplified during the day, and at night the W. M. of No. 149 called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem.*:

R. W. James Douglas, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; W. D. G. Burr, J. W.; W. A. J. Todd, Treasurer; R. W. Owen Scott, Secretary; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. D.; W. H. A. Eidson, J. D.; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., S. S.; R. W. J.

H. C. Dill, J. S.; E. C. Van Horn, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 149, and representatives as before.

Bro. Martin V. Parks was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M., and the lodge and session closed, peace and harmony prevailing.

W. B. GRIMES,

Secretary.

R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, J. W.; W. G. W. Goodell, Treasurer; W. A. R. Small, Secretary; R. W. A. T. Darrah, J. D.; R. W. C. F. Tenney, S. D.; W. J. E. Morton, S. S.; W. I. M. McCollister, J. S.; P. G. Gillett, Chaplain; John Wood, Tyler. Present, the W. M. of No. 3, Wardens and brethren, and representatives as before.

Mr. Daniel R. Brown was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On the 1st of March instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies and work in the F. C. Degree exemplified, and at night the W. M. of No. 3 called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem.*:

R. W. C. F. Tenney, W. M.; R. W. A. T. Darrah, S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; W. J. E. Morton, Treasurer; W. I. M. McCollister, Secretary; R. W. E. Cook, S. D.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, J. D.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, S. S.; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., J. S.; P. G. Gillett, Chaplain; John Wood, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 3, and representatives as before.

Bro. Charles F. Stadt was then passed to the degree of F. C.

On the 2d of March instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies and work in the M. M. Degree exemplified, and at night the W. M. of Jacksonville Lodge, No. 570, called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem.*:

R. W. A. T. Darrah, W. M.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. W.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, J. W.; W. Parvin Shinn, Treasurer; W. L. Seeberger, Secretary; R. W. C. F. Tenney, S. D.; W. A. R. Small, J. D.; W. H. P. Shumway, S. S.; W. S. Kender, J. S.; P. G. Gillett, Chaplain; John Wood, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 570, and representatives as before.

Bro. Joseph F. Mather was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M., and the lodge and session closed, peace and harmony prevailing.

W. B. GRIMES,
Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Grand Examiners, A. F. & A. Masons, held pursuant to call of the Grand Master, at Ottawa, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of March, 1882, there were present:

M. W. W. H. Scott, Grand Master; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, President *pro tem.*; R. W. W. B. Grimes, Secretary of Board; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, Assistant, 251; also, R. W. L. L. Munn, Grand Secretary, 381; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., D. D. G. M., 333; W. L. M. Dillman, P. M., 512; L. H. Murnan, W. M., 535; F. Nickerson, W. M., G. W. Howe, S. W., A. G. Gray, J. W., 364; W. H. Randall, P. M., 528; E. Barber, 417; W. L. Nicholson, W. M., and George Kelly, 205; Abe White, W. M., and Joseph Jennings, J. W., 735; E. F. Dougan, W. M., 597; H. F. Armstrong, 735; F. W. Eads, P. M., 607; G. R. Schamp, S. W., 303; William Wilson, W. M., W. S. Mitchell, J. W., William Wyley, Treasurer, Alex. Wyley and James McConnell, 384; F. H. Lewis, 417; B. M. Carpenter, 532; Myer Steifel, 607; W. P. Gregg, 161 (N. Y.); C. W. Bradshaw, W. M., 194; J. S. Killon, 631; D. Samuels, W. M., G. W. Fortus, J. W., R. M. Hughes, Treasurer, E. F. Keagler and N. Fleming, 417; J. C. Arns, 607; M. E. Blanchard, 735; D. E. Wright, W. M., 646; M. L. Miller, W. M., and A. Stratton, 761; S. P. Hudson, 478; G. W. Wilbur, 282; M. W. Stemil and Henry Stocker, 124; W. C. Hall, 194; B. S. Prettyman, W. M., 29; B. Holmes, 471; Thomas Clark, 98; James McManus, W. M., L. Perkins, S. W., W. K. Stuart, J. W., H. C. Nash, Treasurer, A. M. Huffman, Secretary, T. W. D. Cram, S. D., Alex. Haund, J. D., D. R. Gregg, Tyler, R. W. Thomas, J. Wade and others, of No. 40; Isaac Weil, W. M., O. J. Gondolf, S. W., Charles Bryant, J. W., J. Digen, Treasurer, G. W. Fruks, Secretary, Henry Gondolf, S. D., Philip Lunn, J. D., Andrew Back, Tyler, and others of No. 555. Twenty-nine lodges represented.

On the 7th instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies and work in the E. A. Degree exemplified, and at night the W. M. of No. 40 called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem.*:

R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, S. W.; W. James McManus, J. W.; W. E. F. Dugan, Treasurer; W. S. A. White, Secretary; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, S. D.; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., J. D.; W. I. Digon, S. S.; W. W. L. Nicholson, J. S.; D. R. Gregg, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 40, and representatives as before.

Mr. John Green was then regularly initiated as an E. A. Mason.

On the 8th instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies and work in the F. C. Degree exemplified, and at night the W. M. of No. 40 called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem.*:

R. W. J. H. C. Dill, W. M.; R. W. L. L. Munn, S. W.; W. C. E. Wright, J. W.; W. W. T. Hopkins, Treasurer; W. I. Digon, Secretary; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. D.; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., J. D.; W. James McManus, J. S.; W. I. Weil, S. S.; W. P. Gregg, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 40 and representatives as before.

Bro. John Green was then passed to the degree of F. C.

On the 9th instruction was given on the opening and closing ceremonies and the work in the M. M. Degree, and in the afternoon the W. M. of No. 40 called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem.*:

R. W. W. B. Grimes, W. M.; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, S. W.; R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, J. W.; W. W. T. Hopkins, Treasurer; R. W. L. L. Munn, Secretary; W. A. Stratton, S. D.; W. A. White, J. D.; W. C. E. Wright, J. S.; W. E. Barber, S. S.; M. W. W. H. Scott, Chaplain; W. P. Gregg, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 40 and representatives as before.

Bro. John Green was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M.

At 7 P. M. the W. M. of Humboldt Lodge, No. 555, of Ottawa, called a special communication of said lodge for work, and at his request the following were the officers *pro tem.*:

R. W. M. D. Chamberlin, W. M.; R. W. W. B. Grimes, S. W.; R. W. F. Hudson, Jr., J. W.; R. W. L. L. Munn, Treasurer; W. C. E. Wright, Secretary; R. W. J. H. C. Dill, S. D.; W. E. Barber, J. D.; W. Wm. Mason, J. S.; W. D. Samuels, S. S.; M. W. W. H. Scott, Chaplain; W. P. Gregg, Tyler. Present, the W. M., Wardens and brethren of No. 555 and representatives as before.

Bro. Isaac Digen was then raised to the Sublime Degree of M. M., and the lodge and session closed, peace and harmony prevailing.

W. B. GRIMES,

Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT—Showing Amount of Dues, No. of Members, Increase, Decrease, Etc.

LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Rejected	Initiated	Passed.....	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					No. of Members...	Amount of Dues.	
						Raised.....	Admitted	Reinstated	Total.....	Died	Dimitted	Suspended.....	Expelled	Total.....			
Bodley.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	95	\$ 71 25	
Equality.....	Equality.....	Gallatin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	24 00
Harmony.....	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.....	.....	7	8	.....	2	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	79 50
Springfield.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	2	3	4	.....	5	.....	7	1	4	6	.....	6	.....	125	93 75
Friendship.....	Dixon.....	Lee.....	.....	3	4	.....	2	.....	5	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	67 50
Macon.....	Decatur.....	Macon.....	.....	7	9	.....	14	.....	27	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	104 25
Rushville.....	Rushville.....	Schuyler.....	2	14	17	.....	10	.....	25	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	59 25
St John's.....	Peru.....	La Salle.....	2	1	2	.....	5	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	45 75
Warren.....	Shawneetown.....	Gallatin.....	2	3	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	24 00
Peoria.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	.....	2	9	.....	5	.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	120 00
Temperance.....	Vandalia.....	Fayette.....	.....	1	3	.....	6	.....	13	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	54 75
Macomb.....	Macomb.....	McDonough.....	1	11	6	.....	5	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	78 00
Clinton.....	Petersburg.....	Menard.....	.....	4	4	.....	3	.....	5	2	4	8	.....	.....	.....	102	76 50
Hancock.....	Carthage.....	Hancock.....	.....	1	6	.....	4	.....	6	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	36 00
Cass.....	Beardstown.....	Cass.....	.....	10	10	.....	8	.....	32	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	50 25
St. Clair.....	Belleville.....	St. Clair.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	42	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	50 25
Franklin.....	Upper Alton.....	Madison.....	4	6	6	.....	6	.....	6	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	42 75
Hiram.....	Henderson.....	Knox.....	.....	4	4	.....	4	.....	6	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	57	42 75
Piasa.....	Alton.....	Madison.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	27 00
Pekin.....	Pekin.....	Tazewell.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	3	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	76 50
Mt. Vernon.....	Mt. Vernon.....	Jefferson.....	.....	1	6	.....	7	.....	15	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	22 50
Oriental.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	56 25
Barry.....	Barry.....	Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	21	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	263	197 25
Charleson.....	Charleson.....	Coles.....	.....	4	4	.....	5	.....	10	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	75 75
Kavanaugh.....	Elizabeth.....	Jo Daviess.....	.....	2	4	.....	4	.....	13	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	45 00
Monmouth.....	Monmouth.....	Warren.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	33 00
Olive Branch.....	Danville.....	Vermilion.....	.....	1	6	.....	2	.....	12	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	60 00
Hermion.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	7	10	8	.....	7	.....	17	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	127 50
Occidental.....	Ottawa.....	La Salle.....	.....	2	6	.....	6	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	52 50
Mt. Joliet.....	Joliet.....	Will.....	.....	11	9	.....	9	.....	14	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	81 00
Bloomington.....	Bloomington.....	McLean.....	.....	7	7	.....	3	.....	11	5	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	138	103 50
Hardin.....	Mt. Sterling.....	Brown.....	.....	1	2	.....	5	.....	11	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	132	99 00
Griggsville.....	Griggsville.....	Pike.....	.....	4	1	.....	2	.....	4	1	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	85
Temple.....	Peoria.....	Peoria.....	.....	1	7	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	36 00
			4	2	17	.....	9	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	139	104 25

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.....	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Increase.....	Decrease.....	No. Members.....	Amount of Dues.....	
				Raised.....	Admitted.....	Reinstated.....	Total.....	Died.....	Dimitted.....	Suspended.....	Expelled.....					Total.....
Dundee.....	190	Dundee.....	Kane.....	9	1	.....	10	.....	2	1	1	3	7	50	\$ 37 50
Farmington.....	192	Farmington.....	Fulton.....	4	.....	1	5	1	2	1	.....	4	1	50	37 50
Herrick.....	193	Pontoosic.....	Hancock.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	5	3	26	19 50
Freedom.....	194	Freedom.....	LaSalle.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	40	30 00
La Harpe.....	195	La Harpe.....	Hancock.....	9	2	.....	11	1	3	2	.....	6	5	118	88 50
Louisville.....	196	Louisville.....	Clay.....	0	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	43	32 25
King Solomon's.....	197	Kane.....	Greene.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	63	47 25
Grandview.....	198	Dudley.....	Edgar.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	2	.....	39	29 25
Homer.....	199	Homer.....	Champaign.....	3	3	1	7	3	1	2	.....	2	5	46	34 50
Sheba.....	200	Grayville.....	White.....	1	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	4	43	32 25
Centralia.....	201	Centralia.....	Marion.....	5	2	.....	7	1	1	1	.....	3	4	106	79 50
Lavelly.....	203	Williamsville.....	Sangamon.....	6	.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	2	6	50	37 50
Flora.....	204	Flora.....	Clay.....	5	1	1	7	1	1	1	.....	3	4	45	33 75
Corinthian.....	205	Paw Paw.....	Lee.....	5	2	1	8	1	2	2	.....	4	.....	57	42 75
Fairfield.....	206	Fairfield.....	Wayne.....	5	2	.....	7	.....	2	.....	1	8	.....	70	52 50
Tamaroa.....	207	Tamaroa.....	Perry.....	4	3	7	1	2	1	4	1	38	28 50
Wilmingon.....	208	Wilmingon.....	Will.....	10	9	.....	19	2	5	3	.....	9	1	86	64 50
Wm. B. Warren.....	209	Chicago.....	Cook.....	11	9	7	27	10	3	4	.....	26	3	159	119 25
Lincoln.....	210	Lincoln.....	Logan.....	7	.....	.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	6	.....	96	72 00
Cleveland.....	211	Chicago.....	Cook.....	7	7	6	14	4	13	27	1	33	332	249 00
Shipman.....	212	Shipman.....	Macoupin.....	1	2	3	1	3	1	30	22 50
Ipava.....	213	Ipava.....	Fulton.....	9	3	.....	12	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	60	45 00
Gillespie.....	214	Gillespie.....	Macoupin.....	8	1	.....	9	.....	1	.....	.....	1	7	29	21 75
Newton.....	216	Newton.....	Jasper.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	1	1	1	1	1	56	42 00
Mason.....	217	Mason.....	Edgingham.....	2	1	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	3	50	37 50
New Salem.....	218	New Salem.....	Pike.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	50	37 50
Oakland.....	219	Oakland.....	Coles.....	3	3	.....	6	.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	55	41 25
Mahomet.....	220	Mahomet.....	Champaign.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	5	4	60	45 00
Leroy.....	221	Leroy.....	McLean.....	9	.....	9	18	1	1	3	.....	4	.....	32	24 00
George Washington.....	222	Chillicothe.....	Peoria.....	2	4	3	30	22 50
Keeney.....	223	Edgington.....	Rock Island.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	60	45 00
Pana.....	226	Pana.....	Christian.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	3	1	30	22 50
Columbus.....	227	Coatsburg.....	Adams.....	2	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	33	24 75
Lovington.....	228	Lovington.....	Moultrie.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....	3	1	.....	4	3	50	37 50

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	No. of Lodge.....	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					Increase.....	Decrease.....	No. of Members...	Amount of Dues.....
				Raised	Admitted.....	Reinstated.....	Total.....	Died	Dimitted	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Total.....				
Kansas.....	280	Kansas.....	Edgar.....	3	1	1	5		5			5			46	\$ 34 50
Brooklyn.....	282	Compton.....	Lee.....	2	3		5		1	1		2	1		42	31 50
Meteor.....	283	Sandwich.....	De Kalb.....		2		2		2					2	89	66 75
Catlin.....	285	Plymouth.....	Vermilion.....	7	5		12		1						63	47 25
Plymouth.....	286	De Soto.....	Hancock.....	3	5	1	9		1				3		29	21 75
De Soto.....	287	Genoa.....	Jackson.....	5			5		1					1	39	29 25
Genoa.....	288	Wataga.....	De Kalb.....						2						2	53 39 75
Wataga.....	291	Chenoweth.....	Knox.....						1	2					23	17 25
Chenoweth.....	292	Prophetstown.....	McLean.....	6	6	1	13		1	7				8	54	40 50
Prophetstown.....	293	Pontiac.....	Whiteside.....	2	2	2	6		1	3				4	79	54 25
Pontiac.....	294	Dills.....	Livingston.....	4	5	1	10		3					2	75	56 25
Dills.....	295	Quincy.....	Hancock.....	1	1		2		1						34	25 50
Quincy.....	296	Camp Point.....	Adams.....	1	2	1	4		9	5					2	50
Benjamin.....	297	Waconia.....	Adams.....	5	5	3	13		4					4	1	60 75
Waconia.....	298	Hanover.....	Lake.....	1	1		2		5	3				7	38	28 50
Hanover.....	300	Hinckley.....	Jo Daviess.....												17	18 75
Hinckley.....	301	Durand.....	De Kalb.....	4	1		5		4					3	25	18 75
Durand.....	302	Oswego.....	Winnebago.....	1	1	2	4		3					3	47	35 25
Raven.....	303	Onarga.....	Kendall.....	3	3	1	7		2	1				1	41	30 75
Onarga.....	305	W. C. Hobbs.....	Iroquois.....	3	5	1	9		1	2				3	59	44 25
W. C. Hobbs.....	306	T. J. Pickett.....	Eureka.....	2	3		5		2	5				6	42	31 50
T. J. Pickett.....	307	Ashtabula.....	McDonough.....	4	3	3	10		1	2				3	80	60 00
Ashtabula.....	308	Harvard.....	Cook.....	12	12	7	31		3	22				9	243	182 25
Harvard.....	309	Chicago.....	McHenry.....	2	2	1	5		1	5				4	91	68 25
Dearborn.....	310	Kilwinning.....	Cook.....	15	11	3	29		4	11				2	135	101 25
Kilwinning.....	311	Yonkers.....	De Kalb.....	22	19	7	48		4	4				17	237	177 75
Yonkers.....	312	Palatine.....	Macon.....	5	3	5	13		1	4				2	117	93 00
Palatine.....	313	Alton.....	Cook.....		4		4		2	3				5	33	24 75
Alton.....	314	Oakalla.....	Madison.....	2	3	2	7		4					2	49	36 75
Madison.....	315	Augsusta.....	Iroquois.....	3	3	3	9		2	1				1	38	28 50
Abraham Jonas.....	316	Hancock.....	Hancock.....	1	3	1	5		3					2	15	11 25
J. L. Anderson.....	318	Rock Island.....	Hancock.....	7	9	5	21		1	4				4	73	54 75
Doric.....	319	Malta.....	De Kalb.....	6	7	2	15		6	9				3	91	68 25
Malta.....	320								2					2	30	23 25

Dunlap.....	321	Morrison.....	Whiteside.....	78	58	50
Windsor.....	322	Windsor.....	Shelby.....	75	56	25
Lisbon.....	323	Lisbon.....	Kendall.....	30	22	50
Harrisburg.....	324	Harrisburg.....	Saline.....	1	8	75
Industry.....	325	Industry.....	McDonough.....	14	16	45
Graton.....	326	Huntley.....	McHenry.....	18	13	50
Altona.....	327	Altona.....	Knox.....	2	34	25
Mt. Erie.....	328	Mt. Erie.....	Wayne.....	1	5	50
Tuscola.....	329	Tuscola.....	Douglas.....	5	6	25
Lyrian.....	330	Lyrian.....	Sangamon.....	31	23	25
Sumner.....	331	Sumner.....	Lawrence.....	91	68	25
Schiller.....	332	Schiller.....	Peoria.....	88	66	00
New Columbia.....	333	New Columbia.....	Massac.....	2	78	58
Saline.....	334	Saline.....	Knox.....	83	62	25
Kedron.....	335	Kedron.....	Johnson.....	47	35	25
Full Moon.....	336	Full Moon.....	Christian.....	53	39	75
Summerfield.....	337	Summerfield.....	Jersey.....	4	33	24
Wenona.....	338	Wenona.....	St. Clair.....	1	33	24
Milledgeville.....	339	Milledgeville.....	Marshall.....	3	4	50
N. D. Morse.....	340	N. D. Morse.....	Carroll.....	27	20	75
Sidney.....	341	Sidney.....	Morgan.....	43	32	25
Sublette.....	342	Sublette.....	Champaign.....	2	20	25
Fairview.....	343	Fairview.....	Lee.....	1	27	20
Tarbolton.....	344	Tarbolton.....	Fulton.....	3	24	75
Groveland.....	345	Groveland.....	Livingston.....	20	21	75
Kinderhook.....	346	Kinderhook.....	Tazewell.....	54	40	50
Ark and Anchor.....	347	Ark and Anchor.....	Pike.....	87	65	25
Marine.....	348	Marine.....	Sangamon.....	32	24	00
Hermitage.....	349	Hermitage.....	Madison.....	1	39	25
Orion.....	350	Orion.....	Auburn.....	3	29	25
Blackberry.....	351	Blackberry.....	Marine.....	11	51	75
Princeville.....	352	Princeville.....	Albion.....	6	34	50
Douglas.....	353	Douglas.....	Union.....	4	34	50
Noble.....	354	Noble.....	McHenry.....	3	46	00
Horse.....	355	Horse.....	Peoria.....	4	28	21
Tonica.....	356	Tonica.....	St. Clair.....	2	20	00
Bement.....	357	Bement.....	Richland.....	3	28	21
Arcola.....	358	Arcola.....	Peoria.....	1	54	40
Oxford.....	359	Oxford.....	La Salle.....	41	30	75
Jefferson.....	360	Jefferson.....	Platt.....	8	44	25
Newman.....	361	Newman.....	Douglas.....	33	24	75
Livingston.....	362	Livingston.....	Mercer.....	60	49	50
Chambersburg.....	363	Chambersburg.....	Opdyke.....	71	53	25
Shabbona.....	364	Shabbona.....	Dwight.....	47	35	25
Archimedes.....	365	Archimedes.....	Livingston.....	30	22	50
Aroma.....	366	Aroma.....	Pike.....	84	63	00
Payson.....	367	Payson.....	De Kalb.....	47	35	25
	368		St. Clair.....	34	25	50
	369		Kankakee.....	5	26	19
	370		Adams.....	10	52	39
	371			1	23	17
	372			5	39	75
	373					
	374					
	375					
	376					
	377					
	378					
	379					

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Rejected.....	Initiated.....	Passed.....	INCREASE.				DECREASE.					No. of Members...	Amount of Dues.....
						Raised.....	Admitted	Reinstated	Total.....	Died	Dimitted	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Total.....		
Liberty.....	Liberty.....	Adams.....	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	3	2	3	.....	.....	7	34	\$ 25 50
M. R. Thompson.....	Freeport.....	Stephenson.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	57 50
Gill.....	Lynnville.....	Morgan.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	24 00
La Moille.....	La Moille.....	Bureau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	24 18 00
Waltham.....	Utica.....	La Salle.....	.....	3	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	48 50
Mississippi.....	Savanna.....	Carroll.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	18 75
Bridgeport.....	Bridgeport.....	Lawrence.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	28 50
Youngstown.....	Youngstown.....	Warren.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33 00
El Dara.....	El Dara.....	Pike.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	44 38 50
Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	Kankakee.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	39 29 25
Ashmore.....	Ashmore.....	Coles.....	.....	7	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	90 67 50
Tolono.....	Tolono.....	Champaign.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	20 25
Oconee.....	Oconee.....	Shelby.....	.....	5	4	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	26 25
Blair.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	25 18 75
Jerseyville.....	Jerseyville.....	Jersey.....	.....	8	6	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	18 75
Muddy Point.....	Muddy Point.....	Coles.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	133 50
Shiloh.....	Troy Grove.....	La Salle.....	.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	59 25
Kimundy.....	Kimundy.....	Marion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	32 25
Buda.....	Buda.....	Bureau.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	16 50
Pacific.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	28 50
Odell.....	Odell.....	Livingston.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	42 31 50
Kishwaukee.....	Kingston.....	De Kalb.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	44 30 75
Mason City.....	Mason City.....	Mason.....	.....	6	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	33 00
Batavia.....	Batavia.....	Kane.....	.....	1	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	29 21 75
Ramsey.....	Ramsey.....	Fayette.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84	63 00
Bethalto.....	Bethalto.....	Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	81 60 75
Stratton.....	Vermilion.....	Edgar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	31 50
Thomas J. Turner.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	.....	15	16	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	19 14 75
Mithra.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	.....	4	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	46 00
Hesperia.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	.....	5	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	126 94 50
Bollen.....	Spring Hill.....	Whiteside.....	.....	40	35	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	114 85 50
Evening Star.....	Davis.....	Stephenson.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	210 75
Lawn Ridge.....	Lawn Ridge.....	Marshall.....	.....	4	3	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	28 21 00
Paxton.....	Paxton.....	Ford.....	.....	6	6	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	37 27 75
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	34 25 50
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	44 25 50

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Rejected.....	Initiated.....	Passed.....	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				No. Members.....	Amount of Dues.....	
						Raised.....	Admitted.....	Reinstated.....	Total.....	Died.....	Dimitted.....	Suspended.....	Expelled.....			Total.....
						8	2	10	1	1	1	2	8	35	\$ 25 25	
Rantoul.....	Rantoul.....	Champaign.....	3	13	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	21 00
Kendall.....	Yorkville.....	Kendall.....	1	2	1	4	3	7	2	2	1	5	5	54	40 50	
Amity.....	Turner.....	DuPage.....	1	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61	45 75
Columbia.....	Columbia.....	Monroe.....	1	10	9	10	.....	10	2	2	.....	5	5	20	15 00
Walshville.....	Walshville.....	Montgomery.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	16 50
Manito.....	Manito.....	Mason.....	1	2	5	5	2	5	.....	.....	.....	1	4	4	22 16 50
New Rutland.....	Rutland.....	LaSalle.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	16 50
Plelades.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	11	16	14	15	2	19	6	13	1	24	5	217	162 75	
Wyoming.....	Wyoming.....	Stark.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	50 25
Logan.....	Lincoln.....	Logan.....	11	3	1	1	16	2	5	10	13	13	3	64	48 00
Momence.....	Momence.....	Kankakee.....	.....	4	4	3	3	1	2	5	6	21	13	67	50 25
Lexington.....	Lexington.....	McLean.....	.....	2	2	2	2	1	5	3	1	3	5	42	31 50
Edgewood.....	Edgewood.....	Efingham.....	.....	5	4	4	.....	4	.....	1	1	1	4	48	36 00
Xenia.....	Xenia.....	Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3	33	24 75
Bowen.....	Bowensburg.....	Hancock.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	3	24	18 00
Andrew Jackson.....	Corinth.....	Williamson.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	15	11 25
Clay City.....	Clay City.....	Clay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	1	7	36	27 00
Cooper.....	Willow Hill.....	Jasper.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	35	26 25
Shannon.....	Shannon.....	Carroll.....	.....	1	3	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	20	19 50
Martin.....	East Dubuque.....	Jo Daviess.....	.....	1	1	1	1	5	1	1	.....	.....	1	34	25 50
Libertyville.....	Libertyville.....	Lake.....	.....	1	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	27 75
Tower Hill.....	Tower Hill.....	Shelby.....	1	3	3	2	2	5	1	1	.....	2	3	47	35 25
Bath.....	Bath.....	Mason.....	3	2	6	6	6	6	2	7	2	5	19	14 25
Stone Fort.....	Stone Fort.....	Saline.....	4	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	2	2	4	34	25 50
Tenneseec.....	Tenneseec.....	McDonough.....	2	2	1	65	48 75
Alma.....	Steele's Mills.....	Randolph.....	5	3	3	3	3	1	1	4	5	5	1	52	39 00	
Murphysboro.....	Murphysboro.....	Jackson.....	3	2	3	1	1	4	2	3	3	3	1	63	47 25	
St. Paul.....	Springfield.....	Sangamon.....	.....	2	2	2	2	5	1	4	.....	.....	2	54	40 50
Stark.....	LaFayette.....	Stark.....	1	7	9	10	1	11	.....	.....	.....	11	4	30	22 50
Woodhull.....	Woodhull.....	Henry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	32 25
Odin.....	Odin.....	Marion.....	.....	6	6	2	2	8	1	4	.....	6	4	37	27 75
East St. Louis.....	East St. Louis.....	St. Clair.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	2	50	42 00
Meridian Sun.....	Holcomb.....	Ogle.....	.....	1	1	3	3	4	1	6	2	8	5	42	31 50
O. H. Miner.....	Iroquois.....	Iroquois.....	5	9	10	9	4	14	1	.....	.....	1	13	62	46 50

TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Rejected	Initiated	Passed	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Increase.....	Decrease	No. of Members...	Amount of Dues.
						Raised.....	Admitted	Reinstated	Total.....	Died	Dimitted	Suspended.....	Expelled.....	Total.....			
Lambert.....	Quincy.....	Adams.....	1	6	4	4	2		6	1		3		4	2	61	\$45 75
Grand Chain.....	Grand Chain.....	Pulaski.....		5	3	3	1		6		1			1	5	40	39 00
Bethesda.....	Potosi.....	Livingston.....	2	6	6	4	1		5		1			1	4	45	11 25
South Park.....	Hyde Park.....	Cook.....		2	1	1	1	1	3							39	29 25
Pleasant.....	Kingston Mine.....	Peoria.....	1	2	3	2	1	1	4	1	3			4	2	25	18 75
Mayo.....	Winterrowd.....	Effingham.....														25	18 75
Greenland.....	Beecher City.....	Fayette.....	1	2	3	3	3		6			1		1	5	28	21 00
Crawford.....	Annapolis.....	Crawford.....		5	5	7	1		7	1	4	2		7		43	32 25
Erie.....	Erie.....	Whiteside.....	3	5	1	1	1		1	1	1			2		27	20 25
Burnt Prairie.....	Burnt Prairie.....	White.....	1	8	7	5	1		6					6		88	66 00
Herder.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	1	1	1	1	1		1					1		57	42 75
Fillmore.....	Fillmore.....	Montgomery.....	2	2	3	3	2		5	1	2			3	2	45	33 75
Eddyville.....	Eddyville.....	Pope.....	2	5	6	4	1		7	1	5			7		23	17 25
Normal.....	Normal.....	McLean.....	1	5	6	5	1	1	7		1			2	5	86	64 50
Waldeck.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....				1			1		3			3		38	31 50
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	Sangamon.....	1	1	1	1			1	1	3			3		42	31 50
A. O. Fay.....	Highland Park.....	Lake.....		1	1				1	1	3			3		38	31 50
Enfield.....	Enfield.....	White.....	1	1	1		2		2		5			5		45	33 75
Sheffield.....	Rockbridge.....	Greene.....		4	3	2			2							27	20 25
Illinois City.....	Illinois City.....	Rock Island.....									3			3		25	18 75
Clement.....	Cleveland.....	Henry.....	6	9	9	9			9		1			1	8	35	26 25
Morrisonville.....	Morrisonville.....	Christian.....	1	2	3	5	1	6	3	1	3	5		9		40	30 00
Blue Mound.....	Blue Mound.....	Macon.....	3			1	2		3		4			4		62	46 50
Burnside.....	Burnside.....	Hancock.....				10	1		11	2	7			9	2	41	30 75
Galatia.....	Galatia.....	Saline.....		2	1	1	1		3	2	3			5		37	27 75
Rio.....	Rio.....	Knox.....				5			5		3	1		4	1	44	38 00
Garfield.....	Chicago.....	Cook.....	5	25	16	18	7		25	2	1			4	21	190	147 00
Orangeville.....	Orangeville.....	Stephenson.....		1	1	1			1		2			2		29	21 75
Clifton.....	Clifton.....	Iroquois.....	1	3	1	1			1		4			4		28	21 00
Englewood.....	Englewood.....	Cook.....	3	10	8	6	3		9	2	5			7	2	107	86 25
Iola.....	Larkinsburg.....	Clay.....	1	1	1	1			1		4			4		17	12 75
Raymond.....	Raymond.....	Kaymond.....	2	3			4		5	1	1			3	2	34	25 50
Herrin's Prairie.....	Herrin's Prairie.....	Williamson.....	3	3	7	4			4	2				1	1	46	32 25
Centre.....	Pana.....	Christian.....	2	2	2	2	1		3					3		15	15 00

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TABULAR STATEMENT—Continued.

LODGE.	POSTOFFICE.	COUNTY.	Rejected	Initiated	Passed	INCREASE.				DECREASE.				Increase.....	Decrease.....	No. of Members...	Amount or Dues.....
						Raised	Admitted	Reinstated	Total	Died	Dimitted	Suspended	Expelled	Total			
Weldon	Weldon	DeWitt		13	11	10	2		12		3			3	9	41	\$ 30 75
Centennial	Philo	Champaign	1	3	2	2			2		3			3	1	34	25 50
Alta	Alta	Peoria		1												17	12 75
Akin	Akin	Franklin	1	3	3	3	2		5		2		1	3	2	28	21 00
Lyndon	Lyndon	Whiteside										6		11	11	29	21 75
Lounsbery	Barrington	Cook		3	3	4	1	1	6	1	2			3	3	30	22 50
Allendale	Livingston	Wabash		1		4		4	4		2			2	2	23	17 25
Cornell	Cornell	Livingston	2	4	4	3			3					3	3	20	.....
Ogden	Ogden	Champaign		5	3	3	1		4		2			2	2	29	21 75
Pre-emption	Pre-emption	Champaign		14	11	8			8		2	1		3	5	30	22 50
Hardinsville	Hardinsville	Mercer									2					10	7 50
Verona	Verona	Crawford		8	8	8			8						8	36	27 00
Mystic Star	Chicago	Grundy	5	10	8	7	4		11	1	2			3	8	03	47 25
Hickory Hill	Keenville	Cook		3	3	4	1		5		1			1	4	36	28 00
Belle Flower	Belle Flower	Wayne	1	5	5	3			3	3				3		22	16 50
Sibley	Sibley	McLean	2	12	13	13	2		15		2			2	13	38	28 50
Total		Ford	649	2471	2237	2345	827	366	3610	460	1504	895	40	2788	1625	38,521	\$27,988 00

PERMANENT MEMBERS.

- M. W. Bro. William Lavelly, P. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
M. W. Bro. Harrison Dills, P. G. M., Bodley, No. 1.
M. W. Bro. Ira A. W. Buck, P. G. M., Jerusalem Temple, No. 90.
M. W. Bro. Jerome R. Gorin, P. G. M., Macon, No. 8.
M. W. Bro. Dewitt C. Cregier, P. G. M., Blaney, No. 271.
M. W. Bro. James A. Hawley, P. G. M., Friendship, No. 7.
M. W. Bro. Joseph Robbins, P. G. M., Quincy, No. 296.
M. W. Bro. Theodore T. Gurney, P. G. M., St. Andrews, No. 703.
M. W. Bro. W. H. Scott, P. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
M. W. Bro. Daniel M. Browning, G. M., Benton, No. 64.
R. W. Bro. Edward R. Roe, P. D. G. M., Wade Barney, No. 512.
R. W. Bro. Ben. L. Wiley, P. D. G. M., Makanda, No. 434.
R. W. Bro. James H. Matheny, P. D. G. M., Springfield, No. 4.
R. W. Bro. John C. Baker, P. D. G. M., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. Charles Fisher, P. D. G. M., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. W. J. A. DeLancey, P. D. G. M., Centralia, No. 201.
R. W. Bro. John R. Thomas, D. G. M., Metropolis, No. 91.
R. W. Bro. Isaac R. Diller, P. S. G. W., Central, No. 71.
R. W. Bro. Andrew J. Kuykendall, P. S. G. W., Vienna, No. 150.
R. W. Bro. Asa W. Blakesley, P. S. G. W., Bodley, No. 1.
R. W. Bro. Edwin F. Babcock, P. S. G. W., Summerfield, No. 342.
R. W. Bro. Henry E. Hamilton, P. S. G. W., Lincoln Park, No. 611.
R. W. Bro. Henry C. Cleaveland, S. G. W., Trio, No. 57.
R. W. Bro. Carlton Drake, P. J. G. W., Landmark, No. 422.
R. W. Bro. William H. Turner, P. J. G. W., Oriental, No. 33.
R. W. Bro. Elijah M. Haines, P. J. G. W., Waukegan, No. 78.
R. W. Bro. James C. Luckey, P. J. G. W., Mystic Tie, No. 187.
R. W. Bro. Alexander T. Darrah, J. G. W., Tolono, No. 391.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS NEAR OTHER GRAND LODGES.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	E. H. English.....	Little Rock.
Arkansas.....	Simeon Duck.....	Victoria.
British Columbia.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
California.....	David McLellan.....	Toronto.
Canada.....	Henry M. Teller.....	Central.
Colorado.....	James L. Gould.....	Bridgeport.
Connecticut.....	H. H. Folk.....	
Dakota.....	Daniel Goodwin.....	Milford.
Delaware.....	Edwin B. McGrotty.....	Washington.
District of Columbia.....	D. C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Florida.....	Semuel Lawrence.....	Atlanta.
Georgia.....	J. W. Brown.....	Idaho City.
Idaho.....	Daniel McDonald.....	Plymouth.
Indiana.....	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka.
Indian Territory.....	Joseph Chapman.....	Dubuque.
Iowa.....	Francis Quinn.....	Dublin.
Ireland.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Kansas.....	Edward B. Jones.....	Paducah.
Kentucky.....	J. Q. A. Fellows.....	New Orleans.
Louisiana.....	Samuel L. Bedson.....	Winnipeg.
Manitoba.....	George W. Deering.....	Portland.
Maine.....	John A. Berry.....	
Maryland.....	Henry Chamberlain.....	Three Oaks.
Michigan.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Minnesota.....	J. M. Stone.....	Jackson.
Mississippi.....	Martin Collins.....	St. Louis.
Missouri.....	Cornelius Hedges.....	Helena.
Montana.....	George H. Thrummel.....	Grand Island.
Nebraska.....	Nathaniel W. Cumner.....	Manchester.
New Hampshire.....	Henry L. Waldo.....	Santa Fe.
New Mexico.....	Marshal B. Smith.....	Passaic.
New Jersey.....	James E. Morrison.....	New York.
New York.....	Robert W. Bollen.....	Carson City.
Nevada.....	D. W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
North Carolina.....	Theodore A. Cossman.....	Halifax.
Nova Scotia.....	David Dunbar.....	Manchester.
Ohio.....	R. Jennings.....	
Oregon.....	Richard Vaux.....	Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania.....	Henry M. Aitkin.....	Charlottetown.
Prince Edward Island.....	G. H. Borlase.....	Montreal.
Quebec.....	Alvord O. Miles.....	Providence.
Rhode Island.....		
South Carolina.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Tennessee.....	Philip C. Tucker.....	Galveston.
Texas.....	James Lowe.....	Salt Lake City.
Utah.....	J. B. Hollenbeck.....	Burlington.
Vermont.....	Beverly R. Wellford, Jr.....	Richmond.
Virginia.....	Thomas M. Reed.....	Olympia.
Washington.....	H. R. Howard.....	
West Virginia.....	John W. Woodhull.....	Milwaukee.
Wisconsin.....		
Wyoming.....		
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	Adolphe Bohme.....	Berlin.

REPRESENTATIVES

OF OTHER GRAND LODGES NEAR THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS.

GRAND LODGE.	REPRESENTATIVE.	RESIDENCE.
Alabama.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Arizona.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	John Bennett.....	Petersburg.
British Columbia.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
California.....	T. T. Gurney.....	Chicago.
Canada.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Colorado.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
Connecticut.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Dakota.....	Robert L. McKinlay.....	Paris.
Delaware.....	John O'Neill.....	Chicago.
District of Columbia.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Georgia.....	W. J. A. DeLancey.....	Centralla.
Indiana.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Indian Territory.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Iowa.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Quincy.
Ireland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Chicago.
Kansas.....	Harrison Dills.....	Payson.
Kentucky.....	John P. Norvell.....	Danville.
Louisiana.....	I. A. W. Buck.....	Chicago.
Maine.....	Daniel Wadsworth.....	Auburn.
Maryland.....	D. A. Cashman.....	Chicago.
Michigan.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Minnesota.....	William Lavelly.....	Springfield.
Mississippi.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Missouri.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Decatur.
Montana.....	H. W. Hubbard.....	Centralla.
Nebraska.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
New Hampshire.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New Jersey.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Chicago.
New Mexico.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Chicago.
New York.....	W. B. Allen.....	Aurora.
Nevada.....	John C. Smith.....	Chicago.
North Carolina.....	W. A. Stevens.....	Chicago.
Nova Scotia.....	Wm. Floto.....	Chicago.
Ohio.....	S. S. Chance.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	John M. Pearson.....	Godfrey.
Prince Edward Island.....	Ira J. Bloomfield.....	Bloomington.
Quebec.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	Chicago.
Rhode Island.....	James A. Hawley.....	Dixon.
South Carolina.....	Charles H. Patton.....	Mt. Vernon.
Tennessee.....	Haswell C. Clark.....	Kankakee.
Texas.....	Edward Cook.....	Chicago.
Utah.....	Wm. H. Scott.....	Salem.
Vermont.....	John P. Norvell.....	Danville.
Virginia.....	Wm. H. Scott.....	Salem.
Washington.....	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Chicago.
West Virginia.....	Vincent L. Hurlbut.....	Chicago.
Wisconsin.....	Gil. W. Barnard.....	Chicago.
Wyoming.....	John C. Bagby.....	Rushville.
England.....	John M. Palmer.....	Springfield.
Grand National Mother Lodge of the Three Globes, Berlin, Prussia.....	John M. Niglas.....	Peoria.

LIST OF GRAND LODGES

AND NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF GRAND SECRETARIES.

GRAND LODGE.	GRAND SECRETARY.	ADDRESS.
Alabama.....	Daniel Sayre.....	Montgomery.
Arizona.....	George J. Roskrugs.....	Tucson.
Arkansas.....	Fay Hempstead.....	Little Rock.
British Columbia.....	Edgar Crow Baker.....	Victoria.
California.....	Alex. G. Abell.....	San Francisco.
Canada.....	J. J. Mason.....	Hamilton, Ont.
Colorado.....	Ed. C. Parmalee.....	Georgetown.
Cuba.....	Aurelio Almeida.....	Havana.
Connecticut.....	Joseph K. Wheeler.....	Hartford.
Dakota.....	Chas. T. McCoy.....	Bon Homme.
Delaware.....	William S. Hayes.....	Wilmington.
District of Columbia.....	William R. Singleton.....	Washington.
England.....	Shadwell H. Clarke.....	London.
Florida.....	DeWitt C. Dawkins.....	Jacksonville.
Georgia.....	J. E. Blackshear.....	Macon.
Idaho.....	I. H. Wickersham.....	Silver City.
Illinois.....	Loyal L. Munn.....	Freeport.
Indiana.....	William H. Smythe.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	J. S. Murrow.....	Atoka, C. N.
Iowa.....	Theodore S. Parvin.....	Iowa City.
Ireland.....	Samuel B. Oldham, Dep. G. Sec.....	Dublin.
Kansas.....	John H. Brown.....	Wyandotte.
Kentucky.....	Hiram Bassett.....	Louisville.
Louisiana.....	James C. Batchelor.....	New Orleans.
Maine.....	Ira Berry.....	Portland.
Manitoba.....	John H. Bell.....	Winnipeg.
Maryland.....	Jacob H. Medairy.....	Baltimore.
Massachusetts.....	Sereno D. Nickerson.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	William P. Innis.....	Grand Rapids.
Minnesota.....	A. T. C. Pierson.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	J. L. Power.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	John D. Vincil.....	St. Louis.
Montana.....	Cornelius Hodges.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	William R. Bowen.....	Omaha.
Nevada.....	John D. Hammond.....	Carson.
New Brunswick.....	Edwin J. Wetmore.....	St. John.
New Hampshire.....	George P. Cleaves.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Joseph H. Hough.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	David J. Miller.....	Santa Fe.
New York.....	Edward M. L. Ehlers.....	New York.
North Carolina.....	Donald W. Bain.....	Raleigh.
Nova Scotia.....	Benjamin Curren.....	Halifax.
Ohio.....	John D. Caldwell.....	Cincinnati.
Oregon.....	F. J. Babcock.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Michael Nisbet.....	Philadelphia.
Prince Edward Island.....	George W. Wakeford.....	Charlottetown.
Quebec.....	John H. Isaacson.....	Montreal.
Rhode Island.....	Edwin Baker.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	Charles Inglesby.....	Charleston.
Tennessee.....	John Frizzell.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	George H. Bringham.....	Houston.
Utah.....	Christopher Diehl.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	William H. Root.....	Burlington.
Virginia.....	William B. Isaacs.....	Richmond.
Washington Territory.....	Thomas B. Reed.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	Odell S. Long.....	Wheeling.
Wisconsin.....	John W. Woodhull.....	Milwaukee.
Wyoming.....	J. H. Symons.....	Laramie City.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO GRAND LODGE BY-LAWS.

No. 1. Amend paragraph 3, Section 1, Article IX., Part First, by adding thereto as follows :

“ And that the dues were paid and returns filed with the Grand Secretary on or before the 20th day of September of each year, as required by Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, of the By-Laws of this Grand Lodge.”

SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

No. 2. Amend Section 5, Article XV., Part Second, Grand Lodge By-Laws, as follows :

“ Insert after the word *who* in the first line the words *concealing the fact of such rejection.*”

JOSEPH ROBBINS.

No. 3. Amend Section 1, Article XXV., Part Second, of Grand Lodge By-Laws, by striking out the words “*seventy-five*” in the fifth line of said section, and insert instead the word “*fifty.*”

B. F. THOMPSON.

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF ILLINOIS,

ELECTED AT ITS FORMATION ON THE 6TH OF APRIL, A. D. 1840, AND IN THE FOLLOWING OCTOBER OF THE SAME YEAR, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER TO THE PRESENT TIME.

When Elected.	GRAND MASTERS.	D. G. MASTERS.	S. G. WARDENS.	J. G. WARDENS.	GRAND TREASURERS.	GRAND SECRETARIES.
1840	*Abraham Jonas.....	*James Adams.....	*W. S. Vance.....	*H. Rogers.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1840	Abraham Jonas.....	James Adams.....	Alexander Dunlap.....	Harrison Dills.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1841	*Abraham Jonas.....	*Meredith Helm.....	Alexander Dunlap.....	Harrison Dills.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1842	*Meredith Helm.....	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*Joseph N. Kallston.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1843	*Alexander Dunlap.....	*Levi Lusk.....	*William Hodge.....	*Henry Prather.....	Philip Coffman.....	Wm. B. Warren.....
1844	*Levi Lusk.....	*Carding Jackson.....	*David Allen.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*Levi Lusk.....
1845	*Rev. Wm. F. Walker.....	*Nelson D. Morse.....	*Edgar R. Bogardus.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*Levi Lusk.....
1846	*Nelson D. Morse.....	William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*Adam Brewer.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*William Mitchell.....
1847	William Lavelly.....	*John R. Crandall.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*Matthew Taylor.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*William Mitchell.....
1848	*William C. Hobbs.....	*Edward R. Roe.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William C. Hobbs.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1849	*Thomas J. Taylor.....	*John H. Holton.....	*Joseph C. Ketchum.....	*William E. Russell.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1850	*C. G. Y. Taylor.....	Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Eli B. Ames.....	*Daniel C. McNeil.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	*Wm. B. Warren.....
1851	Thomas J. Pickett.....	*Elias Hibbard.....	*Isaac R. Diller.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1852	*Eli B. Ames.....	*Benjamin L. Wiley.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	*William H. Turner.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1853	*William B. Warren.....	*James L. Anderson.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Elijah M. Hanes.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1854	*James L. Anderson.....	*T. O. Wilson.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*William A. Dickey.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1855	*William B. Herrick.....	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1856	*James H. Hibbard.....	*Jas. V. Z. Blaney, M. D.....	Harrison Dills.....	*A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1857	Harrison Dills.....	James H. Matheny.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1858	Ira A. W. Buck.....	*Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1859	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1860	Ira A. W. Buck.....	Fergus M. Blair.....	A. J. Kuykendall.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	*Wm. McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1861	*F. M. Blair.....	*Silas C. Toler.....	Asa W. Blakesley.....	John C. Baker.....	William McMurry.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1862	F. M. Blair.....	John C. Baker.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	James C. Luckey.....	*J. R. Mack.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1863	Thomas J. Turner.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	H. P. H. Bronwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1864	Thomas J. Turner.....	H. P. H. Bronwell.....	Edwin F. Babcock.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1865	H. P. H. Bronwell.....	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1866	Jerome R. Gorin.....	*Nathan W. Huntley.....	Charles Fisher.....	*Horace Hayward.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....
1867	Jerome R. Gorin.....	Charles Fisher.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	Harrison Dills.....	Harmon G. Reynolds.....

1868	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsbury.....	Harrison Dills.....	*Orlin H. Miner.....
1869	Harmon G. Reynolds.....	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbury.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1870	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsbury.....	James C. Luckey.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1871	Dewitt C. Cregier.....	James A. Hawley.....	George E. Lounsbury.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Harrison Dills.....	Orlin H. Miner.....
1872	James A. Hawley.....	*George E. Lounsbury.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1873	*George E. Lounsbury.....	George E. Lounsbury.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1874	George E. Lounsbury.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1875	George E. Lounsbury.....	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.....	Rev. William H. Scott.....	Harrison Dills.....	John F. Burrill.....
1876	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Rev. William H. Scott.....	Archibald A. Glenn.....	John F. Burrill.....
1877	Joseph Robbins.....	Wm. J. A. DeLancey.....	Henry E. Hamilton.....	Rev. William H. Scott.....	*Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1878	Theodore T. Gurney.....	Rev. William H. Scott.....	Louis Ziegler.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	Orlin H. Miner.....	John F. Burrill.....
1879	Theodore T. Gurney.....	Rev. William H. Scott.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	John F. Burrill.....
1880	Rev. William H. Scott.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Henry C. Cleaveland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1881	Rev. William H. Scott.....	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Henry C. Cleaveland.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....
1882	Daniel M. Browning.....	John R. Thomas.....	Henry C. Cleaveland.....	A. T. Darrah.....	Wiley M. Egan.....	Loyal L. Munn.....

*At rest.

The Grand Secretary desires to thank the editors of the following magazines and papers for kindly supplying his office with their publications in exchange for our Proceedings. We shall be pleased to exchange with all Masonic publications and papers having a Masonic department :

VOICE OF MASONRY—182 South Clark Street, Chicago.

MASONIC ADVOCATE—Indianapolis, Ind.

STREET'S MONTHLY—Waco, Texas.

MASONIC REVIEW—Cincinnati, Ohio.

CANADIAN CRAFTSMAN—Port Hope, Ont.

MASONIC CHRONICLE—Columbus, Ohio.

INDICATOR—Chicago.

THE FREEMASON—Sidney, New South Wales.

NEW YORK WORLD—New York.

The Forty-fourth Annual Communication of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois will be held in the city of Chicago on the first Tuesday in October, A. D. 1883, A. L. 5883.

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

INTRODUCTORY.

To the M. W. Grand Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois:

FREEMASONRY truly is a wonderful institution—wonderful as to its origin, its development, its progress, its work, and its ethics, or science of morality. It is a heritage of which all its devotees may be proud. Its principles are eternal, and its supreme ruler is JEHOVAH. It is the light of GOD, shining in and purifying the hearts and souls of men. It recognizes the great fact that man, naturally, is in darkness, and, therefore, must be brought to light, and receive more, and further, and greater light, or never attain that degree of perfection which the Supreme Architect has planned for him. It teaches, unequivocally, that the supreme object of life here is so to cultivate the mind and soul that they shall be fitted for the Temple on High. It debars no one from properly seeking temporal good, but enjoins on all to see to it that their labor of erecting the Temple of the Soul is not neglected. It very impressively instructs them, that not in wealth, nor in fame, nor in man, but in GOD, their Supreme Father, Bountiful Benefactor and Savior, they are to put their trust, and that, while they live and labor on this terrestrial sphere, and enjoy the manifold blessings Divine Providence mercifully bestows, they are to prepare for transition to the celestial realm, there to be taken by the right hand by the Infinite Master Builder and accorded a place among the redeemed. In brief, Freemasons are to be GOD's freemen, in time and eternally. It is strange and almost unaccountable that many forget this, and devote themselves almost wholly to the muckery of earth; strange and almost unexplainable that they ignore the divine precept, to be diligent in business, fervent in spirit, serving the LORD, and serve only self in the inordinate gratification of the fleshly appetites and passions; yea, very strange and almost inconceivable that they take but little, if any, care to erect their spiritual temple agreeably to the designs drawn on the infinite trestleboard by the supreme Grand Master, and refuse or neglect to receive any aid in that work. They know that physical, mental and spiritual sustenance are essential to their present and future well-being, and yet provide only the

first. Thus they make their sensual enjoyments their supreme object, and starve their minds and souls. Freemasonry, sadly beholding their indifference to their highest good, cries to them: You have more exalted duties to perform; you have minds and souls to cultivate for eternity; there is infinite light which you may receive and ever enjoy, if you will but rightly seek it; take off that sensual hoodwink and behold it! It reverently and fervently points them to the HOLY BIBLE, as the GREAT LIGHT that is to guide them into all truth and into the infinite *sanctum sanctorum*, where the Supreme Grand Master forever presides, and bids them make it the RULE of their faith and conduct. It instructs them to behold GOD in all His works, and to humbly and reverently adore Him as their Creator, Bountiful Benefactor and Savior. In brief, it holds up before them the ideal of divine perfection and enjoins upon them the duty of striving to attain it, by faith in GOD and obedience to His commands and precepts. In its own phraseology: From rough ashlar they are to be transformed into perfect ones, and from the depths of darkness in the earthly quarries they are to be transported into the perfect light of the New Jerusalem, of which the LORD GOD ALMIGHTY AND THE LAMB are the temple and the glory. This is the heritage which, by faith and works as divinely prescribed, Freemasonry would have all attain, and if any Mason comes short of it he will have but himself to blame, since his loss will be solely on account of his neglect of the brain and soul food which he has been duly taught to seek and partake.

To be a real Freemason, then, is to be an heir of salvation. Elaborating the thought: Helpless, ignorant, in darkness and dependent on GOD and his fellows, man begins his circumambulations here, and food, instruction, culture, natural and divine light, are essential to his proper development and true happiness. If either of these necessities is withheld he is proportionately dwarfed and, in consequence, liable to death. The acquisition of friends, of fame, of wealth, or of any of earth's benefactions cannot atone for such deprivation. The mortal and the immortal must be duly cared for or irreparable loss must ensue. Rightly to do this work, the light which partakes of the divine must be had. In short, the wisdom which Solomon urged all to get must be gotten or no Master building can be done. Singularly enough, many of the Fraternity overlook this fact, and thereby fail to discern the real beauty of Freemasonry.

It is true that many must labor long and hard to support themselves and those dependent on them, nevertheless they should, and, if they will but so determine, can find time to attend to the wants of the mind and soul. Their period of existence here is but a moment, in comparison with the eternity that is to follow it, and Freemasonry requires that, while exercising all possible diligence to guard well the present, the future be not ignored, nor scorned, nor neglected, but most reverently respected and provided for. Preparation of heart, then, is indispensable both before and after becoming a Freemason. Right here we find the greatest drawback the Institution has, since, not every one who applies for the degrees is, in heart, a Mason, and also, not every one who receives them either appreciates their value or discerns that they are but the veil and skeleton of an infinite system of mental and moral science; or but allegories and symbols of divine truth; or but emblems of that Temple of the Soul which every one is to erect to the honor and glory of GOD; or

but signs and tokens of that perfection which all must attain in order to be fitted as living stones for the Temple on High.

In part, their failure to properly comprehend Freemasonry may be the fault of their instructors, but mainly it is owing to their lack of intelligence, and their consequent inability to discern its wisdom, strength and beauty. If they were taught that no ceremony, symbol, emblem, number, sign, token or word in Freemasonry is devoid of a profound philosophical signification, and if they were aided, as they should be, in searching for that deep meaning, they might, and probably would, wake up to the fact that theirs is, in reality, the best institution ever devised by man, and so perfect that it seems the work of divine rather than of human hands.

Much more, then, than a good knowledge of the ritual and jurisprudence of the Masonic Institution is essential. Its treasures of wisdom, of strength, and of beauty, are to be discovered and properly appropriated, and thereby its faithful devotees are to be exalted to the realms of bliss. In this work even the minutest point of the Institution is to be zealously studied, as to its origin, its local and general signification, and its ethical intent. Thus the Fraternity must be shown and convinced that they have in Freemasonry a system of moral science worthy of their profound attention and acquisition, and when that is accomplished there will be no cause to complain that any of them wilfully violate their vows or neglect to pay their dues, or seem to have no interest in their lodges or in Freemasonry, as then all will be striving to attain Masonic perfection.

OUR REPORT.—Last year we endeavored to give an accurate and complete picture of the condition of Freemasonry in the respective jurisdictions, and, consequently, our Report became voluminous; this year we will condense as much as possible, and let brevity be our law. We will almost wholly exclude excerpts, and make no very lengthy comments on any topic. Fortunately, the transactions of the various Grand Lodges, during the last year, largely have been routine, and, consequently, have presented but few salient features. Even the jurisprudence lacks interest, the mass of the decisions containing nothing new or noteworthy. The demands of Grand Masters and Grand Lodges upon the Fraternity, for better acquaintance with the Constitutions and digests of jurisprudence, seem to have had good effect, and the result is far less necessity for decisions. Some of the black clouds, which so annoyed us during the last few years, have disappeared; others are dissolving, and there is reason for hoping that dissension, coercion, sequestration, and severances of fraternal ties, are soon to have an end. We have fought to gain and everything to lose by unfraternal strife, and we ought to avoid it as scrupulously as we would a pestilence. Harmony is the strength and support of our Institution, and, therefore, we should assiduously cultivate PEACE AND UNITY, and carefully see to it that BROTHERLY LOVE EVERYWHERE PREVAILS.

TRIBUTE.—A specially noticeable fact is the unanimity with which Grand Masters and Grand Lodges have paid tribute to distinguished deceased brethren. The memorials of James A. Garfield and Albert G. Mackey, M. D., are remarkable.

SUBORDINATE.—There is a word much in use by the Craft, to which we seriously object, as we can see no just reason for its application to lodges. We do not and

cannot regard lodges as *subordinate*. They are *constituent*, as they form, compose, make up, and *constitute* the Grand Lodge. They are not subjects, but free bodies, possessing the power of electing or appointing officers, and choosing representatives and attorneys. Their representatives actually are the Grand Lodge, and only by their voice can the Grand Master and other Grand Officers be chosen, and the Grand Constitution and By-Laws be amended or repealed. They are the only lawful authority by which the Fraternity is or can be governed, and alone have the power to establish, or enact, rules and regulations. Lodges, then, are not inferiors in rank and power but actual peers of the jurisdiction, and thus the sovereign power that makes or unmakes the Grand Lodge and all its officers. They are in the fullest sense *constituents*, and to call them *subordinates* is to cast upon them reproach and scorn. We will not thus belittle them, and we hope that hereafter no one else will.

ATHEISM.—Here and there signs of atheism appear, and, occasionally, discipline is found necessary. Anent this fact it is our duty to say: Freemasonry, in the strictest sense, is the art and science of moral and spiritual life. Thus it covers the whole duty of man, from the minutest act to the greatest, or from the atom of finiteness to the Infinite Creator and Father of all. It unequivocally declares that "A Mason is obliged by his tenure to obey the moral law; and if he rightly understands the art, he will never be a stupid atheist, nor an irreligious libertine." It makes trust in GOD indispensable to admission into its sacred halls, and to progress in its excellent ways. "The LORD is all our trust," it insists, is to express the faith of all its devotees. It tenaciously holds that the only true light is the light of GOD, and thence it frowns on all denials of the existence of a Supreme Being, and of man's accountability to him.

ALABAMA, 1881.

The sixty-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Montgomery, December 5th-7th, 1881, Most Worshipful Henry Clay Tompkins, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and seventy-four lodges were represented.

The Grand Master congratulated the brethren on their favorable temporal auspices, announced the demise of James Hervey Joiner, reported the granting of a number of special dispensations, rendered twenty-four decisions, favored aid to the Michigan sufferers by fire, gave an account of his visitations, and closed with thanks for the honors conferred on him. In the main, his decisions accord with the law in Illinois.

Bro. John Frizzell, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary, of Tennessee, was introduced and fraternally welcomed. The Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized. The Committee on Suspensions, Expulsions and Appeals severely repro-

bated lax discipline. The returns of lodges were pronounced very defective. The transactions were almost wholly routine. Receipts, \$5,039.72; disbursements, \$4,666.37. Permanent Fund, \$8,992.65.

STATISTICS: Initiated, 411; passed, 380; raised, 383; affiliated, 255; rejected, 72; dimitted, 343; died, 157; suspended, 394; expelled, 4; reinstated, 184; members, 8,197; charters forfeited in 1881, 19; lodges reinstated, 11.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. O. S. Beers, who is an expert in such work. It fills two hundred and thirty-six pages, seven and one-quarter of which are devoted to Illinois.

Bro. Beers has very little respect for the man who is willing to be a Mason until he reaches his dying bed, and then, at the dictation of an intolerant bigot, renounces the Institution. He strongly advocates Freemasonry's antiqueness; discards the word order and uses fraternity; declares that the grand landmark, the life and glory of Masonry, is LOVE; severely reprobates dancing in lodge-rooms; believes, with us, that Freemasonry is a trinity in unity; insists that installation always is the necessary complement of a Masonic election, and should never be omitted; maintains that the rights of members must be duly guarded, but that those of lodges must be held equally sacred; opposes the claims of perpetual jurisdiction and the policy of issuing non-intercourse edicts. All in all, his Report is admirable.

Rufus Willis Cobb, Montgomery, Grand Master.

Daniel Sayre, Montgomery, Grand Secretary.

ARKANSAS, 1881.

The forty-second annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Little Rock, November 22d and 23d, 1881, Most Worshipful J. H. Van Hoose, Grand Master, presiding. Two hundred and twenty-four lodges were represented.

The Grand Master delivered a very lengthy address, in which he spoke of the extremes of the weather within the year; of the assassination of the Czar of Russia and of the President of the United States; of the distress caused by the forest fires in Michigan; of the beauty and progressiveness of Freemasonry; of the need of Masonic literature in the State; of better prospects for St. John's College, and of the blessedness of Masonic charity. He granted eleven dispensations for new lodges;

reported thirty-four decisions, and duly eulogized deceased brethren E. T. Dale and James A. Garfield.

Bro. Thomas C. McRae, Grand Orator, spoke well on the topic, "What Came You Here to Do?"

The transactions were almost wholly routine. Proper memorials to E. T. Dale, James A. Garfield, and Albert G. Mackey, were presented and adopted. One hundred dollars were appropriated to a poor widow. The Committee on Correspondence recommended the recognition of New South Wales.

STATISTICS.—Receipts, \$6,921.55; disbursements, \$5,595.29; chartered lodges, 342; under dispensation, 15; making returns, 305; initiated, 786; passed, 686; raised, 634; affiliated, 658; dimitted, 403; died, 212; suspended for non-payment of dues, 279; suspended for un-Masonic conduct, 42; expelled, 4; reinstated, 90; membership, 9,773.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence is from the pen of Bro. George E. Dodge, and fills eighty-seven pages, two of which are devoted to Illinois. He writes well, and many of his comments are interesting and truly Masonic. He has no sympathy for a member of the Fraternity who ridicules the Bible, nor for a wilful non-affiliate. He denies the right of an Entered Apprentice to demand an investigation and be confronted with his accuser, and styles such regulations "Masonry made-easy heresy." We do not concur, as an Entered Apprentice is a Mason and has Masonic rights.

George E. Dodge, Little Rock, Grand Master.

Fay Hempstead, Little Rock, Grand Secretary.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1881.

The tenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Victoria, June 18th, 1881, Most Worshipful Eli Harrison, Sr., presiding. Attendance good.

The Grand Master spoke of changes caused by emigration; stated that he was personally acquainted with more than sixty brethren who had left the province; reported seven official visitations; alluded pleasantly to the Grand Lodge's foreign relations; spoke beautifully of charity; paid tribute to the fraternal dead; commended Masonic literature; favored Masonic life insurance, and acknowledged the fraternal kindness of the Craft to him.

The financial condition of the Grand Lodge is good, as it has clear \$5,380.31.

Rev. Robert Hall Smith, Grand Chaplain, delivered a very instructive sermon on "Wisdom Hath Builded Her House," etc.

STATISTICS.—Chartered lodges, 6; initiated, 3; passed, 5; raised, 5; affiliated, 13; dimitted, 22; died, 4; suspended, 7; rejected, 5; membership, 287. Receipts, \$394.75.

Report on correspondence very brief.

Coote M. Chambers, Victoria, Grand Master.

Edgar Crow Baker, Laurel Point, Victoria, Grand Secretary.

CALIFORNIA, 1881.

The banner of this Grand Lodge is Charity. Its thirty-second annual communication was held in San Francisco, October 11th–15th, 1881, Most Worshipful Samuel Crawford Denson, Grand Master, presiding. Two hundred and three lodges were represented.

The Grand Master reported that the correspondence of his office had been extensive, but, by rare good fortune, few perplexing questions had arisen; that the year had been one of peace, tranquillity, prosperity and happiness, and that to God, "from whom all blessings flow," they should reverently bend the knee and render grateful adoration and praise. In the main, his rulings were unimportant. From one of them it appears that his Grand Lodge permits non-affiliates to contribute to lodges amounts equal to dues, as a means of preserving their standing in the Fraternity, without guaranteeing them any lodge benefits.

He appropriately spoke of the assassination of the President; deprecated the too rapid increase of Masons; declared that we have too many lodges and too many members, and asserted that Masonry has never been, and was never calculated to be, a popular society.

The Grand Secretary submitted an admirable report, briefly and concisely showing all his official work for the year. He received \$19,346.20, and stated that it is now more than thrice "a thrice-told tale" that the returns from all the lodges have been received and their dues paid. This shows what efficient efforts will accomplish, and from it Secretaries may learn a useful lesson.

The aggregate in the Grand Treasury for the year was \$27,062.09; disbursements, \$18,455.55; balance, \$8,606.54.

The Grand Lecturer offered some valuable suggestions relative to Masonic

burial. He held that no accessory which will lend dignity and solemnity to the ceremony should be omitted.

The receipts of the Masonic Board of Relief of San Francisco were \$12,507.58; disbursements, \$8,338.97. The receipts of the Sacramento Board were \$690.84; disbursements, \$572.16. The receipts of the Los Angeles Board were \$286.50, and disbursements same amount.

The Grand Lodge appropriated \$240.00 to the support of Master Walter Wilcox for the year ending July 31st, 1882. It will be remembered that this lad lost all his near relatives at New Orleans by yellow fever, and was sent by the Masons via Chicago to Sacramento.

An anomaly in jurisprudence appears in the fact, that a brother for years has been deprived of Masonic privileges against whom there is no proof that he has been guilty of any dishonest or un-Masonic conduct. Strange to say a report in favor of his restoration was indefinitely postponed.

The resolution of 1880 anent Masonic funeral service was rescinded, and now brethren of the jurisdiction may participate, Masonically, in burial service, other than that prescribed by the Grand Lodge and conducted by a lodge of Master Masons. That at least is the legitimate inference. Our opinion in this matter remains unchanged.

A report favoring the establishment of a Home for Widows and Orphans was laid over till the next annual communication.

The resolution of 1877, prohibiting the public installation of the officers of a lodge, was rescinded. Right, we say.

A very beautiful tribute was paid to Bro. James A. Garfield.

As a recognition of the services of Bro. Alexander G. Abell, Grand Secretary, during the past twenty-five years, his portrait was procured and placed in a prominent place in the portrait gallery of the Grand Lodge, and as a testimonial to his worth a splendid solid silver dinner dessert service was presented to him. The accompanying remarks were praise enough for a life's service.

A very excellent oration on "Progress" was delivered by Bro. Marcus D. Boruck.

The bulk of the transactions appears to be cases of appeals and grievances.

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 622; passed, 589; raised, 571; affiliated, 538; restored, 131; withdrawn, 470; suspended for non-payment of dues, 298; suspended for un-Masonic conduct, 7; expelled, 7; died, 181; rejected, 138; membership, 12,597.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. William Henry Hill. It fills one hundred and three pages, three of which are devoted to Illinois. He speaks grandly of Bro. Robbins, and sends his trenchant pen right through a goodly num-

ber of the Masonic knots. We regret that he indulges somewhat in namby-pamby remarks concerning some past members of the Reportorial corps.

Clay Webster Taylor, Shasta, Grand Master.

Alexander G. Abell, San Francisco, Grand Secretary.

CANADA, 1881.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Six special communications of the Grand Lodge were held, as follows: At London, August 5th, 1880; at Rockwood, May 24th, 1881; at Clark's Mills, June 16th, 1881; at Meaford, June 24th, 1881; at Carleton Place, June 24th, 1881, and at Dundela, July 1st, 1881.

At the first of these meetings the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple was laid. A silver trowel was presented to the Grand Master.

At the second the corner-stone of St. John's Church was laid.

At the third the corner-stone of the Presbyterian Church was laid.

At the fourth the corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church was laid.

At the fifth the corner-stone of St. James Church was laid.

At the sixth the corner-stone of the Canada Methodist Church was laid.

This certainly is strong evidence that Freemasonry supports religion, and the orations on these occasions accord well with that view.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The twenty-sixth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Hamilton, July 13th and 14th, 1881, Most Worshipful James A. Henderson, Grand Master, presiding. Two hundred and sixty-four lodges were represented.

The Grand Master briefly defined Freemasonry; paid tribute to deceased brethren; reported the signing of five lodge warrants, the continuance of two dispensations, the granting of nine dispensations, the refusal to grant one dispensation, and the surrender of two warrants, and announced that while there had been contributed to widows, orphans, and distressed Masons, \$12,408.75, up to May 31st, 1881, the funds had increased \$2,628.76, and the balance of the invested funds was, \$63,401.90.

He favored the consolidation of lodges; rendered three decisions; reported the

consecration of seven halls, and said there never was a time when Masonic influence was more felt than now.

A District Deputy Grand Master reported the breaking up of a spurious lodge. Ten warrants for new lodges were granted. Receipts, \$26,871.99; disbursements, \$18,822.09.

The Grand Lodge appropriated to benevolence, \$8,670.00.

Local Boards of relief reported, as follows:

	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>
Toronto.....	\$1,553.49	\$1,514.50
Hamilton.....	1,251.99	1,102.78
London.....	813.57	611.05
Ottawa.....	561.82	409.35
Kingston.....	941.76	817.03
Peterborough	417.24	360.00
Guelph	183.00	155.00
St. Thomas.....	138.58	117.75
Galt.....	51.40	51.40
Stratford.....	204.03	168.50
Goderich.....	124.00	109.85
Strathroy.....	144.72	111.13
Ingersoll.....	90.00	70.00
Total.....	\$6,475.60	\$5,598.34

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 346; initiated, 1,255; passed, 1,106; raised, 1,019; admitted, 411; reinstated, 134; dimitted, 799; died, 174; suspensions, 651; expulsions, 13; members, 17,635. No report on correspondence.

James Moffat, London, Grand Master.

J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Grand Secretary.

COLORADO, 1881.

EMERGENT AND SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

An emergent communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Lake City, Octo-

ber 9th, 1880, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the public school building according to the ancient rites and ceremonies of Masonry.

A special communication was held at Denver, June 24th, 1881, for the purpose of Masonically laying the corner-stone of the Arapahoe County Court House. There was a large attendance, a procession, and a good time. Most Worshipful Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Grand Master, delivered a splendid address. His lines concerning the Temple are exquisite.

A special communication was held at Canon City, July 9th, 1881, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new Masonic building, and also that of the Fremont County Court House. There was a fine attendance, a procession, music and addresses.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The twenty-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Denver, September 20th and 21st, 1881. Twenty-seven lodges were represented. Most Worshipful Lawrence N. Greenleaf, Grand Master, presided. His address is devoted almost wholly to business. He reported prosperity in the Territory; fittingly eulogized Albert G. Mackey and James A. Garfield, deceased; recounted his experience on a visit to New York; reported the granting of sixteen special dispensations and nine regular to form new lodges; rendered thirteen decisions; recited some complaints; warned the brethren against some impostors, and concluded with thanks for the kindness and courtesy shown him.

The Grand Lecturer called attention to the need of decisive action concerning the ritual. Right Worshipful T. S. Parvin, Past Grand Master and Grand Secretary of Iowa, was introduced and welcomed, and responded in an appropriate speech. Transactions mainly local.

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 208; passed, 162; raised, 169; admitted, 128; reinstated, 25; died, 13; dimitted, 67; suspended, 4; expelled, 2; stricken from roll, 62; members, 2,117; receipts, \$3,476.35; disbursements, \$1,820.62; balance of General Fund, \$2,410.86; Library Fund, \$1,140.10.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. Byron L. Carr presented the Report on Correspondence. It is an interesting document, filling ninety pages, two of which are devoted to Illinois. He emphatically dissents to Bro. Gurney's doctrine relative to the dissenting lodges then existing in Dakota and New Mexico. He thinks the Grand Lodge of Illinois should not adopt such a principle, as by it its Masonic intercourse with all the world would soon be severed. We shook our head at Bro. Gurney when he made that declaration, and we have to shake it at him still, as his eyes are not yet open to its fallaciousness. Bro. Carr favors no coercion business in forming Grand Lodges.

Robert A. Quillian, Walsenberg, Grand Master.

Ed. C. Parmelee, Georgetown, Grand Secretary.

CONNECTICUT, 1882.

EMERGENT COMMUNICATION.

An emergent communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Broad Brook, November 16th, 1881, for the purpose of dedicating the Hall of Oriental Lodge, No. 111.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The ninety-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Hartford, January 18th and 19th, 1882, Most Worshipful James McCormick, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and ten lodges were represented. A beautiful ode, written by Bro. J. H. Beale, was sung at the opening.

The Grand Master paid just tribute to Brothers Thomas F. Daley, Loren P. Waldo, James M. Austin, and James A. Garfield, deceased; referred to the desire of some lodges to be officially visited, and to the anxiety of others to avoid it, because of their deficiencies; reported the existence of a Senior Warden who, in the absence of the Worshipful Master, violated the jurisdiction of another lodge, and then in extenuation plead that he knew nothing of Masonic law, and had taken no steps to qualify himself to discharge the duties of his office; pleasantly alluded to the Yorktown commemorative ceremonies; reported the issuance of eight special dispensations, and the rendering of but one decision. He stated that there had been contributed to the brethren distressed by the forest fires in Michigan \$1,229.16; that he had twice refused to convene the Grand Lodge because it should never appear in public procession save when it has proper Masonic work to perform, and that, at his request, the consideration of the reference of the Webotuck matter to arbitrators was postponed until after the annual communication of his Grand Lodge.

The Grand Secretary was instructed to procure the portrait of the Grand Master upon steel. Bro. Eaton W. Maxcy, Grand Chaplain, delivered a very interesting address, the principal points of which were: "The Idea of a God Over Us;" "The Fraternal Love which Masonry Inculcates," and "The Soul's Immortality." The Grand Lodge adopted the District Deputy Grand Master System. The principal topic considered was the Webotuck matter, and the conclusion was that the Grand Lodge had misconstrued the laws of the Grand Lodge of New York, as to the severance of membership in its lodges, and hence that its former assumption in the case must be withdrawn, which accordingly was done. The remainder of the transactions were purely routine.

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 111; initiations, 398; passed, 395; raised, 398; admitted, 77; reinstated, 71; dimitted, 124; stricken from roll, 285; suspended, 2; expelled, 3; died, 188; rejected, 131; members, 14,472; receipts, \$2,016.12; Charity Fund, \$5,199.41.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. J. K. Wheeler is again the author of the Report on Correspondence, which

is brief, as it fills but eighty-six pages. Illinois is not reviewed, the proceedings of 1881 not having reached him in time.

James McCormick, Hartford, Grand Master.

Joseph K. Wheeler, Hartford, Grand Secretary.

DAKOTA, 1881.

The Seventh annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Sioux Falls, June 14th and 15th, 1881, Right Worshipful Henry H. Folk, Deputy Grand Master, presiding. Eleven lodges were represented.

Most Worshipful George H. Hand, Grand Master, being absent, his address was read by the Deputy Grand Master. He reported the lodges in the jurisdiction free from debt, and gradually increasing in members and influence. He affirmed that it is impossible to make a Mason out of a being who lacks those high moral principles which belong to the true man. He favored lodge visitation but pronounced it impracticable in a jurisdiction containing one hundred and fifty-two thousand square miles, except by a division of the labor. Why not apportion the work to the Grand Officers, or adopt the District Deputy system?

He rendered but two decisions. He granted five dispensations to form new lodges; recommended the recognition of the United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba, and announced the adjustment of the misunderstanding with Minnesota.

Six charters were granted. Total cash for year, \$1,174.17; disbursed, \$568.25.

No specially noticeable business was transacted.

No report on correspondence.

Thomas H. Brown, Sioux Falls, Grand Master.

Charles T. McCoy, Bon Homme, Grand Secretary.

DELAWARE, 1881.

The Seventy-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Wilmington, December 31st and 1st, 1881. Most Worshipful Joseph W. G. Watson, Grand Master, presiding. Twenty-one lodges were represented.

The Grand Master appropriately introduced James A. Mathew, aged the duty of citizenship, granting the Masonic rights against the anxiety reported that he had visited many of the lodges and was well versed with their condition and management. stated that he had refused a dispensation to confer degrees on less than the usual time and that he strongly disapproved of such haste.

Receipts, \$808.77; disbursements, \$772.38. Fifty dollars were donated to the Wilmington sufferers. A new Constitution was proposed and adopted.

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 74; passed, 74; raised, 28; admitted, 17; reinstated, 8; dismissals, 13; suspensions, 24; deaths, 66; members, 1,342.

No report on correspondence.

Joseph W. G. Watson, Newport, Grand Master.

William S. Hayes, Wilmington, Grand Secretary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1881.

STATED AND SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A stated communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Washington, January 12th, 1881. Most Worshipful Noble O. Larnier, Grand Master, presiding.

Most Worshipful John Mills Browne, Past Grand Master of Masons of California, was introduced and welcomed. Library receipts, \$284.15; disbursements, \$285.24. Two hundred and ninety volumes were added to the library within the year. It was determined to hold a Grand Masonic Fair to raise the money to liquidate the floating debt of the Masonic Endowment Association.

Four special communications of the Grand Lodge were held within the year. At the first no business requiring notice was transacted. At the second the work was exemplified. At the third the honors due to Albert Charles Mackey, M. P., deceased, were paid. In his demise the Fraternity lost a profound and noted writer. At the fourth memorials of deceased brethren were adopted. A stated communica-

tion of the Grand Lodge was held in Washington, May 11th, 1881, the Grand Master presiding.

The Committee on Jurisdiction reported adversely on resolutions relating to the purchase by the Grand Lodge of a scholarship in some college, to be competed for by a son of a Master Mason. They held that such an exercise of power by the Grand Lodge would violate the rights of lodges to disburse their funds for charitable purposes, according to their own judgment.

Some action was had relative to forms and ceremonies.

Bills were allowed to the amount of \$119.31.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

An annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Washington, November 9th, 1881, the Grand Master presiding.

The Grand Master reported that during the year his duties had been of a routine character. He visited all the lodges in the jurisdiction. He fittingly spoke of the assassination of James A. Garfield. He complimented the Board of Relief for its good work. He encouraged the interchange of visits by lodges and brethren, and the holding of socials. He closed his remarks with an expression of gratitude for the true Masonic spirit manifested toward him in his official work.

There was no local matter of grievance to be adjusted, but a question of jurisdiction between the Grand Lodge and Washington Territory came up. The point involved is the right of a Grand Lodge, or a lodge to discipline an affiliated Mason of another jurisdiction without the consent of the lodge of which the accused brother may be a member. The decision made does not meet our approval. It was, that in a case where a Masonic offense has been committed by a member of a lodge in another jurisdiction and charges have been preferred by the lodge within whose jurisdiction the brother is temporarily residing, that the lodge of which the offending brother is a member would be at once notified of the fact, and in case such lodge refuses to act in the matter, or take any notice of such charges, then the lodge within whose jurisdiction the offense has been committed would be justified in proceeding to try the case."

The principle involved is precisely the same as in the Teller case. The jurisdiction of the matter is not exclusive to either lodge, but is concurrent, and hence the lodge in whose jurisdiction the offense is committed should prefer the charges, try the case, and report in full to the lodge of which the offender is a member. Where all the facts are known is the place for the charges and trial, and where the offender belongs is the place for review and enforcement, subject, of course, to the right of appeal to the Grand Lodge.

The United Grand Lodge of Color and the Island of Cuba was recognized, wrongly, as we see the matter. It would have been quite as appropriate to have acknowledged a Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias, or of any other order.

Appropriate resolutions concerning the assassination of Bro. James A. Garfield were adopted.

Bills were allowed amounting to \$94.85. Receipts, \$3,230.43; disbursements, \$1,679.13. Library account, \$105.89; all disbursed.

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 116; passed, 112; raised, 103; affiliated, 37; reinstated, 64; withdrawn, 41; died, 35; suspended, 73; members, 2,807. Board of Relief receipts, \$215.22; disbursed, \$186.83.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The veteran expert, Bro. W. R. Singleton, is again the author of the Report on Correspondence, which fills but sixty-four pages. Three pages are devoted to Illinois, 1880 and 1881.

Brother Singleton affirms that there is great necessity that aspirants for the honors of Masonry properly inform themselves upon vital Masonic matters; holds that dues are incident to membership only; favors full correspondence report or none; says the purposes of a ball are too light and *frivolous* to be compatible with the *seriousness* of Masonic matters; approves public installations, with plenty of ladies thereat; advocates plenty of discussions on all Masonic subjects; declares that the Reporters on Correspondence are a jury against whose opinions Masons now do not care to contend; compliments Bro. Robbins and ourself; concurs in the *sentiment* that every lodge in a new territory should unite in the organization of a new Grand Lodge, which is right, because if unity must exist at last it should exist at first and alway; thinks per diem and mileage are *right, just* and *true*; declares that prerogatives of Masters and Grand Masters must be exercised constitutionally, and asserts that what we want is uniformity of laws and then *conformity* to them.

Noble D. Larner, Washington, Grand Master.

W. R. Singleton, Washington, Grand Secretary.

FLORIDA, 1882.

The fifty-third annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Jacksonville, January 17th-19th, 1882, Most Worshipful W. E. Anderson, Grand Master, presiding. Fifty-five lodges answered to roll call.

Right Worshipful De Witt C. Dawkins, Grand Secretary, was absent, on account of the critical illness of his wife. A resolution of sympathy was proposed and adopted. Bro. Albion W. Knight was appointed Grand Secretary *pro tempore*.

The Grand Master reported the lodges generally prosperous; urged upon Mas-

ters the duty of educating the brethren in Masonic law and perfecting themselves in all matters upon which light and instruction are needed; rendered four decisions; granted two dispensations for new lodges, seven for special purposes, and none to confer degrees before the time prescribed by law. He paid tribute to George E. Wentworth, deceased; directed attention to an infringement of jurisdiction by a New York Lodge, whereby an expelled member of a Florida Lodge had been affiliated; recommended that lodges be given penal jurisdiction over sojourning brethren who are unaffiliated, or whose lodges have become dormant, and gave some excellent admonitions.

Fraternal greeting was received from the Grand Lodge of Utah and duly responded to. Two charters were granted, and one dispensation was continued. A beautiful solid gold Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to Most Worshipful W. A. McLean. The Acting Grand Secretary made the presentation speech, and Bro. McLean responded in well chosen words. A number of questions were referred to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, all of which were answered in accordance with the law of the jurisdiction.

STATISTICS.—Receipts, \$2,532.74; disbursements, \$2,509.69; initiated, 150; passed, 129; raised, 162; affiliated, 99; reinstated, 25; deaths, 34; dimitted, 100 suspended, 76; expelled, 1; rejected, 37; members, 2,117.

No Report on Correspondence.

William E. Anderson, Blackwater, Grand Master.

De Witt C. Dawkins, Jacksonville, Grand Secretary.

GEORGIA, 1881.

There was no communication of the Grand Lodge in 1881, but instead a meeting of the Grand Committee was held at Macon, October 25th. Most Worshipful J. I. Wright, Grand Master, presided.

One hundred and eighty lodges paid their dues, and one hundred and six were derelict. The latter were notified that they must pay by January 1st, 1882, or forfeit their charters. Receipts, \$12,843.69; disbursements, \$12,740.48.

The Grand Master announces the demise of Right Worshipful Caleb W. Key, Grand Chaplain, and gives some good advice as to morality. He thinks the Fraternity lead public sentiment as to temperance and other moral topics.

IDAHO, 1881.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Boise City, January 11th, 1881, for the purpose of hearing two cases of appeal from the action of Nez Perce Lodge, No. 10. In each case the action of the lodge was set aside and the offender was expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. The lodge was severely censured for its action on the cases.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The fourteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Boise City, September 13th-15th, 1881. Ten lodges were represented.

Most Worshipful H. E. Prickett, Grand Master, in his annual address, stated that harmony prevails throughout the jurisdiction; that there is a growing disposition to observe and practice the principles of Freemasonry; that it is easier to keep out unworthy men than to get rid of them; that we are first citizens, then Masons, and that the assassin's bullet, aimed at the Chief Magistrate of the United States, was a blow at the government. We endorse that sentiment fully. The crime was a double one, being both murder and treason, murder in taking human life, and treason in defying the will of the people lawfully and peacefully expressed.

He announced the demise of W. W. Glidden, Past Junior Grand Warden, and J. H. McCarty, Past Master. He reported the granting of three special dispensations and rendered three decisions. He called attention to an alleged infringement of jurisdiction by Iowa; reported the expenditure of three hundred dollars for the education of orphan children; stated that there is a disposition on the part of some to overlook and forget the fact that Masonry is based upon the fundamental truths of God's revealed Word—the Great Light of Masonry, and affirmed that such a departure calls for prompt and decisive action, and should be discountenanced by all true Masons.

War Eagle Lodge, No. 6, and Owyhee Lodge, No. 5, were consolidated under the name of Silver City Lodge, No. 13. The edict of non-intercourse with Scotland was annulled; it never should have been issued, as severing fraternal relations is not the Masonic way of healing differences.

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 10; initiated, 18; passed, 12; raised, 13; dimitted, 4; affiliated, 12; died, 6; rejected, 5; suspended, 1; expelled, 3; members, 386; Grand Lodge Dues, \$435.00; Orphan Fund, \$399.00; Representative Fund, \$579.00; Total, \$1,413.00. The total of the Orphan Fund is \$6,986.86.

No Report on Correspondence.

F. E. Ensign, Hailey, Grand Master.

J. H. Wickersham, Silver City, Grand Secretary.

INDIANA, 1882.

The sixty-fourth communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Indianapolis, May 23d and 24th, 1882, Most Worshipful Calvin W. Prather, Grand Master, presiding. Four hundred and seventy-five lodges were represented. Delegates from eight lodges under dispensation were present.

The Grand Master's address fills thirty-six pages. He stated that the Craft found themselves happily situated, and with a bright outlook for the future. He received and answered over two thousand letters. He said many seem to think the Grand Master has unlimited dispensing power, whereas he has only the powers conferred by the statutes of Grand Lodge. He visited many lodges and was kindly received. He was gratified to find a uniform system of ritualistic work. He closed up the affairs of seven lodges; constituted four, and granted nine dispensations for new ones. It appears that thirteen lodges either surrendered their charters or had them arrested. He approved the removal of four lodges; duplicated six charters; granted forty-one dispensations to elect officers; reported the dedication of seven halls, the laying of four corner-stones, the suspension of six lodges for the non-payment of Grand Lodge dues, and two consolidations of lodges; referred to a number of complaints relative to infringement of jurisdiction and opposed the perpetual idea; paid tribute to a number of distinguished deceased brethren; stated the facts in twelve cases of discipline of lodges, and rendered eight decisions. Two of them were that the loss of an arm after initiation does not debar the candidate from advancement. We concur, as the ancient charges only require that a candidate for Apprenticeship "be a perfect youth, having no maim or defect." He recommended a reduction of mileage and per diem, the holding of biennial sessions of Grand Lodge, and the publication of the Report on Correspondence. He concluded with an excellent admonition, and thanks for the honors conferred on him.

Receipts for the year ending May 23d, 1882, \$31,962.25; disbursements for same time, \$24,188.84. Balance in Grand Treasury, May 25th, 1880, \$15,202.46; receipts for two years, \$61,032.89; total, \$76,235.35; disbursements, \$66,053.18; balance, \$10,182.17. Debt May 25th, 1880, \$94,333.34; reduction of same, \$31,333.34; balance, \$63,000.00. Income from Temple, \$11,462.61; expenses, \$6,810.74; net gain, \$4,651.87.

A list of the officers of the Grand Lodge, from its organization in 1817 to the present time, was presented and ordered to be printed. The Grand Lodge again refused to remit the dues of lodges which had lost their halls by fire, and had no insurance. Nine charters were granted. A beautiful memorial of James A. Garfield was presented and adopted.

One case reviewed by the Committee on Appeals and Grievances is specially noticeable. A member of a lodge was charged with un-Masonic conduct, the specifications being, that he denied the existence of God, that he denied the existence of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that he publicly renounced his trust in God, that he publicly expressed contempt for Masonic invocations to Deity, that he declared

openly that he did not care for Masons or Masonry, nor for his own standing in that regard, and that he publicly declared contemptuous opinions for the fundamental principles of Masonry.

The accused was duly cited for trial, and appeared by an attorney, who inquired whether the lodge had admonished him to abstain from un-Masonic conduct, before the charges were filed. The answer was, that the lodge had not thus admonished him, but several of the officers and members had. Thereupon the attorney for the accused filed twelve alleged objections to the charge and specifications, and asked for a dismissal of the case. The Worshipful Master overruled the objections, and proceeded with the trial. The result was a verdict of "Guilty as charged," and the penalty inflicted was expulsion. The accused appealed to the Grand Lodge, and claimed errors, in substance as follows: 1. The charge and specifications are un-Masonic. 2. The proof is not sufficient to warrant conviction. 3. The Worshipful Master erred in his statement of Masonic law. 4. The specifications were not proved by the witnesses. 5. A lodge cannot expel a brother for atheism after he has been made a Mason. 6. Wind prayer constitutes no part of Masonry.

The Committee on Appeals and Grievances decided that the charge and specifications were not subject to the objections made, and said:

We also decide that the proof made upon the trial sustains the charge and the *material* specifications. The proof clearly shows that the accused pronounces himself an atheist, and he does so apparently as an impertinence to Masonic admonition to remember fealty to the Order. The accused coupled his avowed atheism with some contemptuous expressions concerning Freemasonry. Your committee are averse to punishing any Mason for his opinion, but in this case the accused has more to answer for in his demeanor and uncalled-for language than for any opinion he may have formed. We have but little light and less care as to the opinion of the accused.

Sectarian dogmas, of whatever name or effect, do not enter into the composition or decision of any legitimate Masonic question. The proof in this case indicates that the accused, having faced about in some of his church relations, pronounced himself an atheist, spoke contemptuously of Masonry, and concluded to have Masonry dragged into the controversy; and the Masonic brethren of his Lodge finally made an issue of his singular conduct, language and demeanor, and found him guilty of un-Masonic conduct and expelled him, by almost unanimous expression. His church relations were nothing to Masonry, but his Masonic relations were everything as between him and his Lodge. The strength of a Mason's faith, or the form of his faith, as suggested by the accused and his counsel, is no more than temporizing with the main question. Masonry has no prescribed sectarian, religious, or anti-religious forms, dictated or to be dictated, by any sectarian or set of sectarians. Masonry does not seek to control the religious matters of any man, neither does it attempt to formulate individual belief; but, among Masons, it should be clearly understood and ever remembered that the vows of a Mason at the Masonic altar, and his free and voluntary acceptance of Masonic requirements, are *something*. The Mason that lays these down must lay down the garb of a Mason.

The accused claims that the testimony of the witnesses did not make a case against him. We, of the committee, are of the opinion that the proof is clear. The material allegations of the charge and specifications are proved. Some of the specifications are, perhaps, not sufficient, but as no motion was made to strike them out they remain in the record without effect or influence.

The fifth assignment of error by the accused affirms that if a Mason becomes a pronounced atheist after admission into Masonry he can not be expelled from the Order for that reason. That question does not directly and fully arise upon the record in this case, but it is the opinion of the committee that when a man pronounces himself to be strictly an atheist, it would be mockery to ask him to become or continue a Mason. It is not necessary to discuss the merits or demerits of atheism.

Masonry has laws, ritual and landmarks with which the accused in his day has fully agreed. Masonry has not changed.

The last assignment of error relied on by the accused is a peculiar one: "Wind prayer constitutes no part of Masonry."

The committee have endeavored to arrive at some reasonable conclusion as to the meaning of that singular proposition. It would look as if impertinence was intended. We can hardly believe that such was intended. To indulge in impertinence and frivolity indicates coarseness in mental and moral texture, most especially when it occurs in the course of proceedings of a legal character. If the accused employed the above sentence as an outcropping of a newly-born prejudice and by way of slur, we can submit to it. The proposition in its most charitable construction does not amount to anything. However blinded by zeal, or however anxious one may become, reason and proper respect for the opinions and the considerate conduct of others, are rules of life that ought to obtain. Masonry has no unconservative principles. Masonry scorns the fanatic, and is silent in the presence of a *scold*.

We have considered every question raised by the record, and have attempted to decide every one. The decision of the committee in this case rests upon the Masonic principle which forbids a Mason to speak ill of the Order while he claims its aid and wears its distinctive habit. We fully believe that a Mason who proclaims an utter disregard for his own respectable standing as such, is guilty of un-Masonic conduct. Secondly, we believe that one who is a *pronounced atheist* can not be sustained in Masonry; not that it would be in itself a crime, but it would be contrary to all Masonic usage, incongruous with Masonic sincerity and solemnity, and in violation of the fixed and long established principles of Masonry.

The action of the Lodge in this case is, therefore, sustained.

The report was, on motion, concurred in by a unanimous rising vote.

This is right and decisive. There is no place in Freemasonry for atheism, nor for irreligious libertinism, and we rejoice that the Grand Lodge of Indiana has unanimously sustained that fact. Evidently, the accused had made up his mind to be a brawler in religious matters, and thus acquire notoriety. Actually he found his level in the rubbish without the Temple, and there let him forever remain, unless in time he sees the error of his way and returns to the true faith of Freemasonry and of Godliness.

The application of the spurious Grand Lodge of Ontario for recognition, very properly, was denied. Again, and rightfully, lodges were denied permission to meet in halls rented to other orders. The Grand Lodge refused to reduce the mileage and per diem rates. Memorial tributes were paid to distinguished deceased craftsmen. A reprint of the Constitution, etc., of the Grand Lodge was ordered. The next annual communication is to be held May 27th, 1884.

STATISTICS: Initiated, 999; passed, 961; raised, 981; reinstated, 219; affiliated, 488; died, 303; dimitted, 956; suspended, 755; expelled, 76; members, 23,700.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. William Commons presented the Report on Correspondence. He reviews the proceedings of the respective Grand Lodges for two years, very briefly, and consequently comments very little. The whole report occupies but 122 pages. Illinois for 1880 and 1881 receives two pages.

Bruce Carr, Indianapolis, Grand Master.

William H. Smythe, Indianapolis, Grand Secretary.

INDIAN TERRITORY, 1881.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

This Grand Lodge has reprinted, in handsome style, its proceedings for 1874, 1875 and 1877, and bound same with its report of 1881.

The Seventh annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in McAlester, November 1st and 2d, 1881, Most Worshipful P. J. Byrne, Grand Master, presiding. Eleven lodges were represented.

The Grand Master reported that he had been unavoidably absent from the jurisdiction most of the year, and that in consequence the duties of his office had been performed by the Deputy Grand Master. He stated that the Craft in the Territory are prosperous; that Death had not touched the members of the Grand Lodge within the year, and that James A. Garfield should be duly commemorated. He granted two dispensations to form new lodges, three special dispensations and two waivers of jurisdiction. He rendered one decision, and that was wholly unnecessary, save for the fact that the brethren would not read Masonic jurisprudence, but instead preferred to bother the Grand Master. We observe that for a like reason the Deputy was bothered with a similar topic.

Right Worshipful H. F. Buckner, D. D., Grand Orator, delivered an interesting address on "Cui Bono," or, "The Benefits of Masonry."

New South Wales was recognized.

STATISTICS. — Lodges, 15; initiated, 64; passed, 60; raised, 58; admitted, 12; dimitted, 21; died, 11; suspended, 14; members, 411; dues, \$570, and all collected; receipts, \$805.60; disbursements, \$283.30.

Charles E. Gooding, Colbert, Grand Master.

J. S. Murrow, Atoka, Grand Secretary.

IOWA, 1882.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge are printed magnificently. The frontispiece is a beautiful portrait on steel of James A. Garfield.

The thirty-ninth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Des Moines, June 6th-8th, 1882, Most Worshipful George B. Van Saun, Grand Master,

presiding. Three hundred and nineteen lodges were represented, and delegates from eleven lodges, under dispensation, were present.

The Grand Master cordially welcomed the members; stated that prosperity had attended the Craft throughout the jurisdiction, and called on all to give thanks and praise to God. He reported the constitution of eleven lodges, the laying of three corner-stones, the arrest of one charter, the consolidation of two lodges, and the granting of fourteen dispensations to form lodges. A specially noticeable fact is the names given to these lodges, *to-wit*: Ruby, Garnet, Opal, Amethyst, Onyx, Chrysolite, Beryl, Diamond, Agate, Jasper, Carnelian, Pearl, Sapphire and Topaz. With such titles they should be jewels indeed in work and conduct.

He recommended that non-affiliates be treated, not as outcasts, but as men and Masons, and thus again be brought into affiliation. He affirmed that the mileage and per diem system should be abolished as an unmitigated evil; reported the erection of a fine monument to the memory of Past Grand Master Ansel Humphreys, deceased; stated that he had found the charge of one Rathbun, that the Masons at Kellerton had maltreated him, was false; urged the prompt collection of dues; reported the arrest of one Master's jewel for drunkenness, and declared that, in his humble judgment, a Grand Master is simply the servant of his Grand Lodge, and that "his prerogatives are to breathe the pure air of heaven as other Masons should; to perform the duties of his office in accordance with the constitution and by-laws which he has vowed to uphold and see duly executed; to live uprightly before God and man, and thus, by a consistent Masonic life, afford the best example for his brethren to follow."

He wisely reported no rulings, but offered some suggestions relative to the amendment of the regulations and promulgating the work. He reported that he had spent fully three months of the year in visiting lodges, and specially directed "attention to a few of the enemies of our beloved Institution, namely, intemperance, profanity and licentiousness," and warned all "against the evils of these insidious foes."

The Grand Secretary rendered an excellent report. Its distinguishing feature is its beautiful tribute to deceased brethren of Iowa and other jurisdictions. The Grand Librarian's report also is interesting. Past Grand Master Guilbert presented a glowing memorial of James A. Garfield, which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and ordered to be printed in elegant form, and a copy presented to Mrs. Garfield. Fraternal greetings were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of New York.

The Committee on Grand Master's Address concurred in the recommendations made and reported a series of resolutions according therewith. The most noticeable of these makes the lodges the judges of what privileges shall be accorded to non-affiliates. This is right, and substantially agrees with the law in Illinois.

Aprons were provided for Past Grand Masters *in good standing*; one only was ruled out as unworthy of the honor. Fifteen charters were granted, four dispensations were continued, and one was withdrawn. Many errors were found in the returns of the lodges, indeed this seems to be general. The Grand Lodge refused to

order the erection of a fire-proof library building. A report highly commending the library was adopted, and provision for the purchase of the R. F. Bower library was made, the sum to be paid not to exceed \$4,000. The purchase has been effected, and Iowa now has the finest Masonic Library in America.

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 383; initiated, 1,624; passed, 1,441; raised, 1,345; admitted, 716; reinstated, 165; dimitted, 1,114; died, 158; suspended, 15; expelled, 13; members, 19,342; receipts, \$12,563.25; disbursements, \$11,813.48; assets, \$18,380.25.

Steel plate portraits of E. A. Guilbert and R. F. Bower adorn the proceedings. Sketches are given of James Abram Garfield, Guiseppe Garibaldi, Edward A. Guilbert, Robert Farmer Bower, and James L. Gillis.

All in all, Iowa justly may be proud of her proceedings; proud of her Grand Secretary and Librarian; proud of her Grand Lodge Library, and proud of the conduct of the mass of her craftsmen. May she ever, as nobly as now, profess and practice Freemasonry.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence was again presented by the veteran expert reviewer, Theodore S. Parvin. It fills one hundred and eighty pages, seven and one-third of which are devoted to Illinois. The document is replete with gems, all of which we would rejoice to select, if the *strait-jacket* we have prescribed for ourselves would permit.

Bro. Parvin is glad that some of the black clouds have disappeared from the Masonic sky, but regrets that "perpetual jurisdiction over rejected candidates" still looms up as a disturbing element. It certainly is a two-sided question, that is one with a universal and a local importance, and hence is to be governed solely by fraternal comity. Bro. Parvin is convinced that "'rotation in office' is most deleterious," and fires a broad-side into electioneering for Masonic offices. He deprecates the undue increase of lodges; denies the right of a Master Mason to affiliate outside the State in which he resides, and so repudiates the universality of Masonry; favors efficient lodge visitation; doubts the power of the Grand Lodge to increase a penalty, and yet is one of the most radical of the radicals on Grand Lodge sovereignty; holds, rightfully, that a lodge cannot be opened with less than seven members, one of whom must be one of the three stationed officers; opposes the payment of mileage and per diem, as taxing the many for the benefit of the few; agrees with us that the obligation of a Master Mason is TO THE BROTHER and is not absolved by the wrongful doing of any other person; affirms that he will defend the right, from a sense of duty, but the wrong, never, not even when commanded by the "powers that be", which means that he will resign sooner than violate his conscience; declares that Grand Lodges, not Grand Masters, make laws, and that laws, to be binding, must be constitutionally enacted; pronounces Masonic forgetfulness and ingratitude to the men who have borne the heat and burdens of the day most deplorable; maintains the right of women to prefer charges against offending Masons, and insists that vir-

tue must be shielded; does not believe in *dicta* law, nor in publishing decisions, and asserts, truly, that Grand Masters are elected to execute laws, not to make them; says a Grand Master writes for a State, and a Reporter on Correspondence for a world; is anxious to enjoy an excursion to India, with Brothers Gurney, Brown and others of Illinois who, as he sees them, believe in *Americanizing* Freemasonry, to see how Parsees, Musselmen, Hindoos, Jews, Arabs, Portugese, India-European and European craftsmen affiliate; echoes the sentiment of Bro. Eli Harrison, Sr., of British Columbia, that Masons' wives and daughters should have the privilege and advantage of Masonic literature, and would have so good a magazine as the VOICE OF MASONRY in every Masonic household; holds that the removal of the sentence of a lodge suspending a brother restores him to membership, as the act of the Grand Lodge in setting the judgment aside is declaring it null and void; thinks Illinois over-fastidious in not recognizing the United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba; denounces stinting in Reports on Correspondence, and dissents to Bro. Carr's opinion that the authors thereof "should be gentlemen of leisure, desirous of finding some agreeable method of 'whiling the happy hours away.'"

Under the head of Connecticut, in response to Bro. Wheeler's request for a definition of a legally constituted Grand Lodge, Bro. Parvin declares that "there is no landmark nor written law prescribing the number of lodges which, in a given territory, must unite in the formation of a Grand Lodge to make it legally constituted," and that, "in the absence of written or statute law, the common law of Masonry must govern." He defines that law in America as "the outgrowth of the opinions and acts of (1) the 'corps reportorial,' who, more than any other class, mould and shape the opinions of Masons; (2) the editors of Masonic periodicals; and (3) the 'Representatives of Grand Lodges.'" After some toying with the subject he asserts that "a legally constituted Grand Lodge is one duly organized by a *majority* of the lodges in the given jurisdiction, after due notice to all, and in accordance with the usages and customs of the Fraternity." Of course, we dissent, and pronounce the declaration purely one of assumption. Substitute ALL for "*a majority*," then the legality will be placed beyond question. We are glad that Bro. Parvin has attempted to meet the REAL point in controversy, namely, "What constitutes a legal Grand Lodge?" and has not thrown dust on it by much ado about Grand Lodge Sovereignty and exclusive jurisdiction. It is true that he makes light of the idea of UNANIMITY being requisite in forming a Grand Lodge, but might as well claim that fraternity and brotherly love are non-essentials in Freemasonry.

What we have said elsewhere in this Report is a sufficient refutation of his theory, and hence we pass it now without further comment.

Bro. Parvin very pertinently says: "The Grand Master is not a ten-pin, to be knocked down by every upstart who is too lazy to search the law for himself;" justly and rightly declares that "Constitutional law, and not one-man power, is the governing principle in Masonry;" and rather strongly hints that we speak in a *voice* of Masonic thunder when we report "all the world and the rest of mankind" in a volume of 493 pages, and so scare the life out of Bro. Singleton, to which we say, well! well!! how funny!!!

Bro. Parvin compliments Grand Master Scott as a disciplinarian who upholds the

dignity of the Craft, and says the committee that will speak out with no uncertain sound is what is wanted. After reading and re-reading Bro. Scott's decisions he declares, if they are not all "old as the hills," then he don't know how old the hills are. He adds that he will give a premium for a "decision" that is really "new" to the *guild*. The Bible says, line upon line and precept upon precept are requisite, and thus it may happen that old truths shall appear *new* when clad in *new* dress. Bro. Parvin is a wise discerner, and truly declares that Bro. Scott is not only the man for the place, but his Grand Lodge had the "sound discretion" to re-elect him.

Bro. Parvin praises us for our last year's Report. He says: "Brother Brown falls into line as if he had been born in the traces," and awards us the credit of being a judicious selector of material, and an independent commentator thereon. He concurs in a goodly number of our opinions, but vigorously dissents to UNANIMITY in forming Grand Lodges. When he gets his eyes open to the fact that the unanimity method is the only fraternal one he will gracefully adopt it. For that happy event we can afford to wait, as it is sure to come.

Bro. Parvin is gravely in doubt as to who the founders of Freemasonry were, and we have to answer him, that the deeper we study its mysteries and the more we learn of its philosophy, the more it seems to be divine. We, therefore, conclude that the wisest men of the ages were its founders. But we do not puzzle ourself so much to know what the Institution has been as what it is, and whether it is accomplishing its heaven-designed mission. We are in a living present and have little concern in a dead past. We have all the Masonic work to do that it is possible to accomplish, and to labor, *to labor*, is the call which we must obey, or fail of our duty. Let us all, then, take up the Masonic banner and bear it forward — *ever forward*.

Bro. Parvin warmly advocates skilled labor; believes in exact justice to all offenders; favors one bollot for the degrees; avers that when judgment has once been rendered by the Grand Lodge, a new trial can not be had; holds that the presence of the charter in the lodge hall is not essential to the validity of its transactions; asserts that office-holding, no more than affiliation, is compulsory, and now and then twits us for non-recognition of New South Wales. Well, we can stand it, since it is a fact that we could as consistently have recognized *Bedlam* as a legal Grand Lodge.

Bro. Parvin aptly says, "there is no limit to the so-called prerogatives of Grand Masters," and facetiously adds, "we shall not be surprised, at some future day, to learn that they have practiced a *coup d'état*, and appointed themselves their own successors." It is all assumption, and if a majority can assume to change the allegiance of the minority of lodges without their assent, why may not a Grand Master assume to be his own successor? In brief, if self-constituted power is to be upheld in one case why not in another? Using almost *verbatim* Bro. Parvin's words, we say: Let such disgraceful things occur no more to "rise up in judgment and condemn" Freemasonry in the estimation of all honorable men and Masons; and in their stead let RIGHT AND EQUITY AND FRATERNAL LOVE PREVAIL.

Bro. Parvin concurs fully with us in the belief that the testimony of any and every reputable witness should be received against or for a Mason and taken for *what it is worth*. Strange to say, he has discovered one decision that he esteems

NEW, as follows: "A brother under charges for non-payment of dues, before suspension tenders to his lodge such an amount as, if accepted, would have reduced his dues to such an amount as would have rendered him not liable to charges. The Master rules this insufficient, and the brother was suspended." On appeal, the suspension was set aside, rightfully, without doubt.

Bro. Parvin has written and spoken so boldly that "Parvinisms" are common phrases. The Craft like one who dares to stand up for what he believes is right, and that is Parvinism. The Report before us is full of such *ism*, and consequently it is invaluable. What we have gleaned from it is but a tithe of the good it contains, and to be justly appreciated it must be read thoroughly and completely.

George B. Van Saun, Cedar Falls, Grand Master.

Theodore S. Parvin, Iowa City, Grand Secretary.

KANSAS, 1882.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The twenty-sixth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Topeka, February 15th and 16th, 1882, Most Worshipful William Cowgill, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and twenty-nine lodges were represented.

The Grand Master warmly advocated official visitation of lodges; said their system of instruction was working well; discountenanced conferring degrees out of time; advised that dimits be canceled when election to membership occurs; reported that he had issued nineteen dispensations for new lodges, and refused quite a number of applications; cautioned the brethren against a class of Masons who claim to be members of lodges in other jurisdictions but never are ready to change their affiliation, or show a recent receipt for dues; claimed that payment of arrearage for dues ought to be sufficient to reinstate a brother resting under suspension for non-payment; directed attention to defects in the laws of the jurisdiction; paid tribute to a number of deceased brethren of other jurisdictions, and concluded with an expression of his trust that Masonry will accomplish its mission. He granted thirty-one special dispensations, and rendered thirteen decisions.

The Grand Secretary's Report is admirable. It contains many good suggestions, and pays high compliment to Brother Christian Beck, who aided in organizing the Grand Lodge, who has been Grand Treasurer since 1858, and who still survives.

The Masonic Mutual Benefit Society was highly commended. It is subject to Grand Lodge inspection. The mileage system was adopted.

Bro. O. A. Bassett delivered a very interesting oration on "The Mystical Meaning of Numbers."

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 208; initiated, 878; passed, 734; raised, 678; admitted, 545; dimitted 514; reinstated, 60; died, 82; suspended, 187; expelled, 7; members, 9,241; dues, \$4,542.50; disbursed, \$3,260; in treasury, \$8,630.77.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. John H. Brown is again the author of the Report on Correspondence, which fills 174 pages, eight of which are devoted to Illinois.

Bro. Brown wields a trenchant pen, and bravely defends the right. He deprecates haste in disposing of decisions, and says more time would set many of them out in the cold, where they should be. He holds that it is not in the power of a lodge to grant a new trial in any case, not even if new testimony has been discovered. He is averse to any reconsideration of a ballot for the degrees. He declares that "we have little use for any member who so far forgets his dignity as a gentleman and Mason as to indulge in vile and abusive language concerning a brother." He says we should have no fear of the fanatics who seek to demolish our Temple; opposes dancing in halls dedicated to Masonry, and also the practice of changing officers annually; favors careful nurture of young lodges; calls Bro. Gurney a thorough disciplinarian; says let criticisms be sharp and to the point; declares that we have had no use for the Past Master's degree for many years; thinks the actual presence of the charter is not essential and intimates that some craftsmen could not distinguish such a document from any other parchment; praises Bro. Rob. Morris; affirms that there is no excuse for ignorance in this age; asserts that *constructive* acts should be the last resorts in Masonry, and says supporting the aged in distress, and giving them suitable burial when deceased, is the temple work which is sure of reward at the hands of the Grand Master above. He affirms that no more unfortunate position can be occupied by man than that of an Entered Apprentice, or a Fellow Craft, stopped by a blackball or an objection, and asserts that at no distant day better counsels will prevail. He declares that without the Bible the sublime doctrines of Masonry would become an unmeaning jargon, and their repetition a hollow utterance of senseless sounds. He pays a grand tribute to Albert G. Mackey, M. D., deceased. He appears not to have heard of the demise of Bro. George Stodart Blackie, as he wishes he may long continue to wield the pen, as in years past, with profit to himself and satisfaction to the Craft. "Over there" he may do so, but nevermore here. Bro. Brown says, further, that money does not measure Masonry in Utah; that *shall* and *will* would in many jurisdictions be profitably substituted for *may* and *can*; that what threatens Masonry most is found within the ranks of the Brotherhood, and that a large part of the unnecessary trouble given to Grand Masters can be traced to the inexperience of Secretaries.

William Cowgill, Fredonia, Grand Master.

John H. Brown, Wyandotte, Grand Secretary.

KENTUCKY, 1881.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

England is now famous for her great Masonic charities, and Kentucky is striving hard to become her peer. The Widows' and Orphans' Home is fast bringing her favor and honor. But more of this anon.

The eighty-second annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Louisville, October 18th and 20th, 1881, Most Worshipful W. La Rue Thomas, Grand Master, presiding. Four hundred and eighteen lodges were represented.

The Grand Master devoted a considerable part of his address to a particularization of what he deemed willful neglects on the part of lodges to comply with Masonic law. He reported nine decisions, not one of which could or would have been necessary if the brethren had studied the Constitution and Digest of the Grand Lodge. He announced the demise of J. O. Johnston, W. D. Hopper, A. G. Hodges and Charles G. Wintersmith. He gave an account of the origin and progress of the Widows' and Orphans' Home, and urged the importance of going forward with the work.

The transactions consisted largely of adjustments of old financial matters and cases of appeal and grievance.

The Masonic Temple Company reported receipts, \$12,542.62; expenditures, \$10,575.02. The Grand Treasurer reported total receipts, \$20,405.03; disbursements, \$16,227.84; balance, \$4,177.19. Amount received for and paid to Widows' and Orphans' Home, \$15,861.50. The full amount of the Endowment Fund of the Home, August 31st, 1881, was \$117,804.40. This having been found inadequate to produce an income sufficient to meet the wants of the Institution, the Grand Lodge resolved to submit to the lodges the question of an annual assessment upon the membership of fifty cents, to be collected as other dues are.

The amendment to Article 12, Section 1, of the Constitution, proposed in 1880, to meet the issue raised by the Tolliver case, was adopted. It appears in full on page 185 of our Report of last year.

To our surprise, it was resolved that it is the sense of the Grand Lodge that seven, five and three shall be the minimum number to transact business in the First, Second and Third degrees, and that all laws, digests and decisions in conflict herewith are hereby annulled. We can not endorse this. Better transact no business than to do it with but three members present; yea, better, far better, let the lodge die than to have it dwindle along in such a manner as this regulation sanctions.

One hundred dollars were contributed to the relief of the brethren distressed by the forest fires in Michigan.

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 830; admitted, 244; reinstated, 365; dead, 196; expelled, 19; suspended, 745; dimitted, 731; ministers, 549; members, 14,397.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The veteran and world renowned Brother Bob. Morris is again the author of the Report on Correspondence. He begins with a congratulation on the fact that a number of the *snarls*, which so long worried and disgraced the Fraternity, have been amicably adjusted. He rightfully holds that they never should have amounted to quarrels, but should have been readily and Masonically settled. He vigorously condemns profanity and presents us beautiful lines on "The Letter G." He has no mercy for wilful non-payers of dues. He pronounces Bro. Robbins "the best dissector, the sharpest punctuator, the closest condenser of the whole guild," and "doubts whether our literature has ever before developed such a writer." He thinks the idea absurd that a worthy brother, anywhere, seeking to affiliate will be black-balled. He declares he can no more condense a Parvin Report than a Butler's Analogy, and we concur. He does not approve of kicking about the Past Master's degree as a *caput mortuum*, and boldly and nobly defends it. He is in favor of aiding the *present* needy widows and orphans and letting the *prospective* ones alone. He hints that a certain Grand Lodge Historian will find in his jurisdiction, as elsewhere, that many an apparent *star* in Grand Lodge history turns out to have been but a *comet*, and a thin one at that. Speaking of Nevada's loss of Robert H. Taylor by removal he says: "Grand Lodges do not think enough of such men *until they lose them*."

W. H. Meffert, Louisville, Grand Master.

Hiram Bassett, Louisville, Grand Secretary.

LOUISIANA, 1882.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The transactions are prefaced by the portrait, on steel, and a sketch of Most Worshipful William R. Whitaker, Grand Master.

The seventieth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in New Orleans, February 13th-17th, 1882, Most Worshipful William R. Whitaker, Grand Master, presiding. Sixty lodges were represented.

The Grand Master cordially welcomed the Representatives, and desired that the business of Grand Lodge be animated by the Masonic principles of tolerance and fraternity. He announced the demise of James A. Garfield; William McDuff, Past Junior Grand Warden; William A. Brainerd, Chairman of the Committee on Correspondence; George W. Race, Past Grand Marshal; Charles T. Martin, Grand

Tyler; Albert G. Mackey, M. D., and James M. Austin, M. D. Bro. Brainerd's 1881 Report was excellent, and by his demise the Fraternity lost one of its ablest writers.

In continuing his address the Grand Master reported a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Grand Lodge; stated that there were many indications of a revival of the ancient spirit among the Craft; announced that he had ordered one thousand dollars of the surplus relief fund to be sent to the Michigan sufferers by fire; said it had not been necessary for him to make any decisions worth the attention of Grand Lodge; recommended the recognition of the United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba and the Grand Lodge of Spain; gave an account of his visitations and other official doings, and very fraternally mentioned a visit from Most Worshipful T. T. Gurney.

Receipts, \$37,280.46; disbursements, \$31,112.29; contributed to Michigan sufferers by fire, \$1,803.70. Four charters were surrendered and ten forfeited. A legacy to Grand Lodge was received, amounting to \$500.00. Receipts of Louisiana Relief Lodge, No. 1, \$817.54; disbursements, \$696.50.

Most Worshipful Frederic Speed, Grand Master of Masons of Mississippi, was introduced and welcomed. He responded to the courtesy by delivering an eloquent address. A large amount of routine business was transacted.

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 186; passed, 158; raised, 152; affiliated, 100; reinstated, 39; dimitted, 104; died, 121; suspended, 157; dropped, 9; expelled, 4; members, 4,753.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. John G. Fleming, Chairman of the Committee. It fills two hundred and fifteen pages, nearly seven of which are devoted to Illinois. It is a well written and truly interesting document.

Bro. Fleming begins with a tribute to James A. Garfield. He holds that when a candidate has been legally rejected, reconsideration should not be had, save in the manner prescribed by Grand Lodge; avers that it is not possible for a man claiming to be moral, to justify himself for a violation of a solemn obligation by claiming that the person who joined him in the crime was immoral; asserts that no lodge, or Grand Lodge, should be allowed to confer degrees upon any man, or legislate him into good standing in the Fraternity, whilst unwilling to admit him as a member in their own family circle; declares that there is a quiet and effective way to deal with those who violate the laws of either our country or our Fraternity, which means that Grand Masters should talk less and act more anent discipline; affirms that we must contend wisely with non-payment of dues, or be found wanting; thinks ostracism from churches because of membership in Freemasonry is too old a persecution to be feared; opposes conferring the degrees upon any one free, as within the lodge every one should appear upon the level and act by the plumb; discountenances public installations, as they look too much like gratifying the morbid curiosity of the public, and making a vain-glorious display of ourselves; believes *resigning* is better than *renouncing* Freemasonry; favors Masonic educational institutions; affirms that

lodges make Worshipful Masters and that Grand Lodges should not be allowed to legislate Wardens, or any others, into such rank or title; pronounces Bro. Scott's address an unpretending record of diligent labor and prudent care for the benefit of the Craft; laughs at the action of our Grand Lodge in limiting the Report on Correspondence; compliments our last year's Report, and says, anent forming Grand Lodges, that we should come directly to the question, "What is fairest?"

We are perfectly willing to stand or fall by that test. We hold that unity, in the beginning and to the ending, is fairest, as thus all cause of dissension is first disposed of; all question as to the legality of the proceedings is met, and the sovereignty is perfected. All agree that unity is desirable, after a Grand Lodge is formed, and all the three-lodge-majority-lodge theorists maintain that it must then prevail. In other words, that willingly, or otherwise, the minority must submit to the action of the majority; must sacrifice their free-will and accord and their entire Masonic freedom to the "Might is right" principle. We think there is no fairness in such action and hence oppose it.

We hold that in territory unoccupied by a Grand Lodge the jurisdiction of lodges is concurrent, and hence that unity of action is a necessity. On that basis, we claim that the only legal way to proceed to form a Grand Lodge is, first, to obtain the assent of all the lodges interested to the holding of a convention for that purpose, and, second, to see that all appoint delegates thereto and are represented by them. This being accomplished, thereafter the majority rules, and, if a Grand Lodge is formed, all must submit to its authority. A Grand Lodge thus formed is sovereign.

We believe in the exclusive jurisdiction of Grand Lodges, when unlawfully, that is, Masonically, obtained, but cannot consent to coercion nor sequestration, save for actual crime. We loathe interdictions, and snarls, and charges of recusance, and denunciations of clandestinism against regularly chartered lodges which have done no wrong, and to avoid them we propose an efficacious remedy, namely, unity from the beginning to the end. The three-lodge-majority-lodge theorists insist on unity in the outcome; we insist on it from first to last, and think, Masonically, we have the vantage ground.

Bro. Fleming affirms that the sun of Masonry is in the ascendant and yet far from the zenith; opposes legislation against any class of men that are sound in body and mind; objects to so much talking about intemperance, profanity, and other misdoings, and so little discipline; favors letting New South Wales settle the question of her independence by herself; says a Grand Master should not assume and practice prerogatives that override laws, vows, obligations and landmarks, just for the sake of showing how unlimited his authority is, but should himself be an example of obedience to Masonic law and usage; declares that conferring degrees upon men, without membership in lodge, should not be permitted; asserts that if due regard to Masonic rights is paid there will be no need of an Advisory Council, or Court of Arbitration; holds that it should not be made the *official* duty of either the Senior or Junior Warden to prefer charges, as it might become his duty to preside over the trial; declares that the Bible is not likely to suffer much from its revilers; invents a

fable for Bro. Parvin's express benefit, and closes with a eulogium of his predecessor, Bro. W. A. Brainerd, deceased.

William R. Whitaker, New Orleans, Grand Master.

J. C. Batchelor, M. D., New Orleans, Grand Secretary.

MAINE, 1882.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The sixty-third annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Portland, May 2d-4th, 1882, Most Worshipful Marquis F. King, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and sixty-nine lodges were represented.

The Grand Master opened his address with a glow of eloquence. He said he had found everywhere a desire to know the law and a willingness to abide by it. He announced the demise of Brethren William O. Poor, Charles C. Mason, Warren Phillips, Thomas B. Johnston and Rev. Asahel Moore. Bro. Phillips had long served as Grand Tyler, and the Grand Master paid him a beautiful tribute. He reported that he had granted one dispensation for a new lodge; that one charter had been surrendered; that an unusual number of dispensations to elect officers had been required within the year, and that but one of his decisions needed consideration. He held that an objection to visitation is valid only while the objector is present; favored joint occupancy of Masonic Halls; protested against the doctrine of perpetual jurisdiction; favored official visitation of lodges, and claimed that the Grand Lodge ought to have at its disposal the best talent within its jurisdiction. He reported that a brother who had been installed Junior Warden fifty-five years past had again accepted that office, and was then in the Grand Lodge, able and ready to perform his official duties.

One charter was granted and one lodge was reinstated.

We find nothing in the transactions requiring notice.

STATISTICS.—Receipts, \$8,875.30; disbursements, \$4,173.12; charity fund, \$18,800; initiated, 682; admitted, 807; reinstated, 75; dimitted, 250; died, 223; suspended, 357; expelled, 3; rejected, 235; non-affiliates, 215; members, 18,991.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence fills 162 pages, seven of which are devoted to Illinois. Although signed by three brethren, we presume the document is, in fact,

the work of Bro. Josiah H. Drummond, and, with all due deference and respect, we have to say, it is not as good as some preceding ones from his pen.

A distinguishing feature of the Report is the copying of nearly all of the tributes paid by Grand Lodges to the memory of Bro. James A. Garfield.

The Report says that the sole reason why the committee do not recommend the recognition of the assumed Grand Lodge of New South Wales is that a majority of the lodges in the Province did not unite in forming the body, and have not since given in their adhesion. As anything less than UNANIMITY IS PURE ASSUMPTION, why not ASSUME that THIRTEEN, or any other number, can act just as well as a majority? If a majority can ignore and completely annul the concurrent rights and privileges of the minority, why may not any three lodges do likewise, and, on the same principle, why may not any three Grand Lodges form a Supreme Grand Lodge of North America and coerce all the others into submission? If assumption is right, and, as we have said, anything less than unanimity is assumption, then the one is just as reasonable and defensible as the other and may just as appropriately be enforced. The fact, however, is that all assumption in forming Grand Lodges is un-Masonic, and, therefore, indefensible. We have but to ask the question, is such work fraternal? to find it wrong in principle and in fact, and consequently intolerable.

The Report rightly insists that the representation of the lodges in the Grand Lodge is for the general benefit of the Craft, and that the burden of it should be borne equally; not very judiciously declares that if a Mason ever comes to the conclusion that being a Mason interferes with his religious faith, it is no *crime*, but his *duty* to renounce Masonry; correctly holds that a member of a lodge in one jurisdiction can be tried by a lodge in another jurisdiction for an offense committed there; properly claims that the Grand Lodge, when congregated, is a representation of every individual member of the Fraternity, and thus uproots its majority theory of forming Grand Lodges; truly affirms that a law that the Master of a lodge may suspend a Mason from the rights and benefits of Masonry, without notice or hearing, is in direct violation of the landmarks and fundamental principles of the Institution; aptly asserts that we cannot tenaciously insist upon the payment of dues, without creating the corresponding idea of benefits, and justly maintains, as beyond doubt, the fact that both ancient usage and fundamental Masonic principle teach that the honoring of the Chief Magistrate is *Masonic work*, which a lodge may properly do, in its hall, or in public.

The Report correctly states that there is no law fixing the territorial jurisdiction of lodges in "unoccupied territory," until a Grand Lodge is established there, and it should say that there IS NO SUCH JURISDICTION THERE, AS THE CONCURRENT ALONE PREVAILS. It is strange that this fact has been so long overlooked and disregarded, as, only by concurrent jurisdiction can Grand Lodges grant charters to lodges in "unoccupied territory", and only by it can the lodges act. No disjoint work can be had, it must be unanimity or nothing, and that is why a majority can not assume to form a Grand Lodge. The rights and privileges of the lodges are exactly equal, and no one of them can be coerced or sequestered. They are peers, and must be so regarded and treated. Their right to act by their free-will and accord is indefeasible and their allegiance can only be changed by their assent. Aside from all this, if

unanimity must reign at last why should it not rule all the time? In brief, why should not fraternity govern from first to last?

The Report credits Illinois with having issued the most voluminous Proceedings ever published; copies freely from Grand Master Scott's address and from various reports of committees, and compliments us, over the right and OVER THE LEFT. It gives us credit for selecting as only one of large experience *can* select, and pronounces our idea as to the formation of Grand Lodges *absurd*, and *not worth attention*. Quite as appropriately might it declare fraternity, free-will and accord, brotherly love and truth, *absurd and not worth attention*.

The Report affirms that our "theory really proceeds on the assumption that majorities have no rights which minorities are bound to respect," when the fact is that we insist that ALL have rights, JUST AND EQUAL, which ALL are bound to respect. We regret exceedingly to have to retort that the principle on which the majority theorists proceed is that minorities have no rights at all, and may be ridden over roughshod, at will, or remorselessly blotted out of existence, and that such unfraternal doing, on their part, in the past, is an indelible stain upon the escutcheon of Freemasonry in this country. We have no sympathy with usurpation, oppression and tyranny; we know they are not Masonic, and we never will sanction them, in forming or conducting Grand Lodges, nor in governing any other Masonic or civil body.

Practically, on another matter, the Report admits the correctness of our view, as it says, "We are not sure that two Masonic Bodies can be consolidated *save by unanimous vote of each*, without a violation of the fundamental principles of Masonry." Now, if two lodges can only be consolidated by perfect unanimity, how can it be possible to change the allegiance of any number of lodges without their assent and not violate the fundamental principles of Masonry? In brief, if brethren can not be forced by a majority vote into a change of lodge membership, how can they by like means be coerced into a change of their Grand Lodge memberships without an impairment of all their rights and privileges? Forming Grand Lodges is UNITING lodges under one government, and IF ANY MAY BE DRIVEN IN AGAINST THEIR WILL, then Freemasonry is wrongly named, and all professions of unity, and free-will and accord, and brotherly love and fraternity, are false. In short, if in the formation of a Grand Lodge the minority of lodges are to have no voice, but are unconditionally to submit to the behest of the majority, then farewell to Masonic freedom, and let the Institution forevermore be known as an absolute despotism.

The hinge in this matter is not whether a Grand Lodge is sovereign, but what constitutes a Grand Lodge? The majority theorists say, a majority of the lodges interested, while we say ALL, because concurrent jurisdiction rules and no disjoint action can be had, and further, because neither lodge nor Grand Lodge membership can be changed without unanimous assent, the fundamental principles of Freemasonry forbidding anything less than unanimity, in such cases. In brief, Masonic sovereignty can not be usurped, but can only be obtained by free-will and accord, or unanimity, and when that is the fact the authority is actual and the jurisdiction complete.

Now, mark the contrast. By unanimity all discord is avoided, peace and har-

mony prevail, and the Grand Lodge is sovereign and exclusive in its jurisdiction. By the majority theory, as the Report now under review says, the claim is "that when a new Grand Lodge is formed in any territory, it at once acquires full and complete jurisdiction over all the lodges and Masons in that territory: its *formation* no more destroys the non-assenting lodges than it expels the non-assenting Masons; but for *disobedience to its laws*, IT MAY EXPEL MASONS AND REVOKE CHARTERS." That is, if the non-assenting lodges and Masons decline to obey its behest to yield allegiance to its assumed sovereignty and jurisdiction, then by *ipse dixit* it may revoke the charters of the former and deprive the latter of all their Masonic rights and privileges. Now, is not this usurpation and tyranny to the extreme? Is it not grossly unfraternal and un-Masonic? And is it not exceedingly strange that it is sanctioned fully by a Committee who doubt "that two Masonic Bodies can be consolidated *save by unanimous vote of each*, without a violation of the fundamental principles of Masonry?" They can see that the minority of a lodge can justly defeat the will of the majority as to a consolidation with another lodge, or as to a surrender of the charter, but cannot see that a minority of lodges in an unoccupied territory can defeat the will of the majority as to the formation of a Grand Lodge. They can see that unanimity is essential in the least important case, but can not see any need for it in the other? They admit not only the possibility but also the necessity of unanimous assent in the one case, and pronounce it impossible and unnecessary in the other. But mark well this point. Their eyes are blind only until the Grand Lodge is formed by their plan, then unanimity must exist; then the non-assenting lodges and Masons must yield allegiance to it, or be deemed *guilty of disobedience to its laws, and be deprived of their charters and rights and privileges*, "without a violation of the fundamental principles of Masonry."!!!! It amounts to just this with them: in some cases lodges and Masons have rights and privileges of which they cannot be deprived *save by unanimous assent*, and in others they have no rights at all which the majority shall respect. In short, when it suits their sweet will, unanimity shall be the law, and when their objects seem to require it, the vilest usurpation and tyranny shall predominate, and lodges and Masons shall be as nought to the accomplishment of their purposes. That is exactly what occurred in New Mexico, and was and still is approved by the Committee now under review. As oft-repeated by us, because of its importance, in forming a Grand Lodge, unanimity is essential, and cannot be disregarded, "without a violation of the fundamental principles of Masonry", and, therefore, no matter who may say the idea is not worth attention nor how much it may be scoffed at, we will still defend it, and see it conquer, since, like truth, it is mighty and will prevail.

The report strongly favors public installations, denounces the use of robes and other royal insignia in conferring the Third degree, believes a Grand Lodge can grant a new trial in a case after a final judgment has once been entered, and concludes with the idea that if Freemasonry had been better studied and comprehended many disgraceful disputes would have been avoided. Certainly, if the law of unanimity had always been sustained there neither could nor would have been any disputes.

Marquis F. King, Portland, Grand Master.

Ira Berry, Portland, Grand Secretary.

MARYLAND, 1881.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The ninety-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Baltimore, November 15th and 16th, 1881, Most Worshipful John S. Tyson, Grand Master, presiding. Seventy lodges were represented.

The Grand Master fittingly announced the demise of Albert G. Mackey, M. D., and James A. Garfield; strongly favored the development of the social element in Masonry; advocated physical perfection in candidates for the degrees; disapproved any participation by Masons, as such, with any other society in funeral ceremonies, but said, "With the Church we can participate in perfect harmony, always yielding to it priority." He reported the contribution, by lodges, of \$636 to the relief of the sufferers by the Michigan forest fires. The remainder of his address related to financial matters.

The transactions were almost wholly routine; much time being devoted to local legislation.

A Past Grand Master's jewel was presented to Most Worshipful John M. Carter.

STATISTICS.—Master Masons, 4,474; Fellow Crafts, 59; Entered Apprentices, 94; initiated, 210; suspended, 100; expelled, 7; reinstated, 21; affiliated, 61; withdrawn, 105; dropped, 9; deceased, 59; total receipts, \$12,807.40; disbursements, \$12,036.81.

John S. Tyson, Baltimore, Grand Master.

Jacob H. Medairy, Baltimore, Grand Secretary.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

A semi-annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held May 9th and 10th, 1882, Most Worshipful John S. Tyson, Grand Master, presiding. Seventy-one lodges were represented.

The Grand Master said he could give but little information concerning the lodges out of the city of Baltimore. A sad admission, we think. Is the office of Grand Master merely ornamental—a do-nothing station, or is it truly a Grand Overseer's

position, requiring the most judicious exercise of Masonic fervency and zeal? Surely, no small excuse should be allowed to interfere with a Grand Master's acquainting himself with every lodge in his jurisdiction, either personally or by deputy. The welfare of the lodges and the good of Freemasonry require such service of him and he should not shirk nor neglect it.

He reported that two lodges had lost their halls by fire; that \$656.00 had been contributed to the relief of the Michigan sufferers by fire, and that the lodges in Baltimore were in good condition. He pronounced wilful non-payment of dues a heinous offence, and declared that the performance of the ceremonies of three or four different societies over one grave was nauseating. He thinks Christian and Masonic burial quite sufficient. He granted one dispensation for a new lodge. He reported receipts, \$10,748.68; expenditures, \$10,133.07, and reduction of Grand Lodge debt, \$3,000.00.

The Board of Relief reported receipts, \$893.18; disbursements, \$476.35.

The Grand Inspectors reported great benefit from official visitations.

It was held that a remedy for non-payment of dues was frequent and prompt collections, as small amounts will be readily and willingly paid.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. Ferdinand J. S. Gorgas, M. D., presented the Report on Correspondence. It fills 108 pages, three of which are devoted to Illinois. Bro. Gorgas is a careful and courteous reporter, and cordially welcomes us to the corps reportorial. He confines himself almost wholly to facts, and indulges but little in comment.

MASSACHUSETTS, 1881-2.

QUARTERLY AND SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Boston, September 14th, 1881, Most Worshipful Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Master, presiding. Eighty-seven lodges were represented. Most Worshipful Noble D. Larner, Grand Master of Masons of the District of Columbia, was announced, introduced and welcomed. The capitation tax question received some attention, and some routine business was transacted.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Boston, October 13th, 1881, for the purpose of constituting Granite Lodge, of Northbridge. Most Worshipful Lawrence C. Greenleaf officiated and delivered an appropriate address. Excellent music enlivened the occasion.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Canton, November 9th, 1881, for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Hall of Blue Hill Lodge. The Grand Master officiated, and made interesting and very complimentary remarks. The ceremonies were aided by the rendering of appropriate music.

A very memorable special communication of the Grand Lodge was held in North Easton, November 22d, 1881, for the purpose of dedicating the new Masonic Hall of Paul Dean Lodge. The Grand Master officiated, and made some excellent remarks. The Hall was furnished and equipped at the expense of Bro. Oliver Ames, a member of the lodge, and, through his generosity, is leased to the lodge for a hundred years, at the nominal rent of one dollar a year. Right Worshipful Tracy P. Cheever, Grand Secretary, wrote up the proceedings; then said to the Grand Master: "My record is finished; it will read right a hundred years hence," appeared to be and was very ill, and died the next afternoon. This sad event makes the occasion indeed memorable, and it necessitated the holding of another special.

Accordingly, November 26th, 1881, the Grand Lodge was convened in special communication in Boston, for the purpose of performing the last sad offices in behalf of the deceased. The Grand Master conducted the ceremonies, and the attendance was very large. There were many floral tributes, but the most noticeable was "My Record is Finished," in violets and ferns. The edges of the leaves were formed of pure white roses, violets and ferns. Appropriate and appreciative tributes to the virtues and memory of the departed brother were spoken, and the body was finally deposited in the family tomb, in Harmony Grove Cemetery, at Salem.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The proceedings come to us adorned with portraits, on steel, of Most Worshipful John T. Heard, Right Worshipful Tracy P. Cheever and James Abram Garfield, all deceased.

An annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Boston, December 14th, 1881, Most Worshipful Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and sixty-four lodges were represented.

The Grand Master's address was very lengthy. He said, "Masonry has never stood so high in the esteem of its adherents or in the favor of the public as at the present moment." He fittingly announced the demise of Right Worshipful Daniel Harwood, Right Worshipful Tracy P. Cheever, and James Abram Garfield. He reported his official visitation of sixty-six lodges. He spoke highly of his visit to Yorktown, October 18th, 1881, when the corner-stone of the monument now in process of erection was laid. He issued six special warrants. He issued one dispensation for a new lodge. He enunciated the principle that officers of lodges should, *in all cases, find an authority for action before acting*, as otherwise most annoying mistakes will be made. He highly complimented Illinois and Connecticut for promptness in vindicating the law of *personal jurisdiction*. He favored the consolidation of weak lodges. He expressed grave doubts of the expediency of conferring honorary membership at all upon Past Masters in their own lodges. He

made an explicit statement of the financial affairs of the Grand Lodge, showing total receipts \$89,561.57; a reduction of the Temple debt to the amount of \$54,100.00, and a balance on hand of \$6,789.18. Yet unpaid, \$109,200.00. In conclusion he said his experience during the year had shown him better than ever before the hold which Masonry has upon the affection of its adherents, and the beautiful service it is rendering to the cause of human brotherhood.

Right Worshipful Marshall P. Wilder, Past Deputy Grand Master, now in his eighty-fourth year, expressed his great gratification at being able once more to attend the annual communication of the Grand Lodge and suggested that the semi-centennial of the famous "Declaration of the Freemasons of Boston and vicinity" in 1831 be duly celebrated. Accordingly, it was ordered that the celebration be had concurrently with the Feast of St. John the Evangelist.

Eloquent memorials were presented in honor of James A. Garfield, Daniel Harwood, Tracy P. Cheever and Daniel Reynolds.

Provision was made for the consolidation of lodges.

Most Worshipful Samuel C. Lawrence was unanimously re-elected Grand Master. The Deputy Grand Master announced to him that fact in an exceedingly eloquent and complimentary address, and he properly responded.

Most Worshipful Sereno D. Nickerson was elected Grand Secretary.

STATED COMMUNICATION AND GRAND FEAST.

A stated communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Boston, December 27th, 1881, for the installation of the Grand Officers, and the celebration of the Feast of St. John the Evangelist. The attendance was large. The Junior Past Grand Master, Charles A. Welch, conducted the ceremonies of installation. Most Worshipful Josiah H. Drummond, Past Grand Master of Masons of Maine, was introduced and warmly welcomed.

The Grand Secretary reported that thirty-two lodges do not appear to have been represented in Grand Lodge the past year; fifteen, the past two years; two, the past four years, and one, the past five years. Try the Abell plan on them, and if that does not succeed, arrest their charters. The Committee on Charity reported the expenditure of \$1,000. They stated that the plan of notifying lodges by circular of impostors seems to be effectual.

The Feast of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated in due and ancient form. One hundred and twenty-six brethren participated. The toasts were: "The Memory of the Holy Saints John. May we emulate their virtues and follow their precepts." "The Memory of George Washington." "The Memory of our Illustrious Brother, James Abram Garfield, late President of the United States." "The Memory of the Beloved Brethren who have recently gone from us." "The Health of the President of the United States. May the blessings of Heaven rest upon and prosper him in all his works." "Our Brethren, wheresoever dispersed throughout the world. May health, prosperity and happiness attend them." Appropriate music

followed each sentiment, and greatly added to the impressiveness of the feelings elicited.

The Grand Master characterized the Feast as the Masonic Thanksgiving. He alluded to the famous Declaration of 1831, and spoke of the important results which followed that protest against intolerance and injustice. He announced that this was the fiftieth anniversary of that event; stated that a few of those who signed that memorable document were present, and requested them to rise as their names were called. The names responded to were: Right Worshipful Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston; Right Worshipful Bradford L. Wales, M. D., of Randolph; Worshipful Charles Breck, of Milton; Bro. Clement Willis, of Boston; Bro. Thomas Adams, of Boston; Bro. William N. Spinney, of Lynn, and Bro. Samuel Sawyer, of Lawrence. An enthusiastic ovation was accorded to each. The Grand Master proposed the sentiment: "Prolonged Life, Health and Happiness to the Surviving Signers of the Declaration of 1831," and it was greeted with hearty cheers. Brethren Wilder, Breck, Wales, Willis and Spinney spoke of the trials and events that called forth the Declaration, and elicited great enthusiasm and applause. They were followed by the modern craftsmen, Brethren Coolidge, Drummond, Gardner, Woodbury, Quint, Young, Israel and Marshall. The company joined in singing *Auld Lang Syne*, and this very memorable celebration was closed.

SPECIAL AND QUARTERLY COMMUNICATIONS.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Amherst, January 4th, for the purpose of dedicating the new Hall of Pacific Lodge and to install its officers. The Grand Master presided. There was a good attendance of brethren and ladies. The ceremonies were interesting and well conducted. The Grand Master addressed the assembly "in words wise in counsel and eloquent with encouragement." The exercises were interspersed with choice selections of music. A generous banquet was served, and speeches, recitations and social festivities followed.

A quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Boston, March 8th, 1882, the Grand Master presiding. One hundred and twenty lodges were represented. One charter was granted.

The Grand Master specially cautioned the brethren against spurious rites and degrees. He said it would be remembered, that at the annual communication in 1879 Grand Master Welch called the attention of the Grand Lodge to the presence in the jurisdiction of parties who were conferring degrees which they pretended were Masonic, but which they had no legal authority to confer. He alluded specifically to the so-called Egyptian Rite, whose unscrupulous manager had since been expelled. He added that he had trustworthy information that the management of these Rites had been illegally assumed by other parties, who were propagating them in the jurisdiction in a very discreditable manner. He brought the matter before the Grand Lodge for such action as would be best calculated to suppress it.

Right Worshipful Charles A. Welch, Past Grand Master, said there could be but one opinion as to the magnitude and dangerous character of the evil complained

of, and as a means for its suppression he presented an amendment to the Grand Constitution, explicitly stating what degrees the Grand Lodge recognizes, namely, those of the Blue Lodge, the Capitular, the Cryptic, the Knight Templar and the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite organizations, and declaring that any Mason in the jurisdiction who is admitted into any other Orders, as Masonic, whether called the Rite of Memphis or something else, shall be liable to expulsion from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, and shall be ineligible to membership or office in the Grand Lodge. Also that any Mason in the jurisdiction who shall hawk and sell any of the degrees, so-called, herein before forbidden, calling them degrees in Masonry, may be expelled from all the rights and privileges of Masonry. This was properly referred, and laid over for action at the next quarterly communication.

A lodge struggling with debt petitioned for an extension of its territory. Petition not granted. The Grand Lodge is continuing its work of procuring the portraits of its Past Grand Masters. The Temple debt is still a burden to the Grand Lodge. The time for paying the commutation tax was extended to November 25th, 1882, and it was stated that 11,139 brethren were yet in arrears for it. The importance of paying promptly was strongly urged. The Grand Master was highly complimented for his efficiency and zeal. The assumed Grand Lodge of Ontario was denied recognition, and the legitimacy of the assumed Grand Bodies of Spain was seriously questioned.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Peabody, April 21st, 1882, for the purpose of performing the funeral rites over the remains of Right Worshipful William Sutton, Past Senior Grand Warden. The Grand Master officiated, and justly eulogized the deceased.

Another special communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Boston, May 1st, 1882, for the purpose of constituting Satucket Lodge, of East Bridgewater, and installing its officers. The Grand Master officiated, and was duly assisted.

Still another special communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Quincy, May 30th, 1882, for the purpose of dedicating the Crane Memorial Hall and Public Library, of that place. The Grand Master officiated, and was properly assisted. There was a procession, and a large attendance of citizens. The Grand Master and Charles Francis Adams, Jr., delivered interesting addresses.

A quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Boston, June 14th, 1882, the Grand Master presiding. One hundred and thirty-six lodges were represented. Proper eulogiums of Right Worshipful William Sutton, deceased, were pronounced.

The committee to whom was referred, at the previous quarterly communication, the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the Grand Lodge, defining what degrees should be recognized as Masonic, made an elaborate report on the subject. They raised the query, "What are Masonic Institutions?" and, in answering it, portrayed the evils of a multiplicity of degrees. Their conclusion was, that there is no doubt of the constitutional power of the Grand Lodge to control the intercourse of the Freemasons living within its jurisdiction, with any professed Masonic Body, either within or without the jurisdiction, nor any doubt of its authority, in its discretion, to

recognize or refuse recognition to, or even to declare clandestine or illegal, any organization that may claim to be Masonic in its character. They held that these powers have been too often exercised within historical periods to be doubtful now. With the modification that it shall apply to no past action, they recommended the adoption of the amendment.

After a lengthy debate, *pro* and *con*, the Grand Lodge concurred in the report of the Committee, and adopted the amendment by a vote of three hundred and nineteen in the affirmative to twenty-eight in the negative. Consequently, in Massachusetts, the Blue, the Capitular, the Cryptic, the Templar, and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite degrees are recognized, and all others are illegal. The wisdom of this legislation remains to be demonstrated. We most seriously question its propriety.

Commendable progress has been made in procuring the portraits of Past Grand Masters. The Grand Secretary exhibited an elegant and massive gavel, which had been presented to the Grand Master at the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Lodge of St. Andrew, November 30th, 1881. The letter of the Grand Lodge of Utah, defending its action against Mormonism, was received and ordered published.

No Report on Correspondence.

MICHIGAN, 1882.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

The frontispiece to the transactions is a portrait on steel of O. L. Spaulding.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Grand Rapids, October 11th, 1881, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Temple Emanuel. Oliver L. Spaulding, Grand Master, officiated.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The thirty-eighth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Detroit, January 24th and 25th, 1882, Most Worshipful Oliver L. Spaulding, Grand Master, presiding. Three hundred and thirty-three lodges were represented.

The Grand Master reported the surrender of five charters, the dedication of four halls; the granting of three dispensations to form new lodges, the continuance of one dispensation instead of issuing charter as ordered; the removal of one lodge; the refusal to permit the issuance of a lodge-begging circular, and the laying of one corner-stone. He stayed action under a regulation for consolidating lodges, on the ground of invalidity, or rather on the basis that the proposed action was a startling innova-

tion. He held that in such cases a two-thirds vote was not sufficient, but that unanimity was essential, and that membership could only be changed voluntarily. We are glad to find him thus in accord with our views. If there is anything in Freemasonry at all then unity is requisite, and the rights of the minority must be respected in all lodge consolidations and changes of allegiance. He truly claims that the regulation violates the very genius of Masonry. He rendered eighteen decisions. The only one which is specially noticeable is No. 13, which says: "A free born Negro may be made a Mason in this Grand Jurisdiction. His color does not bar him. Masonry is color blind." Correct. Any one of any nationality who meets the requirements of Freemasonry should be eligible to the degrees in any jurisdiction.

He spoke of the great forest fires in Sanilac, Huron and Tuscola counties and of the swiftness and generousness of the relief. In concluding his remarks he well and truly said: "If we depart from our time-honored conservatism, we are lost as surely as the Christian who seeks to improve his Bible. We have no place for Masonic cranks—no room for theories. The Masonry of the ages is good enough for us. Its principles are as fixed as the foundations of the hills, and as unchangeable as the God who proclaimed them."

Arthur M. Clark, Grand Visitor and Lecturer, reported the receipts and disbursements for the relief of the brethren distressed by the forest fires. One hundred and twenty-eight brethren were sufferers, and lost nearly \$300,000 worth of property. Receipts for their relief: Michigan, \$4,854.67; Maine, \$804.51; Connecticut, \$1,229.16; Delaware, \$55.00; Illinois, \$1,180.00; California, \$1,108.50; West Virginia, \$100.00; Mississippi, \$840.65; Iowa, \$500.00; Indiana, \$137.00; Pennsylvania, \$4,201.47; Wisconsin, \$500.00; Louisiana, \$1,860.00; Tennessee, \$1,090.06; South Carolina, \$349.15; Texas, \$1,356.56; Kansas, \$300.00; Kentucky, \$100.00; Arkansas, \$869.50; Ohio, \$65.00; New Jersey, \$50.00; New York, \$125.00; Missouri, \$250.00; Maryland, \$636.00; Georgia, \$295.50; total, \$22,857.73, all of which was disbursed. He also distributed furniture and other articles. The report was received and adopted in Grand Lodge *with cheers*. Is it not surprising that Indiana, Ohio, New Jersey and New York, did so little? Where is their benevolence?

The proposition to furnish each Master of a Lodge a "key" to the *esoteric* work was rejected. There is but one true course to pursue, in such cases, and that is to receive the ritual orally. Not in any manner should it be written or printed.

Receipts, \$10,468.58; disbursements, \$9,156.79.

A monument to the memory of Horace S. Roberts, Past Grand Master, was reported complete. The expense was \$600.

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 343; initiated, 1,220; raised, 1,027; affiliated, 459; restored, 134; dimitted, 738; died, 253; suspended, 655; expelled, 14; rejected, 372; members, 25,831.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. Wm. P. Innes presented the Report on Correspondence. It fills one hun-

dred and thirty-four pages. He wrote in the midst of sorrow, having lost his wife by death. Illinois for 1881 is not reviewed; transactions not received in time. He opposes "perpetual jurisdiction." He excerpts freely and comments but little.

Alanson Partridge, Birmingham, Grand Master.

Wm. P. Innes, Grand Rapids, Grand Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI, 1882.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The sixty-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Jackson, February 8th-10th, 1882, Most Worshipful John F. McCormick, Grand Master, presiding. Two hundred and ninety-four lodges were represented. The Rev. Irvin Miller, Grand Chaplain, offered an original and very appropriate prayer.

The Grand Master's remarks were purely of a business character. He rightly preferred that a brother should suffer temporary inconvenience rather than permit a lodge to violate a fundamental principle of Masonry, under a shadow of authority from the Grand Lodge. He granted numerous special dispensations. He refused numerous applications for dispensations to retake the ballot, and to hold post burial services at the graves of deceased brethren. He arrested three charters, signed two new ones, and restored three old ones. He granted four dispensations for new lodges, and rendered one decision. He laid one corner-stone, dedicated one hall, and officially visited a number of lodges. He said, "As the law now exists, the office of District Deputy Grand Master is of no practical use, and should be speedily abolished."

Receipts, \$9,363.85; disbursements, \$9,362.84; Michigan sufferers' relief fund, \$1,278.83. Provision was made for a Grand Charity Fund. Five hundred dollars were appropriated for the use of the Natchez Protestant Orphan Asylum, and in addition to this the lodges contributed within the year \$863.60.

The Committee on Law and Jurisprudence rendered a rather interesting report. They decided that non-affiliates owe no dues, and that if they desire lodge benefits they should either affiliate with or pay to the nearest lodge an amount equal to the ordinary lodge dues. They held that "any violation of good morals, with whomsoever committed, subjects the offender to discipline, regardless of the character of the other party, or the relations which said party may or may not sustain to the institution of Masonry." They affirmed that "a denial of the existence of God is a denial of one of the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, as held and taught in this

country. According to the American doctrine, this belief in God is the indispensable qualification to a man's being made a Mason." They emphatically declared that for the man who denies the existence of God there is but one place, and that is among the rubbish.

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 295; initiated, 354; passed, 331; raised, 333; reinstated, 106; affiliated, 241; dimitted, 311; suspended, 372; died, 181; members, 9,133.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. J. M. Howry is again the author of the Report on Correspondence, which fills eighty-four pages, nearly three of the same being devoted to Illinois. Bro. Howry writes wittily and wisely. He warmly advocates Masonic Mutual Benefit Associations, under the auspices of Grand Lodges. We say nay to the latter part of his idea. He asserts that it will not do to let a Mason charged with crime get off on technicalities. He says, truly: "The poor non-affiliate *catches it* on all sides." He groans at the idea of condensing the substance of ten thousand pages into less than one hundred, and says: "How many flowers could we pluck from the many lucid reports which pass in review before us? But we are admonished, as many others have been, that it is not prudent to make the bouquet too large, as it may wither before all for whose benefit it is collected may inhale its fragrance. And besides, some do not like fragrance such as these reports furnish." He styles the Illinois proceedings and report an "interesting mass of Masonic intelligence." He says Bro. Scott's address "is full of plain truths, sound to the core, and worth repeating to every Mason under your Grand Jurisdiction." He pronounces our Report "magnificent."

Frederic Speed, Vicksburg, Grand Master.

J. L. Power, Jackson, Grand Secretary.

MISSOURI, 1881.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The sixty-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in St. Louis, October 11th-13th, 1881, Most Worshipful Wm. R. Stubblefield, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and ninety-six lodges were represented.

The Grand Master reported the granting of fifteen dispensations for new lodges, the arrest of two charters and the surrender of two others, the rendering of one

decision, the duplicating of three charters, the consolidation of lodges in two instances, the hearing and disposal of numerous complaints of irregularities, the refusal to endorse begging letters, the collection of all dues from lodges to date, and the continuance of fraternal relations with other Grand Lodges, New Mexico excepted. He disapproved of Masons jointly occupying Halls with other Orders. He spoke favorably of the condition of the Craft in the State, and declared that a large part of the correspondence of the Grand Master's office was unnecessary.

The total fund in Treasury for the year was \$26,556.24; disbursements, \$7,897.57; balance, \$18,658.67.

Rev. H. R. Coleman, Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, was introduced and welcomed, and delivered an instructive and interesting address on "Oriental Masonry", as studied by him in the Holy Land.

Rev. C. H. Briggs, Grand Orator, delivered a good and interesting address on "The Conserving Power and Influence of Freemasonry."

The decision rendered by the Grand Master was reversed, and so a summons *en masse* may be made, and is good, provided only, that it is acknowledged in writing by each brother summoned. Technically true, but hardly correct as a standing rule for the government of lodges. It was provided that hereafter no lodge shall occupy a hall jointly with any other than a Masonic organization, save that existing contracts may be completed. Six hundred dollars were bestowed in charity, one-half of the amount going to Mrs. Geo. Frank Gouley. The St. Louis Masonic Board of Relief reported total fund for the year, \$2,287.16; disbursements, \$542.05; balance, \$1,745.11. Sixteen charters for new lodges were ordered. Two dispensations for new lodges were continued. A dispensation for a new lodge was granted. Two hundred and fifty dollars were contributed to the sufferers by the forest fires in Michigan. Thirty-two volumes of C. W. Moore's *Masonic Magazine*, handsomely bound, were purchased for the Grand Lodge Library at the price of \$150.00.

Most Worshipful William H. Scott, Grand Master of Masons of Illinois, was introduced and welcomed, and happily reciprocated the courtesy. A committee was appointed to consider the propriety and practicability of establishing an Industrial Home for the widows and orphans of deceased members, and to report at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge. Appropriations were made amounting to \$7,247.00. Recognition was extended to the Grand Lodge of Quebec.

A lengthy special report on the New Mexico-Missouri snarl was presented. It professes to give a correct historical account of the matter. It concludes with the request to Silver City Lodge to unite with the Grand Lodge of New Mexico, or else surrender its charter to the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and also with the request to the Grand Lodge of New Mexico to modify its action relative to said Lodge, in order that the cause of dissension may be removed. The Grand Lodge modified this thus: "The Grand Lodge of Missouri requests the Grand Lodge of New Mexico to modify its action in declaring Silver City Lodge, No. 465, clandestine, in order that said lodge may form an organic union with that body and the cause of dissension between our Grand Lodges be removed, this Grand Lodge having been assured

by the Representative of said Silver City Lodge that it proposes to unite with the Grand Lodge of New Mexico if that is done, and it is permitted.

We learn that the matter has been settled on the above basis. Thus, at last, unanimity prevails. How much better it would have been if the true spirit of Freemasonry had ruled from the beginning! Then, none of the ill-feeling would have been engendered, and none of the quarreling would have ensued, which has since so terribly stained the Masonic escutcheon. Then, instead of scoffs and jeers from the world at Masonic hypocrisy, the cry would have been, "Behold how these brethren dwell together in unity, and how they love one another!" We pray that there shall be no more snarls, no more severances of fraternal intercourse, and no more victories of might over right, and that instead unanimity may everywhere prevail.

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 504; initiated, 1,103; passed, 1,013; raised, 971; admitted, 798; reinstated, 187; dimitted, 846; died, 299; suspended, 468; expelled, 27; rejected, 406; members, 23,045.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence is again the work of Bro. John D. Vincil, and fills one hundred and twelve pages, three of which are devoted to Illinois. He says, ministers should pay for their Masonry, as others do; declares that more law and less talk about our beautiful system of morality is the commanding need of Masonry; affirms that Masonry in Illinois has thinkers and rulers, and is witty and wise on many other points.

Alexander M. Dockery, Gallatin, Grand Master.

Rev. John D. Vincil, St. Louis, Grand Secretary.

MONTANA, 1881.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The transactions of this Grand Lodge for 1881 have as a frontispiece a very fine mezzotint portrait of Most Worshipful George W. Monroe.

The seventeenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Helena, October 4th and 5th, 1881, Most Worshipful George W. Monroe, Grand Master, presiding. Twenty lodges were represented.

The Grand Master said: "Each passing day has a work for us to do, a duty to

be performed if we be true to ourselves and those around us;" affirmed that the work just then before the Grand Lodge was to pay homage to and legislate for the best interests of Freemasonry; asserted that Montana had many blessings for which to be thankful; reported the constitution of three new lodges; declared that the peculiar powers of the Grand Master should not be invoked or exercised to remedy carelessness on the part of lodges or members; opposed a single ballot for the three degrees; announced the completion of a compilation of the jurisprudence of the Grand Lodge; eulogized deceased brethren, George T. Hale, Oscar A. Sedman and John J. Chambers; discountenanced perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material; paid glowing tribute to James A. Garfield, deceased; reported harmonious relations of the Fraternity generally, and recommended the recognition of New South Wales.

The Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized. We do not find anything noticeable in the transactions.

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 21; members, 839; initiated, 65; passed, 48; raised, 49; admitted, 27; dimitted, 13; died, 6; suspended for non-payment of dues, 5; reinstatements, 4; rejections, 26, dues, \$2,512.00; mileage and per diem, \$1,002.80; disbursements prior to annual communication, \$2,134.45.

The printer of the transactions must have smiled all over because of the FAT they afforded him.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

That excellent reviewer, Bro. Cornelius Hedges, presented the Report on Correspondence. It fills seventy-nine pages, two of which are devoted to Illinois. It contains many interesting comments. Speaking of the transactions of Illinois for 1880, he says: "Bro. Robbins, also as a chief jurist, presents a full and excellent Report, though generally the Reports in this volume are not as clear or satisfactory as they might be, even under necessity of conciseness." What does he mean? Surely the many who have highly praised Bro. R's. Reports cannot all have been mistaken as to their merits. Anent the snarls which have so sadly afflicted the Fraternity in the last decade he well and truly says: "It is melancholy to see strife and alienation where the only contest should be who could best work and best agree. If we can't keep from fighting among ourselves we are a long way short of being prepared to eliminate strife from society and wars from among nations." He shows conclusively that this snarl-work is raising thistles on the stoniest and crabbedest soil belonging to others, and closes with a "shame on you quarreling Masons!" Well, our UNITY doctrine is THE remedy; let it be adopted.

Thomas M. Pomeroy, Missoula, Grand Master.

Cornelius Hedges, Helena, Grand Secretary.

NEBRASKA, 1881.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The twenty-fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Lincoln, June 21st-23d, 1881, Most Worshipful James A. Tulleys, Grand Master, presiding. Sixty-seven lodges were represented.

The Grand Master's address was a purely business document. He issued four dispensations to form lodges; rendered three decisions; offered a few suggestions, and closed with an expression of gratitude for the honors conferred on him.

Receipts, \$7,293.15; disbursements, \$3,608.98. Orphan's Fund, \$11,586.05.

Past Grand Master Lininger and Bro. N. K. Griggs addressed the brethren on their travels in foreign countries. Bro. Lininger presented the Grand Lodge, and each Past Grand Master, an olive-wood gavel, made at Jerusalem.

It was resolved that it is contrary to the spirit of Freemasonry to charge Master Masons desiring affiliation any fee therefor, and it was recommended that all lodges whose by-laws provide for such fee repeal the same. We concur.

Worshipful Bro. Samuel P. Davidson, Grand Orator, delivered a fine address on "Cui Bono."

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 266; passed, 230; raised, 208; admitted, 223; reinstated, 23; dimitted, 139; died, 23; suspended, 83; expelled, 2; other losses, 35; members, 3,626.

No Report on Correspondence.

James R. Cain, Falls City, Grand Master,

William R. Bowen, Omaha, Grand Secretary,

NEBRASKA, 1882.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The twenty-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Lincoln, June 20th and 21st, 1882, Most Worshipful James R. Cain, Grand Master, presiding. Seventy-three lodges were represented.

The Grand Master congratulated the brethren upon the past fair record of the

Grand Lodge, and the promise of its bright future; commended Freemasonry for its benign work and influences; eulogized deceased brethren of his own jurisdiction, and others; reported the constitution of six lodges, the granting of eight dispensations for new lodges, and eleven for special purposes, one of which authorized a lodge to confer a degree in less than the usual time. He rendered thirty decisions, arrested one charter, alluded to some miscellaneous matters, made a few recommendations, and concluded with thanks for the courtesies and kindness extended to him.

The Grand Secretary reported an improvement in the secretaryship of the lodges. Four charters were granted, and five dispensations were continued. The spurious Grand Lodge of Ontario was refused recognition. The letter of the Grand Lodge of Utah defending its action against Mormonism was received and approved. It was provided that no lodge shall charge an affiliation fee. Correct, and would that we could say as much for the next provision made, which was that no Master Mason shall be dimitted save for the purpose of becoming a member of another lodge. Coerced membership is useless and injurious, and a Master Mason's right to dimitt and to apply for affiliation should be restricted alone to his good standing in the Fraternity. It was decided to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Grand Lodge.

Bro. James S. Gilham delivered an excellent oration on "The Ideal Masonic Life." One hundred dollars were appropriated to the sufferers by the cyclone at Grinnell, Iowa.

STATISTICS.—Cash, \$10,319.60; disbursed, \$3,104.30; Orphan Fund, \$12,512.91; initiated, 414; passed, 326; raised, 299; admitted, 249; reinstated, 25; other gains, 106; dimitted, 157; deaths, 34; suspended, 85; expelled, 4; other losses, 74; rejected, 138; members, 3,959; dues to Grand Lodge, \$4,921.59.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bros. Edwin F. Warren and James A. Tulleys. It fills fifty-one pages, one of which is devoted to Illinois. It seems never to have occurred to the Committee that a Grand Lodge should be opened in *ample form*, and not as a Lodge of Master Masons. They do not believe in claims that brethren are entitled to office, and say, emphatically, "*No Mason, worthy the name, is ENTITLED to anything.*"

Edwin F. Warren, Nebraska City, Grand Master.

Wm. R. Bowen, Omaha, Grand Secretary.

NEVADA, 1881-82.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Reno, August 27th, 1881, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Nevada Asylum for the Insane. Most Worshipful Horatio S. Mason, Grand Master, officiated. Most Worshipful Henry L. Fish, Past Grand Master, delivered an appropriate and interesting oration.

Another special communication was held in Gold Hill, April 30th, 1882, for the purpose of Masonically burying the body of Most Worshipful George Robinson, Past Grand Master. The Grand Master officiated, and justly eulogized the deceased.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The eighteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Virginia City, June 13th-15th, 1882, Most Worshipful Horatio S. Mason, Grand Master, presiding. Eighteen lodges were represented.

The Grand Master gave one and all a hearty welcome and fraternal greeting; reported no decisions, and no need for any; alluded to the peaceful condition of the Craft; gave an account of his official doings, and concluded with thanks for the honor conferred on him. It appears from his remarks that White Pine Lodge and its members contributed to the relief of a member of Summit Lodge, of Michigan, in all, \$442.00, and asked to be reimbursed for \$270.00, the amount expended by the lodge. This was refused by Summit Lodge. The result was an admission by Nevada that if a lodge wishes reimbursement for expenditures for relief, it must obtain authority in advance.

The Grand Lodge held that a man who lacks the brain to become proficient in the ritual should not be made a Mason, and that less than seven Master Masons is not a quorum and cannot transact business. The assumed Grand Lodge of New South Wales was recognized. In our judgment, a mob might just as reasonably be acknowledged and hailed as a Grand Lodge. The letter of the Grand Lodge of Utah, defending its action against Mormonism, was received and referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, for further action. Most Worshipful Henry L. Fish, Past Grand Master, delivered an interesting oration on the "History and Purpose of Freemasonry."

STATISTICS.—Raised, 41; admitted, 81; dimitted, 106; died, 24; suspended, 87; expelled, 2; members, 1,298; lodges, 22; Grand Lodge dues, \$1,414.00; total fund, \$4,887.00; disbursed, \$3,119.15.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence and the Digest of Decisions were presented by Bro. John D. Hammond. They fill 110 pages, three of which are devoted to Illinois. Bro. Hammond acknowledges diffidence in succeeding Bro. Taylor, but proves

himself a workman worthy of commendation. He is amused at such lodge titles as these of Alabama: *Sylacauga, Nixburg, Notasulga, Lozahatchee, Tuckabatchee, Pfister, Erophotoic, Loachapoka, Rising Virtue, Nanafalia, Zion, Sipsey, Ohatchee, Pea River and Blue Eye*. He is of the opinion that an American Masonic Convention, or even in time a Pan-Masonic Convention, *without legislative authority*, assembled to discuss great Masonic principles, would be of immense value to the Fraternity. He concurs in Grand Master Scott's decision that no part of the Master Mason's degree can be conferred, in Illinois, on more than one candidate at the same time. He says, either that should be the ruling or the Grand Lodge Constitution should be amended to conform to the opinion of the Committee on Jurisprudence. He commends our Report of 1881, as not made up of long scissorings and as carefully edited from first to last. He says: "It forms a compendium of Masonic information of which any jurisdiction may well be proud." He dissents to the unanimity theory of forming Grand Lodges. Will he please tell us by what right four lodges may assume to govern seven, without the assent of the latter three? And will he please define, what is a legal Grand Lodge? Of what is it composed, and how is it constituted? And in repudiating unanimity, does he not repudiate the action by which his own Grand Lodge was formed and constituted? He truly says: "To refuse burial to a non-affiliate who has done all that he can to obtain membership, is not Masonry, but injustice." He correctly asserts that "Masonry is not universal in the sense that it puts up no bars," and rightly affirms that it "has a creed, unwritten though it be, as unyielding as the famous Medo-Persian laws." He favors no half-way morality in Masonry. He thinks, as we do, that Bro. Drummond, of Maine, is not always consistent. He aptly hints that "*deliciously-weighted*" is an adjective worthy of a true Nebraskan-epicurio-philosopher," and facetiously queries, "Is the Eastern Star part of *craft* Masonry?" He suggests that the "perfect youth" requirement may be overdone, and that symbolism may be run into the ground. He concludes with the idea that "there is scarcely a ripple of discord to be seen in the Masonic world," yet admits that there are many unsettled questions, some of them vital. He hopes we have done with fighting each other, forever, and yet opposes unanimity in forming Grand Lodges. Is that consistent? We believe in unanimity all the time. We are glad, however, that he wants no more unfraternal strife, as that is far on the way to perfect unanimity.

Horatio S. Mason, Carson, Grand Master.

John D. Hammond, Carson, Grand Secretary.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1881-2.

SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

A semi-annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Manchester, December 27th, 1881, Most Worshipful Frank A. McKean, Grand Master, presiding. Sixty lodges were represented. The work of the three degrees was exemplified. A memorial of Rev. James Adams, deceased, was presented and adopted. He had been a very active Mason and served as Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter, Grand Council and Grand Commandery.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The ninety-third annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Concord, May 17th, 1882, Most Worshipful Frank A. McKean, Grand Master, presiding. Fifty-seven lodges were represented.

The Grand Master reported prosperity of the Craft; deprecated the disposition to favor rapid advancement; discountenanced dispensations waiving the usual probation; paid tribute to Most Worshipful James Wilson, and Right Worshipful Elijah Bingham, James Adams, Albert Ruyter Hatch, and Titus Vespasian Wadsworth, deceased; rendered no decisions; granted a number of special dispensations; publicly installed the officers of a number of lodges; laid one corner-stone, and announced that he could not accept even a unanimous re-election.

In a long report, the Committee on Jurisprudence sustained the fact that the Grand Lodge is bound to act clearly within the province of its Constitution, and can exercise no powers in opposition to it. We concur fully in that opinion. We are now rightfully governed by constitutions and laws, and from the Grand Master down to the humblest brother, we must act accordingly. There is no place for *assumption* of prerogatives and powers, but all must be done lawfully and Masonically.

A committee was appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a Masonic Orphan's Home in New Hampshire.

The Committee on Trials and Appeals said: "Suspension in this jurisdiction is suspension from all the rights and privileges of Masonry." Thus it should be everywhere.

In a second very lengthy report the Committee on Jurisprudence held, rightfully, that "the Grand Lodge *alone* has the authority to grant and revoke charters"; that "the Grand Master has power and authority to arrest the dispensation or warrant of any lodge, for good cause, until the next communication of the Grand Lodge"; that "when the Grand Master executes the powers conferred upon him by the Grand Lodge, he acts as the agent of that Body", and that in its official "work and business, Masonry addresses itself not to individuals or the names they bear, but to stations."

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 282; admitted, 274; restored, 28; dimitted, 81; died,

103; suspended, 87; rejected, 78; members, 7,841; lodges, 76; dues, \$2,242.25; receipts, \$2,717.00; disbursements, \$1,774.28.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. A. S. Wait again presented the Report on Correspondence. It fills one hundred and four pages, four of which are devoted to Illinois. He is an able and judicious Masonic writer. He agrees with Bro. Beers of Alabama that in most Masonic jurisdictions there is a tendency towards too much law at the expense of the more broad and beneficent principles of the Fraternity.

Like ourself, he is strongly opposed to the "Might only is right" theory of forming Grand Lodges. He rightly holds that "lodges declining to join in the organization of a new Grand Body neither become extinct or illegitimate, and that the whole matter is one of comity, in which no one Grand Lodge can coerce another". In the case of New South Wales he correctly affirms, that "the minority have no power to assume sovereignty over the majority, the latter dissenting". On the other hand, he properly asserts, that "it is among the plainest principles of ethics as well as of law, recognized wherever might is not held to be right, that the majority possess no right to assume rule over the minority without its consent". And further, he says: "This doctrine that the majority possess inherent power of rule over the minority is at war at once with the sense of right as well as the social history of men in all ages and in all nations."

He condemns the report and resolution adopted, last year, by the Grand Lodge of Illinois, anent the New Mexico imbroglio. He compliments our Report of last year, and says of our UNITY theory of forming Grand Lodges:

We would not be surprised to see it finally adopted as the accepted doctrine, both in theory and practice. It would certainly, if adopted, at once put an end to all such unseemly contentions as have been the direct offspring of that ultra theory which with its peculiar tone of dogmatism proclaims itself as the "American doctrine".

He denies the moral, as well as the legal or Masonic claim to reimbursement for charitable assistance; affirms that to his "mind, from every point of view the action of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico is indefensible", and pertinently adds:

Its absurdity could hardly be more clearly shown than in the proposition that four lodges out of seven, by uniting in the formation of a body which they and others choose to call a Grand Lodge, become *ipso facto* entitled to appropriate to themselves all the property of the other three. But, on principle, each and every other of the claims set up by the Grand Lodge of New Mexico is equally without foundation. We shall never mince this matter with our brethren, nor cease to say what we think about it. It seems to us clear that the pet theories of "Grand Lodge sovereignty" and "exclusive jurisdiction" have, upon this subject, closed the eyes of some of our brethren to Masonic principle as well as to general reason.

He is averse to interdictions of fraternal intercourse, and to all un-Masonic doings. His report is replete with gems, and we regret that we cannot select all of them.

Alpheus W. Baker, Lebanon, Grand Master.

George P. Cleaves, Concord, Grand Secretary.

NEW JERSEY, 1882.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The frontispiece to the proceedings is a portrait, on steel, of Most Worshipful Henry R. Cannon, Grand Master from 1866 to 1869. There is also, further along, the portrait, on steel, of Bro. James A. Garfield.

The ninety-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Trenton, January 18th and 19th, 1882, Most Worshipful Joseph W. Martin, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and forty-seven lodges were represented. At opening and closing a beautiful ode was sung.

The Grand Master reported the constitution of one lodge, the dedication of one hall, and the destruction of two halls by fire. He redistricted the State, and granted three dispensations to honor with Masonic burial distinguished deceased non-affiliates. This was eminently just and truly commendable, but the necessity for it ought not to have existed. The lodges should have had the right to decide the matter. He granted a dispensation to craft and raise an Entered Apprentice in less than the usual time. He felt that the circumstances required this, notwithstanding the fact that he heartily acquiesces in the doctrine that Freemasonry *confers* but does not *receive* benefits. He granted two dispensations for new lodges. He eulogized a large number of deceased brethren; rendered twenty decisions, and concluded with some very brotherly suggestions.

Two charters were granted. A history of the Masonic Hall Association was given, and permission was granted to make efforts to save the Hall from absorption by its creditors. The amount paid on it by the brethren of Union and Palestine lodges was \$123,025.81, and the amount to be raised is \$50,000. The moral is, just as we gave it last year, lodges and Grand Lodges should keep out of debt. A jewel was presented to Most Worshipful Hamilton Wallis, Past Grand Master. It was decided that nominations for officers in lodges, when conducted in like manner as in the Grand Lodge, are Masonic.

STATISTICS.—Receipts, \$11,060.56; disbursements, \$5,184.98; dues, \$3,573.45; affiliated, 150; restored, 99; raised, 446; dimitted, 208; suspended, 316; expelled, 3; deceased, 146; members, 11,772.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. James A. Norton, and he says it is his last. It fills 112 pages. Illinois is not mentioned. He briefly mentions the respective conflicts of jurisdiction which in the past few years have elicited so much discussion. He compliments Brothers Parvin, Drummond and Taylor very highly. He comments but little, and affords us no opportunity to say anything new.

We do not coincide in all of his views, but said enough last year, to the contrary.

William Hardacre, Camden, Grand Master.

Joseph H. Hough, Trenton, Grand Secretary.

NEW MEXICO, 1881.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Five special communications of this organization were held within the year. The first was at Albuquerque, January 21st, 1881, for the purpose of constituting Temple Lodge, No. 6, dedicating its Hall and installing its officers. The second was at Globe City, Arizona, February 22d, 1881, for the purpose of constituting White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, dedicating its Hall and installing its officers. Bro. James M. Ellis delivered an interesting oration. The third was held at Albuquerque, March 3d, 1881, for the purpose of sanctioning the removal of Temple Lodge, No. 6, from one Hall to another, and dedicating the latter. The wisdom of the dedication in each case may well be questioned. The fourth was at Albuquerque, October 4th, 1881, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of Temple Lodge, No. 6, at the adjoining town of New Albuquerque. A procession was formed and conducted to the new town. Brother L. Bradford Prince, of New York, delivered an eloquent oration. The fifth was at Silver City, January 11th, 1882, for the purpose of constituting Alpha Lodge, No. 7, dedicating its Hall and installing its officers.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Las Cruces, December 19th–21st, 1881, Most Worshipful Simon B. Newcomb, Grand Master, presiding. Six lodges were represented.

The Grand Master reported that the causes which led to the issuance of the edict of non-intercourse with Missouri were in a fair way of being removed. He submitted a letter from Most Worshipful William H. Scott, concerning the action of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, but expressing no opinion as to the merits or demerits of the controversy. He requested modification of the action toward Silver City Lodge, and enclosed a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

The Grand Master stated that he had received a very kind and fraternal letter from Most Worshipful Grand Master Dockery of Missouri, expressing the sincere hope that a complete and thorough restoration of fraternal relations between the Grand Jurisdictions of Missouri and New Mexico would speedily be consummated.

A communication from Silver City Lodge was received, praying for a charter,

and pledging itself to at once surrender the charter held by it from the Grand Lodge of Missouri, if said charter was granted. The matter was referred to a special committee, who reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, Information has come to this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge that a number of the brethren lately composing Silver City Lodge No. 465, Missouri Registry, A. F. and A. M., in this Grand Jurisdiction, whose charter was arrested by order of this Grand Lodge, April 22d, 1880, have intimated a willingness to regain their Masonic standing in this Grand Jurisdiction in order to form a voluntary organic union with this Grand body ; and

WHEREAS, In pursuance of a resolution of this Grand Lodge the following brethren, formerly members of said Silver City Lodge, have taken dimitts from the Right Worshipful Grand Secretary of this Grand Lodge, to-wit : Jacob Abraham, John H. Eaton, N. H. Gale, Jesus S. Garcia, Richard Hudson, R. S. Knight, Robert V. Newsham, John Nicholson, Norman F. Salter, Harvey H. Whitehill and James M. Wilson ; and

WHEREAS, Since the arrest of said charter as aforesaid Alpha Lodge No. 7 has been duly constituted in Silver City, where said Silver City Lodge formerly existed ; and

WHEREAS, The brethren aforesaid, who now intimate a willingness to have the said Silver City Lodge rehabilitated, have for the past four years, and especially since the arrest of said charter as aforesaid, maintained and do maintain a refractory and defiant attitude toward this Grand Lodge, have persistently rejected our kind and fraternal offers to admit them to this Grand Lodge, have refused to obey or respect an edict of this Grand Lodge to them directed, and have persistently refused to recognize the authority of this Grand Lodge and do not now acknowledge their error, nevertheless and notwithstanding these facts, and this Grand Lodge being desirous so far as is consistent with its self-respect and dignity as the absolute Masonic authority within the Territory of New Mexico of covering with the broad mantle of Masonic charity the grievous mistakes and the contumacy of our aforesaid erring brethren, and of extending to them in the interest of peace and harmony another opportunity to regain their lost standing in the Fraternity, and for the sole purpose of securing the restoration of peace and harmony in this Grand Jurisdiction, and of again cementing the bonds of friendship and brotherly love so rudely severed by the contumacious action of said brethren, and regardless of their defiant and refractory course, which produced these dissensions, and to the end that there may no longer exist any pretext for the continuance thereof ; now, therefore, be it by the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of New Mexico

Resolved, That upon the written application of a constitutional number of the brethren who composed said Silver City Lodge at the time of the arrest of its charter as aforesaid, except those who have dimitted as aforesaid, asking that said Silver City Lodge No. 465, be rehabilitated, there shall be issued to them a charter from this Grand Lodge ; and it is hereby made the duty of the Most Worshipful Grand Master, upon such application being made, to cause the charter, whose issuance is provided for by this resolution, to be prepared and delivered to the brethren making such application, and that said Lodge, when so chartered, shall be numbered Silver City Lodge No. 8, and shall have concurrent jurisdiction with said Alpha Lodge No. 7, provided, that before said charter shall be issued the said applicants shall meet and elect the officers of said Lodge, and certify the same to the Most Worshipful Grand Master.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be, and he is hereby directed to transmit a copy of these resolutions, duly certified under the seal of this Grand Lodge, to the brethren formerly composing said Silver City Lodge, except those who have dimitted as aforesaid, and that he also transmit a copy thereof to Alpha Lodge No. 7, for its information.

This means, if you will sacrifice all your manhood, and come to us like whipped Spaniels, we will graciously receive you. Alas ! that Freemasons should so suffer at the hands of their BRETHREN.

STATISTICS.—Receipts, \$799.64 ; disbursements, \$352.50 ; initiated, 43 ; passed,

28; raised, 31; affiliated, 24; reinstated, 21; suspended, 3; dimitted, 11; died, 5; rejected, 20; members, 243.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence was submitted by a Committee, composed of A. Z. Huggins, Albert J. Fountain, and David J. Miller. It fills 124 pages, full five of which are devoted to Illinois.

The Committee profess to have experienced much pleasure in the performance of their "labor of love"; claim that their *tartness* is justified by the fact that the action of Missouri towards them has been so *very* provoking; deprecate *fancy touches* while doing Masonic work; favor more liberal regulations relative to affiliation; suppose some utterly impossible things as an excuse for their unjustifiable action toward Silver City Lodge; say of Silver City Lodge "she is as *one that did not exist*—with her and her works we have no concern"; boast of the "unrivalled resources that have so long lain dormant" in the Territory; assert that Masonry in its simplicity finds its home only in the Blue Lodge; affirm that the foundation of Masonry is the moral virtues; believe that pervading intelligence among Freemasons is a necessity to unity of action, and consequently advocate reports on correspondence; discountenance all *artificial* aids to Masonic brightness; proclaim that they have been fighting for "ABSOLUTE exclusive territorial jurisdiction"; lash Missouri unmercifully; propose that we have a tribunal of arbitration; oppose pretensions of Grand Masters to the possession of almost unlimited powers; are of the opinion that the system of dual membership is radically wrong, and fraught with danger to peace and harmony at home and abroad; assert that there exists in the Masonic Temple a spirit fraught with danger, one that threatens its existence, which is the spirit of innovation, miscalled *progress*; and administer to us a tremendous dose of sarcasm. They prescribe for us a strait-jacket, which they would not themselves wear for a moment, and which they would repel with indignation. Happily, the Grand Lodge of Illinois is not so restrictive, and never muzzles its Committee on Correspondence, but ever permits it to express freely and fully its honest convictions on any and all Masonic topics. That liberty is simply and only what we exercised in the case of New Mexico, at the same time stating that our opinion was not that of our Grand Lodge. We well remember that our predecessor has repeatedly found himself almost alone in some of his opinions, and yet has lived to see his ideas nearly unanimously prevail. *UNITY* will have a like triumph. For that time we can well afford to patiently wait.

If we, as Committee, had solely to parrot the views of our Grand Lodge, and could not express our sincere opinions, we would preemptorily decline the labor and pleasure of Correspondence.

Henry L. Waldo, Santa Fe, Grand Master.

David J. Miller, Santa Fe, Grand Secretary.

NEW YORK, 1882.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The one hundred and first annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in New York City, June 6th-8th, 1882, Most Worshipful Horace S. Taylor, Grand Master, presiding. Six hundred and seventy-seven lodges were represented.

The Grand Master congratulated the brethren upon the favorable auspices under which they had assembled; trusted that all were imbued with the true Masonic spirit, and paid just tribute to Most Worshipful Stephen H. Johnson; Right Worshipfuls James M. Austin, David P. White, Cornelius Esselstyn, Francis de Malignon, Alexander Wilson, Charles B. Gray, Everett B. Englesby, George S. Blackie, Albert G. Mackey, Tracy P. Cheever, and President James A. Garfield.

He reported a fair degree of prosperity among the lodges; said, "When a lodge unaffiliates a worthy brother, who is unable to pay his dues, it violates the most solemn obligations of Masonry"; granted two dispensations for new lodges, and twenty-six for special purposes; laid three corner-stones; officially visited lodges in ten districts; announced a complaint of Pennsylvania against a lodge for violation of jurisdiction; stated the facts concerning the case of Lodge of the Ancient Landmarks, No. 441, of Buffalo, against St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 703, of Chicago, for conferring the degrees upon George W. Cothran, a rejected candidate of that lodge, and intimated that the matter had not been satisfactorily adjusted; decided that any ruling of a Grand Master which changes the constitution and statutes of the Grand Lodge is null and void, even when it has been approved and confirmed by that Body, and held that a majority is all that can be required to restore to membership a brother who has been unaffiliated for non-payment of dues. He announced the exchange of Grand Representatives with the Grand Lodge of England, and the satisfactory adjustment of the notorious Webotuck case. Connecticut fairly made the *amende honorable*, and agreed "that membership in any lodge can only be acquired or terminated by the operation of the law of the Grand Lodge in whose jurisdiction such lodge is situated, except in case of discipline for Masonic offenses". Thus ended a long and exceedingly vexatious snarl.

He found it necessary to discipline a District Deputy Grand Master and two lodges for indulging in slanderous work, really gross electioneering. The first he removed from office, and ought to have suspended from all the rights and privileges of Masonry, until restored by the Grand Lodge. Of the latter two he arrested the charters. In condemning the wrong in these cases he uttered sentiments which should be heeded everywhere. He truly said: "Any person who strives, by means of trickery and intrigue, to foist himself upon the Grand Lodge as one of its officers, is not only unworthy to be a Grand Lodge Officer, but his presence should not be tolerated as a Mason."

The Masonic Board of Relief of New York City reported receipts, \$1,893.21; disbursements, \$1,037.58. Every large city should have such a Board.

The Grand Secretary reported receipts, \$83,077.80, and disbursements, same amount. The Grand Treasurer reported the reduction of the Grand Lodge debt, \$31,631.59; yet unpaid, \$616,816.67. The Grand Lecturer held twenty-three conventions for exemplification of the work. This is commendable, and ought to be followed up by systematic lodge visitation. The demise of Robert F. Bower, of Iowa, was announced. Fraternal greetings were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Iowa and the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. An excellent memorial of James M. Austin, late Grand Secretary, was received. A copy of a book entitled "Egyptian Obelisk", by Henry H. Goringe, was presented to the Grand Lodge. Two charters were granted. The Grand Lodge sustained the Grand Master in rebuking and disciplining those guilty of indulging in Masonic politics. The Pennsylvania complaint of infraction of jurisdiction was referred to the Committee on Jurisprudence, to report at the next annual communication of the Grand Lodge. The complaint of Lodge of the Ancient Landmarks, of Buffalo, against St. Andrew's Lodge, of Chicago, was referred to the Grand Master for such action as, after a careful examination of the subject, may seem to him expedient and proper. The Grand Lodge held that an aggrieved brother has the right of appeal to the Grand Master, and subsequently to the Grand Lodge, and that he cannot be placed in the position of an appellant to the latter without his consent. A portrait in oil of Most Worshipful John W. Simons was presented to the Grand Lodge. A communication from the Grand Lodge of Utah, defending its action against Mormonism, was received.

A full account of the laying of the corner-stone of the new city hall, at Albany, October 13th, 1881, appears in the proceedings. There was a grand procession, addresses, etc.

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 2,860; passed, 2,785; raised, 2,736; affiliated, 705; dimitted, 967; expulsions, 18; suspensions, 4; unaffiliated for non-payment of dues, 3,378; restored, 883; died, 881; Entered Apprentices, 1,358; Fellow Crafts, 801; Master Masons, 69,629. Returns incomplete.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence is again from the pen of the veteran expert reporter, John W. Simons. He reviews the proceedings of forty-six American Grand Lodges, and those of fourteen foreign ones, all in the space of ninety-nine pages, TWENTY-FIVE of which he devotes to Iowa. Illinois is favored with one and a half pages. Of course, as a rule, brevity was his law. He opposes the recognition of the assumed Grand Lodge of New South Wales; favors digests of jurisprudence in all jurisdictions; thinks that not less than seven members of a lodge should be allowed to vote away the funds or ballot on candidates is a proposition not to be gainsaid; says that when a lodge confers a degree by request, no jurisdiction inures; copies most of Grand Master Scott's decisions and pronounces our last year's report "immense". He accords it distinguished literary merit, but feels that its length will deter general perusal. Well, we said a year ago and we repeat it now, Never again will we prepare so long a report. In trying to do justice to all we over-did the work, as to volume. After the printing was begun we saw that the copy was

filling more space than we expected, and requested the printers to return it to us for condensation. They failed to comply, and consequently we have the blame of too lengthy a report. Had our request been heeded the space occupied would have been reduced one hundred pages at least, and probably one hundred and fifty, and thus New York's space would have been cut down fully one-half.

The burden of Bro. Simon's Report is his attempt to answer Bro. Parvin's "Old Questions Still Undecided", propounded last year. The excellence of the replies tempts us to copy them in full, and here they are:

"OLD QUESTIONS STILL UNDECIDED."

As specially interesting topics, Bro. Parvin has collated a number of questions which are still undecided, and which, in view of the fact, patent to all who will reflect ever so briefly, that the mass of the Fraternity is constantly changing by the loss of old members and the addition of new ones; that these new ones have the same right to instruction as their predecessors; that it is our duty to afford them every reasonable means of instruction; and finally, that this is the first time we recollect in a somewhat lengthened experience to have seen so many questions of interest presented together and in brief form, we have thought that we could hardly do the Craft a greater service than to review them at some length.

To this review we have brought the result of the thought, reading and study of a life-time; nevertheless we cordially invite the craftsmen to examine our work carefully for their own sakes, verifying our law and exposing our errors, not by mere opinion, but by the written law; and we venture to say that every one who does so carefully, will at the end of his task know a great deal more about Masonic jurisprudence than falls to the common lot.

I. "Can an installed officer of a lodge resign?"

We do not hope to settle this question, but only to give reasons as to how the average mind ought to settle it, thus: Every officer of a lodge—trustees and standing committees are not officers—is, after election, entitled to be installed; but under our modern practice there is a distinction between elective and appointed officers. Under the earlier English constitutions the Master, Wardens and Treasurer were the elective officers, the remaining office-bearers being appointed by the Master or Wardens, as the case might be; yet all, whether elected or appointed, were entitled to installation. Now it appears to us, in the light of common sense, that where an elected officer has the right to appoint a subordinate, he must of necessity have the correlative right to remove him for cause. The appointee does not depend upon the will of the lodge for his tenure of office, but upon the will of the appointing power conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duty; and these rights are independent of and superior to the ceremony of installation, for otherwise a deacon or a Tyler could not resign not yet be removed.

More than this, if the effect of installation is final, the power of the appointing officer to remove an unfaithful subordinate vanishes, and the right of the superior to correct the irregularities of an inferior is abolished. Under our modern American law, the Master, Wardens, Treasurer and Secretary are in every lodge elective officers, and they can neither resign nor be removed—except by charges and trial, because the lodge having once expressed its choice at the regular election can not again do so until the "next regular time of choosing", and hence if they were to resign at will the lodge might at any time be left without its chief officers, without power to fill the vacancies, simply because a regular election can only be held at the time provided, and set forth in the constitution. On the other hand an appointed officer being in possession of his office by the will, not of the lodge, but of the superior officer appointing him, may resign, because the same power that made him an officer, can at any time fill a vacancy caused by his resignation by precisely the same exercise of authority exercised in the original appointment.

2. "Is dimission voluntary with the member, or is it dependent on the will of the lodge?"

It is beyond doubt that there is a difference of opinion and practice in the different Grand

Lodges on this subject, but still it does seem as if this "open question" might be easily settled, if there were a disposition to make room for a little common sense. No man, though he were the Autocrat of Russia, the Emperor of China, or the President of the United States, can become a member of the Fraternity except upon his profession in the presence of witnesses that such act is the expression of his own free-will and accord; he cannot remain in good standing unless he complies with the rules and regulations to which he must subscribe at his admission. Very good. Now, supposing both these conditions to have been complied with, where does the law come in which holds him to a membership he no longer desires to maintain? He is a free agent as to admission, why should he not be the same when he desires to withdraw? He is undoubtedly so except for the regulation very generally adopted that at the time of dimission he must have paid all money claims legitimately standing against him, and that at the time he applies to be dismissed there be no charges pending to his detriment.

It may be explained that by money charges is meant arrears or dues or current dues and assessments unpaid. The reason of this is clear; to give a dimit under such circumstances would be in effect to admit that all claims had been paid, and to make a further claim would be to place the lodge in the false position of asking for that which, by its own admission in granting the dimit, it had already received. In the other case, where charges—whether true or not—are pending, it would be unfair to the brother, as well as to the lodge itself, to allow a dimit, because that argues that the person thus dimitted, is, in all respects, free from any disability. Right here we make a distinction. Suppose brother A. to rise in his place and ask for a dimit, holding in his hand a full receipt for all dues to date, and some other brother should object on the ground that he was about to prefer charges. We should hold the charges to be too late, because the application for dimit preceded them; and further, because they could just as well be preferred and tried after the dimit as before. Our conclusion, therefore, is that a brother in good standing having paid all lawful claims against him, and against whom no charges are pending at the time of such application, has an indefeasible right to sever his membership on his own application, and that there is no reserved right in the lodge to prevent him from executing his own wish in the matter.

We know, of course, that several Grand Lodges have regulations forbidding dimission, except for the purpose of joining some other lodge, but we very respectfully suggest that such regulations are in contravention of the acknowledged principles of the Craft, and hence we say that inasmuch as a profane can only become a member of the Fraternity on his own petition, and as a consequence of his own act, so there is in him inherently, and in the very spirit of the Institution a right to withdraw from membership when—his liabilities being discharged—it may so please him. At this point we shall be met with much demur as to the evils of non-affiliation, and the necessity that Grand Lodges should protect themselves against it. It will be observed that this objection is foreign to the immediate question. We are not discussing the evil effects of dimission, but only the right of the individual to execute his personal will in placing himself outside of the organization of a lodge. It is cheerfully admitted now, and has always been contended by the writer, that a fixed and marked distinction ought to be made between those who work and pay, and those who being able to do both, willfully abstain from either. But this is a separate question to be considered when it shall have been agreed that, while every brother ought to belong to some lodge, there is no legitimate power to compel him to do so against his own inclination.

3. "Shall the old-time trio of punishments for offenses, to-wit, reprimand, suspension, and expulsion, be supplemented by the new-fangled notions of modern progressionists who would give us public and private reprimands, definite and indefinite suspensions and expulsions?—five to three."

It will be found that in a majority of the jurisdictions it is now as it always has been, definite and indefinite suspension or expulsion. We have never been able to comprehend the idea of a reprimand as a penalty, but still it will generally be found in the different codes. It might be somewhat intensified by publicity, but we imagine that to the average man a private reprimand would hardly interfere with his repose if he happened to feel sleepy.

To indefinite suspension we most emphatically object, because it is practically expulsion, and deals with a distinction not readily made by ordinary thinkers. It has always seemed to us that if a Mason is bad enough to be indefinitely suspended, then it were better to go the other link and expel him. In short, we favor the idea that the punishments of Masonry should be as few as pos-

sible, and each well defined and distinct from the others. This is, however, a decidedly unsettled question which the Press may do much to adjust if its conductors will give their attention to the subject.

4. "Is an expulsion by a lodge valid till sanctioned by the Grand Lodge?"

To our understanding nothing is better settled than the right of every lodge to be the judge of its own membership. This is an inherent and absolute right that has never been surrendered, and with the exercise of which no amount of legislation by a Grand Lodge can interfere. Starting from this point, we assume that the right to try its members in the first instance, and to assess punishment, is indefeasible, and such punishment becomes and remains operative until it has been lawfully set aside on appeal. For, while the right to try and determine charges is inherent in the lodge, the right to appeal is a sacred one reserved to every individual brother. This right being exercised and the appeal regularly taken, the Grand Lodge is lawfully seized of the case, and proceeds to examine the matter in its appellate capacity. If it be found that the proceedings have been regular, and the evidence sufficient to warrant the punishment ordered by the lodge, there is nothing for it but to approve, while on the other hand the power to correct irregularities is naturally in the Grand Lodge, supposed to hold the scales of justice in equal poise. Meanwhile, and until final judgment the decree of the lodge must be respected, simply because it had an unquestionable right to pronounce it. It may be additionally remarked that where Grand Lodges meet only once a year, every sense of justice seems to require that provision should be made for a more speedy appeal. Such is, indeed, the New York practice; but in this respect, so far as our knowledge goes, this jurisdiction stands alone. One instance will suffice to exemplify the whole subject. Suppose a Grand Lodge to meet during the first week of October, and the following week a brother to be expelled by one of its lodges, the accused brother would have no recourse for a year; while, on the other hand, supposing the assent of the Grand Lodge to be required to make the expulsion operative, the most palpably guilty one could not be disciplined for the same period of time. Neither can be right, and the true solution is, that while a lodge may of right, and of its own inherent power, pronounce sentence of expulsion, justice demands that ample provision be made for a speedy review, either by the Grand Master or a committee of experts designated for the purpose.

5. "Is the power of restoration from expulsion vested in the lodge or Grand Lodge, or both unitedly?"

A fair consideration of the argument presented in the preceding paragraph will demonstrate that the right of a lodge to expel one of its members after due trial is indefeasible, but the question of restoration is quite another affair.

Expulsion is Masonic death, and it is generally admitted that expulsion means a termination of all Masonic membership. Now restoration is not and of right can not be other than the restoration to the general privileges of Masonry, for the reason that membership in a lodge can only be acquired by the usual process of petition, committee report and ballot. Taking into consideration the fact that by expulsion membership is terminated, it will be seen that the party must first be in position to apply for membership before he can be elected thereto, and hence further that the preliminary proceeding is to put him in such position by legitimate action, restoring him to the general standing.

Right here comes the gist of the whole affair. The lodge has expelled and the Grand Lodge on review of the papers in the case has affirmed the doings of the lodge. It seems to us that at this stage of the case the jurisdiction has passed into the hands of the Grand Lodge because the lodge has exhausted its power, and, on the right of appeal, turned the matter over to the sovereign body, and has thereafter nothing further to say or do in the case. The exception would be where no appeal is taken to the Grand Lodge, the case would remain in the hands of the subordinate with full power of disposal to restore, or not, as might be judicious, simply because in this case the Grand Lodge would not be legally seized of the matter, and therefore unable to judge its merits. It would thus seem that where an appeal had been taken and passed upon by the Grand Lodge, the final disposal of the case remains in its hands, and, on the other hand, where no appeal has been taken, and the Grand Lodge has not acquired jurisdiction in the case, then the whole matter of restoration is in the hands of the subordinate. It may be further remarked that the only joint action admissible

is where the Grand Lodge having passed upon the appeal, and thus acquired control of the case, the lodge should, by resolution, recommend that the disciplined brother be restored.

6. "Does the reversal by the Grand Lodge of the sentence of suspension or expulsion by a lodge leave the brother in the position he occupied before—in full membership—or does the act of the Grand Lodge go for naught, and the brother become a non-affiliate?"

While acknowledging this to be a decidedly "unsettled question", we most earnestly protest that in plain justice, and under the rule of ordinary common sense, there ought to be no two opinions about it.

Every Mason admits as, in fact, he must do, that the governing body of his State is the ultimate and supreme appellate authority, just as the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, or the Supreme Court of the United States, when either of them makes a decision reaches the end of the matter in controversy.

The Grand Lodge through its committee having examined the subject of appeal, makes its decision by approving or disapproving the report of its committee.

Suppose the committee to have reported that the evidence was not sufficient, or that the proceedings had not been regular under the code, and that, therefore the whole transaction is reversed. What is the logical sequence? Why certainly—and there can be no other reasonable or logical conclusion—that whatever had been done was the same as if it had not been done at all, and, hence, that the accused brother remained in the same position he occupied before the charges were preferred. Just think for a moment. A prefers charges against B. After trial and appeal the supreme authority decides that the charges are not lawfully proved, and that the proceedings have been irregular. Can it be reasonably argued that the penalty should apply nevertheless? Clearly not. Judgment not having been lawfully pronounced, is not pronounced at all, and hence the original sentence amounts to nothing, simply because it has been decided by the court of last resort that there was no foundation for its pronouncement. And the necessary result is that the accused stands just where he stood before the commencement of proceedings.

To us it seems marvelous that there should be any difference of opinion on this topic, or that this should be an unsettled question, but we none the less submit to the brethren that the original judgment having been reversed by acknowledged competent authority, there is nothing for it but to submit, and to place the accused brother where he was when the proceedings began.

7. "Is a lodge at labor or refreshment when conducting public funerals, installation of officers or the laying of corner-stones?"

8. "Is it Masonic to have public installations?"

Let us say preliminarily that we do not recognize the right of a lodge to lay a corner-stone, even of its own building, without special authority from the Grand Master. The nature and dignity of the ceremony is such that to place it anywhere but in the immediate keeping of the Grand Lodge would be to deprive it of its imposing effect and to shear it of its hold upon public esteem. It seems to be and is an appanage and prerogative of the Grand Master or his immediate representative to perform the ceremony, but always in the name and under the auspices of the Grand Lodge and, on these occasions, the Grand Lodge, whether actual or ceremonial, that is, formed from persons entitled to be members of the body though not actual officers or representatives, is at labor.

When conducting public funerals the lodge is always at labor; at least all the rituals that we have ever seen make it a *sine qua non* that the lodge shall be opened on the third degree before proceeding to the burial of the dead, and that after the ceremony the lodge shall be closed. If it were not open there would be no necessity for closing, and additionally it is proper that being open the Master retains his power to maintain discipline over the brethren in his charge.

It is perhaps well to understand that the lodge being opened for the purposes of the funeral, cannot do any other business than that relating to the burial of the dead, and this on the principle that a special communication can transact no other business than that named in the call or summons.

We see, therefore, no reason to doubt that a lodge being engaged in the public services relating

to the last offices to be paid to the remains and memory of a departed brother, is at labor; that it should be opened preparatory to such labor and formally closed at its conclusion, and that this service can only be had in the case of Master Masons.

The matter of public installations has so recently gone the rounds of the Masonic press that it is difficult to say anything new on the subject, but so far as we can see, the whole proceeding having from time immemorial been published in manuals and other books relating to the Institution, it is too late now to claim any secrecy for what any and everybody might know, who would take the trouble to read. For one, we insist that the charges given the different officers at installation are not in any sense a part of the secret arcana, and that if they can be read in a book by the first comer, they may with equal propriety be pronounced in the presence of those who might read them if they chose. To condemn the speaking in public is to condemn the reading in private, and at the same time the whole series of publications.

The time for attempting to conceal matters of this sort passed away in 1700, when many foolish brethren condemned to the flames whatever they had relating to Freemasonry without stopping to consider whether it was proper to be concealed or not.

On the other hand, our families and friends of to-day who listen to an installation of officers learn only what is expected of the brethren so installed, and neither can nor do reach any of the secret requirements of the Fraternity. It follows, according to our judgment, that the best interests of the lodges being promoted by public installations, such installations are Masonic, and to be approved.

9. "What is the standing of a non-affiliated Mason—is he in 'good standing' and worthy of affiliation, or is he the 'rascal and scoundrel' of some writers?"

This question, it is freely admitted, is very decidedly unsettled, and as we see it, must remain so for the reason that it does not depend on any generally recognized principle of Masonic law.

Those who desire to look it up will find the first reference in the ancient charges of 1721, wherein it is stated that "every brother ought to belong to some lodge"; and even then it was a novelty because previous to 1717 there was no distinct lodge organization such as we now have. Any number of brethren having the sheriff's warrant could meet, confer the initiatory degree and disperse, never perhaps all of them to meet again, the tie being not membership in any given lodge, but the habit of meeting at some particular place as the Apple-Tree tavern or the Goose and Gridiron, and the brother who last week met and formed part of the lodge at the former place, might the next week or the next day meet at the latter or any other place where a number of craftsmen were congregated for the purpose of a making. In those days there was not nor could there have been under the circumstances any regular affiliation, and consequently no law of unaffiliation. No law was then in existence, nor indeed required as to the status of non-affiliates, nor is any argument required to show that all laws on this subject are of absolutely modern enactment, and have none of the elements required to make what we call a landmark.

The status of an unaffiliate cannot therefore be determined by any governing principle of the Institution, nor, what is the same thing, by any so-called landmark, but only by the enactments of Grand Lodges. We digress here for a moment to say there are many ready to point out to us that many things not laid down in the written constitutions have become law by immemorial usage; we reply, however, that in this case there is nothing immemorial about it. We have already shown that regular organization of lodges never had any existence until after the revival in 1717, and it follows that it is only since that time that any brother could have a defined membership. The result is that the relation of an individual Mason to a lodge depends upon the regulations in such case made and provided by the Grand Lodge having jurisdiction. Put it there, where in truth and reality it belongs, and we shall see that the status of an unaffiliated Mason is that fixed for him in advance by the Grand Lodge within the jurisdiction of which he resides.

Let us proceed a step further. There are many causes for unaffiliation—pride and poverty mingled; inability to attend lodge meetings and enjoy lodge privileges for various causes; incompatibility of temper between the lodge and the member, and others which will readily suggest themselves; and now, suppose that for any of these causes a member quits his affiliation, the question is presented, "What is his status?" If there be any value in the logical deduction, the answer must

be that he is a Mason temporarily unhorsed ; he is entitled to all the general rights of the Craft as much as he ever was, because no penalty can be rightly inflicted for his refusal to be affiliated when no law compels him to that position. Every Grand Lodge has a right to, and by regular enactment many do, say that one voluntarily remaining unaffiliated shall not be allowed to visit, nor be entitled to charity or fraternal burial; but not one of them, so far as we know, does or can say, without a direct violation of the precepts of the Craft, that such a brother is not in good standing, so far as the general principles of the Institution are concerned.

Again, it having been authoritatively declared that every Mason ought to belong to some lodge, it follows as a natural corollary that when he applies and nothing is found against him but the mere fact of his unaffiliation, he ought to be accepted and his status changed from being abroad to full and regular membership. It is a poor rule that does not work two ways, and a poorer one that prevents a brother against whom no charge is presented from becoming affiliated when he desires to do so.

We conclude, then, that unaffiliation *per se*, apart from all other considerations, is not a Masonic crime, and that, as at his making, a man becomes not only a member of the particular lodge receiving him, but of the Masonic family in general, his right to apply for affiliation is unimpeachable, and that he is only so far disfranchised from the privileges of Masonry as to prevent him from the right to sit and speak and vote as he could do if in full membership.

10. "Is the doctrine of Grand Lodge sovereignty over its territory absolute, qualified, or a myth?"

As the question stands there is but one answer, and that is : Absolute ! But there are other matters connected with the aforesaid question worthy to be taken into account before we arrive at a final decision.

First. There is the fact that jurisdiction, whether of lodge or Grand Lodge, is entirely modern, and does not date back more than a hundred years, the exact point of time being when the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts declaring itself free and independent, at the same time announced its right to exercise sole and exclusive jurisdiction over all lodges and Masons within the lines of the commonwealth whose name it bears. New York, Pennsylvania and others followed in order in declaring the same doctrine, and to-day, as far as our knowledge extends, there is not a Grand Lodge on the broad expanse of the North American continent that does not claim to exercise sole and exclusive jurisdiction within the limits of the State, Province or Territory in which it is located. Opposed to this claim, however, is the fact that, outside of the limits mentioned, the governing powers of Masonry throughout the world do not admit anything of the kind, and we are therefore compelled to acknowledge that the doctrine is not indefeasibly Masonic, in that it is by no means general, but only American, because it suits the exigencies of our fifty or more continuous jurisdictions. We may search in vain the Ancient Charges, the Thirty-nine Articles and the legislation of Grand Lodges up to a comparatively recent period, and we shall find nothing to warrant a claim to exclusive jurisdiction over lodges or individuals. As to lodges, it will be easily understood that the Grand Lodge, in Great Britain claimed and exercised, as they do to-day, the right to establish subordinates anywhere within the dependencies of the British crown. So with the other European countries ; the conquests made by the nation opened the conquered territory to the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodges already established, and it is only by the force of public (Masonic) opinion that these provincial bodies have one by one, as in the case of the Dominion of Canada, been enabled to assert and maintain their independence. It is altogether probable that in the course of time every Kingdom, State or Territory in the civilized world will have its own Grand Lodge separate, distinct and independent of every other body, but it is very certain that the time has not yet arrived, and hence the dogma of exclusive jurisdiction cannot be claimed as resting upon any accepted principle of general Masonic law. In this country the case is one of inter-State comity. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut touch each other, and in turn each abuts other States until the whole Republic is covered, but we are not like France, Spain, Portugal and Italy, differing peoples with different languages and different interests, but rather like one State divided into counties, all speaking the same language, all having the same interests, and all being in fact one country. The Masonic institution must—as it does—adapt itself to our needs, and hence, with us, the doc-

trine of absolute sovereignty is a fact because only on its effect can we depend for peace with our neighbors and for a homogeneity that could not otherwise be attained.

Taking these facts as premises, several considerations present themselves. First, what we cannot permit to our near friends, countrymen and neighbors, we cannot allow to strangers, or, perhaps, in more Masonic terms, to brethren located abroad; by which is meant that, while no American Grand Lodge will permit one of its peers—though only divided from it by an imaginary line—to interfere with its jurisdictional claims, neither will it permit the same to be done by a Masonic power located in some other country. It is a fact none the less that the doctrine, however vital to our interests, is only in the process of adoption, for while many Grand Lodges that twenty years ago scouted the doctrine and demonstrated their sincerity by establishing subordinates beyond their own territories, it is to be doubted if there is any to-day that would care to compromise its relations with the rest by any overt assertion of its power in that direction. Even the Grand Orient of France, notwithstanding its threat openly made, has not up to this time overstepped its own limit. The result is that while in North America the doctrine of absolute sovereignty is a recognized and accepted fact, elsewhere, though generally acknowledged in practice, it is not in fact; but we have an abiding faith that the time is not far distant when it will be engrafted on the Masonic code for the conservation of friendly relations throughout the globe. The second consideration is in regard to the formation of Grand Lodges in open territory—that is, territory in which there may be lodges working under charters from several Grand Lodges elsewhere, but in which no regular Grand Lodge has been established. The advocates of an extreme application of the claim to absolute sovereignty affirm that the moment a Grand Lodge is established, its jurisdiction becomes absolute throughout the bounds of the territory in which it is located, and that all subordinates therein working owe it fealty and allegiance. It must be admitted that on this point there is a considerable divergence of opinion, though the ground to be occupied in future is so limited that food for the debate will lack, and the matter fade out of sight. The parties of the second part admit that the right of the new Grand Lodge is absolute so far as its future operations are concerned, and that without its consent no lodges can be formed in its territory; but it is also claimed that the subordinates existing at the time of the formation cannot be forced to give up their original fealty because there is no recognized law on the subject. It is admitted on all hands that it would be better that all the lodges in a territory should unite in the formation of a governing body, but when we reflect that there is no regulation to fix the number of lodges required to form a Grand Lodge, some insisting on three, some on a majority, it would seem that a concurrent agreement among all existing Grand Lodges not to recognize any future Grand Lodge unless all the subordinates in the territory at the time should unite in its establishment would be the cure for any further trouble on this point. While, therefore, Grand Lodge sovereignty is not altogether a myth, it is an unsettled question, but fortunately one toward the definite solution of which all the signs of the times seem to point.

II. "Is the jurisdiction of a lodge perpetual over all rejected candidates?"

A fair consideration of this question will take us back to the time when the question of jurisdiction was not known at all, which is not farther in the distance than 1717 or thereabouts; because it is only since that time that there has been anything like law of jurisdiction whatever, lodge or Grand Lodge, and hence we must seek the solution of this question—not in the ancient practice of the lodges, but in that prevailing since Masonry was introduced on this continent. From this it will appear that in the consideration of the question under review there is no possible reference to a landmark, since no landmark is concerned; the only question being what may be done under the present construction of Masonic law. Masonic law, as at present accepted, rests upon two principles; first, the ancient landmarks of the Craft; secondly, the present Masonic law, as set forth in written constitutions and the common law, to which may be added the general practice of the several jurisdictions.

The Ancient Constitutions may be dismissed at once, since they afford us no light upon the subject under discussion, and we are therefore reduced to the consideration of the question under such law as is afforded by the regulations made since 1717. This cuts the Gordian knot at once, and demonstrates that we must look for the solution of any difficulty to the laws enacted since the revival. Such being the case, we see at once that the question can never be settled except by the laws enacted in any special jurisdiction, or in other words, that it is not one depending upon the general principles of Masonic law, but only on such regulations as may have been adopted by the several jurisdictions of this continent on the subject. Thus simplified we see at a glance that there is neither land-

mark nor governing principle involved, and that the settlement depends upon some law hereafter to be enacted, to which general sanction shall be given.

Starting from this explanation let us see where we are. Doubtless the great majority of the American Grand Lodges hold to-day that a candidate having been rejected by a lodge, remains its property as material. We have written columns and pages in support of this doctrine, but when we come down to the absolute law, where are we? No such thing was contemplated in the early stages of our present era, and we are driven to the conclusion that whatever law there may be on the subject is of our own creating, and hence only binding upon the jurisdictions willing to agree to it. It is simply an outcome of our relations to one another as contiguous but independent jurisdictions, and like other laws we respect without too closely inquiring into them, helps to preserve harmony, and in many cases serves to guard the Fraternity against the wiles of designing men. It is none the less certain that one of our rejected candidates, going to Europe and making application for initiation, would be received without any regard to what the rejecting lodge might have to say on the subject; nor, if we should undertake to complain, could we find any law more binding than our own opinion and convenience.

It is germane to the subject to remark that there is a growing sentiment in favor of fixing a limit to the time a rejection shall affect a candidate, and if there can be a definite agreement among the Grand Lodges, we are free to confess our belief that it would be for the best interests of the Craft if such an agreement could be made; for, while our oldest regulations require unanimity in the lodge in accepting a candidate, there is none of any but modern date to give a single blackball the warrant of perpetuity. We shall join in the effort to amend this regulation.

12. "Must Masters-elect receive the so-called Past Master degree before installation to qualify them to preside? If so, what is this thing, and who may confer it, and under what authority and restrictions?"

The points involved in the foregoing, when carefully examined, must be classed among the curiosities of Masonic literature. The divergence of opinion on the matter is apparently endless, due in a great measure, we venture to think, to the modern tendency to "decisions" on any and every question, either naturally or artificially arising on matters occurring in the practice of lodges. It will be found somewhat difficult to reason on the various considerations that present themselves to one who endeavors to think the matter out, but we shall endeavor so to condense our thoughts that the reader may form a reasonable idea without being too much fatigued by the examination.

In the first place, it may be concluded that the regular and continuous Mastership of a lodge only dates back to the constitutions of 1721, since it is known that previous to that time there was no regular organization of lodges and consequently that a different Master may have presided at each meeting, and, indeed, that a Fellow Craft or even an Apprentice may have conferred initiation. Any careful reader of such Masonic history as we have will be convinced and admit that our present organization not only dates from the revival in 1717, but that it has been largely, if not completely revolutionized since that time; for a reference to the Ancient Charges first approved in 1721, will show (Charge V.) "That the most expert of the *Fellow Craftsmen* shall be chosen or appointed the *Master* or *Overseer* of the *LORD's* work; who is to be called *MASTER* by those who work under him." The only qualification required is, that the brother chosen is to be the most expert of the *Fellow Craftsmen*, and it follows that up to that period there had been no such idea as conferring the degree of Past Master upon one who had not yet entered on the discharge of the duties of his office. The exact date when the degree was invented and required to be conferred upon Masters-elect can not now be determined, but it probably does not antedate 1738, or about that time; but that it has prevailed from an early date in the American practice can not now be successfully contradicted, and we know of no jurisdiction on this continent where it is not now considered a necessary part of the installation of a Master-elect, except perhaps Texas and Iowa, and we are not at all certain about these.

Our Masonry comes to us from the mother country, and this requirement must have come with the rest, since it is a part of the English constitution that a Master must be prepared by a "Board of Installed Masters"—that is, brethren who have themselves been previously and properly installed. It is, therefore, a part of our present system, and at least as old as many other requirements about which there is no dispute. What it is exactly may not be said in this place further than

that it contains instruction to the newly elected Master for his guidance in conducting the work of his lodge, which can not fail to be of advantage to him, while at the same time it can not possibly do him any harm. According to the accepted regulations, it can only be conferred by a convention of three Past Masters, themselves previously installed by the same process, and has no relation whatever to the degree conferred in chapters of Royal Arch Masons. Our idea is that it ought to be let alone, and instead of being the Past Master degree it ought to be denominated the degree of Installed Master.

13. "Can officers be installed by proxy?"

Taking into consideration that installation involves a promise to perform the duties of the office, as a bearer of which a brother is to be installed, it is difficult to understand how any man can promise in behalf of another to discharge certain duties which may vary according to circumstances and which the proxy may not be present to witness or to know whether his promise has been carried out or not. It seems to us very much like the practice of becoming god-father to a child and undertaking in its behalf certain duties, which, in the very nature of things, it is impossible to carry out without a violation of parental rights and an assumption of parental negligence. And yet the Grand Lodge of New York allows installation by proxy except in the case of the Master, the idea being that any act of the brother tending to show his acceptance of the office, would render the installation valid; but why the same principle should not apply to the Master as well as the Junior Deacon, passes our comprehension.

We do not believe in proxy installation, and are happy to add that our view largely prevails in this country.

14. "Shall one or three ballots be required to enable a candidate for the mysteries of Masonry to receive the three degrees?"

In our judgment this is a question that does not need any settlement, being one that each jurisdiction may regulate to suit its own notions of propriety. The only general principle involved is that no man can be made a Mason without the unanimous consent of the brethren, and even this does not obtain in England. At all events this regulation of unanimity, like that of physical qualifications, never had any possible application, save to Entered Apprentices, and the first ballot being clear, there is no general principle requiring or forbidding others in the course of the work; nor is there any need for uniformity of practice in this respect, and we are fully of opinion that this subject may profitably be left out in any discussion on Masonic laws.

15. "Is dual membership permissible to a brother in the same Grand Lodge jurisdiction?"

This is a question not of law, but of taste and expediency, to be decided in each jurisdiction. Very generally the Grand Lodges in this country have abandoned the system of dual membership, Virginia, we believe, being the only exception; but if a Grand Lodge permits dual membership, we do not see how any other power can interfere, nor how a member in a State where dual membership is forbidden can be hindered from acquiring other memberships in States where that process is recognized. This reduces it to a matter of local regulation, the more so that membership at all only dates from 1717, and there never has been any general regulation compelling membership, but only a declaration that every brother *ought* to belong to some lodge. In the interest of peace, and to the avoidance of many complications, it is to be hoped that every Grand Lodge will frame a law interdicting dual membership, and thus before a brother changes he "must be off with the old love before he is on with the new".

One illustration may be permitted. A brother coming to this country from England desires to affiliate, but he can not be received here until he has closed his membership on the other side, a thing not as easy to do as it looks, because in England a man may join as many lodges as he pleases; and it seems strange to them that one more or less should call for so much red tape. We like the American plan best, but insist that no Grand Lodge can be compelled to adopt it, though, as already remarked, the matter is rapidly settling itself.

16. "Can a non-affiliated Mason, a citizen of one State, apply for membership in another?"

This, although at present not an entirely settled question, is one that really ought to be, and it is consoling to know that Masonic sentiment is gradually but surely becoming unanimous in the right

direction. The difficulty in the way is the general disposition to place an unaffiliate on the same plane as a profane, and to make him the subject of the same personal jurisdiction as is occupied by a petitioner for initiation. Though by no means a landmark, the Grand Lodges in this country are a unit on the proposition that to be made a Mason legitimately, a man must apply to the lodge nearest his actual place of residence, and by this is understood, not a temporary stopping place, but a *bona fide* legal residence; but when the candidate has been raised to the degree of Master Mason, he is a member not only of the particular lodge he may join, but of the Fraternity in general, and while he remains in good standing may enjoy all his rights and privileges as such wherever he may go. He may join a lodge in Maine and live all the rest of his life in California, yet neither his rights as a Mason or as a member can be disturbed, save by his own act in voluntarily dimitting or as the result of some infraction of the law, subjecting him to discipline. He thus presents exactly the conditions of residing in one State while a member in another. Now, take one step farther, and suppose him to become an unaffiliate by his own wish. California can not compel him to join there, for no law is known in Masonry to justify such a proceeding. The most that can be done is, if he persists in remaining unaffiliated, to refuse him the right to visit, to relief, and to burial with Masonic ceremonies, and even those are a severe tug at the principles of the Craft, for simple unaffiliation can not affect the good standing of a Mason as a principle, but only where there is a local law to that effect.

Admitted that he ought to join some lodge, and that he chooses one in some State other than that of his residence, how is he to be prevented from exercising his own will in the premises? Suppose there be a local law that he must join the lodge nearest his place of residence, and he thinks proper to ignore it. What are you going to do about it? Cite us some law bearing on the subject. Not what one may think ought to be or is the law, but something tangible—chapter and verse—ever recognized by the Fraternity as binding upon them. It is worse than useless to try; no such law can be cited, save perhaps the local regulations of a Grand Lodge, having no effect beyond its own jurisdiction. The whole of it is, that it being the duty of every brother to belong to some lodge, and the brother desiring to comply with this regulation—if we may so term it—must be left, in the very nature of things, to make his own choice and select the lodge with which he can best work and best agree, without regard to any other law than that of his own sweet will. If in the place in which he lives there be no such lodge, he has inherently the right to seek elsewhere for one, and when he has found that one we defy any one to show us a law to interfere with his right of choice. We insist, therefore, as a part of our personal individual rights as a Master Mason that, being unaffiliated without any other cause than our own desire to be so, we have the inherent right to join any lodge willing to receive us, whether it be near to or distant from our actual place of residence, and we calmly await the citation of some law to the contrary.

17. "Is it proper or Masonic for a lodge to participate in mixed funerals?"

We feel quite sure in the assertion that among all the laws made within the past fifty years, there is none bearing on this subject of general obligation, and hence that whatever there may be is simply and only some local regulation not binding outside of the jurisdiction where it has been enacted. The conclusion of the matter therefore depends upon either the local enactment or the general ethics of the Craft. After mature consideration of the whole subject, it seems to us that the decision ought to rest upon the latter basis. Because a Grand Lodge has undoubted right to regulate and govern the action of its subordinates and undoubtedly has full power to forbid any action it may deem contrary to the general welfare, there are, nevertheless, some rights inherent in the lodges against which legislation must necessarily fail. But on the other hand, Masonry is a law unto itself and the whole theory of its organization and working forbids the admission of any foreign element in its proceedings; hence, at a funeral it can not mingle its ceremonies with those of any other society, however estimable that society may be. After the offices of religion, in the presence of which, whatever be the creed, Masonry is ever a respectful listener, the lodge must be in charge and conduct its ceremonies first or not at all, if for no other reason, because it is the oldest of human institutions. This being conceded, we see no reason why other societies may not take part in the procession, and, if agreeable to the friends, offer their ceremonies over the remains. Placing the matter on this basis the dignity of the Craft is fully guarded, while we are saved from apparent dictation to others who, on general principles, possess as much right in the premises as we do, and anything beyond is simply claiming that we can not enforce.

18. "Shall the burial of a non-affiliated Mason be interdicted by the Grand Lodge, or left to the discretion of the Master or his lodge to determine in each case as it arises?"

In considering this question it will be well to recollect that no foundation principle is involved, because affiliation and unaffiliation are simply and purely modern; in fact, twenty-five or thirty years ago, before the legislative fever set in, no one would have thought of making any law on the subject. If the Grand Lodge should make a law of interdiction, it would necessarily apply to all cases and involve some exhibitions of such dreadful injustice as to be a smirch upon the good name of the Fraternity. It is simply impossible that the Grand Lodge should know the merits of each case, while on the other hand, the Master or the lodge to which the deceased had belonged, or in which he had been known while living, would be competent to judge wisely and act discreetly, according to the circumstances of each case. We most earnestly favor leaving this subject in the charge of the lodges under direction of their respective Masters, being persuaded that thus justice will be tempered with the broadest charity and the underlying principle of the Craft be thus exemplified.

19. "Shall our Masonic halls be used under any circumstances — and if so what — for dancing parties, public gatherings?"

On this question we are free to say that our views are only moderately conservative. We do not think that our halls should be used for public gatherings, in the general sense of the word at all, but when a lodge invites the families and friends of its membership to spend an evening in its hall, this is no more a public gathering than would be the meeting of the same persons in a private parlor, and what is becoming to be done in the parlor might, with the same propriety, be observed in the lodge-hall. Our dancing days are over, but for what we have done in that line, we shall never repent, hence to our mind the rule of conduct at a social gathering in a lodge room being the same that would be observed under similar circumstances at home, we fail to perceive what any one has to say on the subject. Let this thing be left to the discretion of the brethren, and depend upon them for such an exemplification as shall satisfy the most exacting, that we do not forget what is due to the name and fame of the Fraternity.

20. "Can a lodge delegate the trial of a member for a Masonic offense to a committee of its members?"

Any New Yorker to whom this question might be put would unhesitatingly answer, Yes; that is just what we do. While in any other obedience the answer would be in the negative. The difference is, however, less than appears at first sight. It is true that in New York charges when preferred are sent to a commission to take evidence, and to recommend a verdict, but this is simply a matter of convenience and is not binding upon the lodge, which has the right to order the evidence taken to be read in its presence, and the further right to alter, amend or set aside, the finding of the commission. The real trial, therefore, takes place before the lodge, while at the same time it is saved the annoyance and waste of time that would ensue if a number of its communications had to be given up in listening to the evidence and the wrangling of counsel, all of which — the evidence that is, is presented in manner and form as given by the witnesses, while the lodge reserves the power of judgment, and thus every possible right of the accused is conserved, and finally made as certain as anything human can be by the ultimate review in the appellate body. It is a marvel to us that in any jurisdiction the old plan of trial in open lodge should continue, but this is one of the matters that will never be made uniform, because it must be conceded that it is one that each jurisdiction has a right to dispose of at its own discretion.

21. "Under the old law, that two-thirds of the members voting was requisite to suspend or expel, shall unanimity be required to restore such brother to the rights and privileges of Masonry?"

It is worse than useless to argue this question. It is one so utterly and so clearly within the powers of each sovereign jurisdiction, without regard to the others, that in the very nature of things it must ever remain a subject for local legislation, and may therefore be dismissed at once from any discussion of general principles.

22. "Can a lodge try an offender whose membership is in a foreign jurisdiction for an offense committed within its own?"

This is not only an unsettled, but a decidedly vexed question.

According to our reading it was first introduced to the notice of the Masonic world by the late Dr. Mackey, who declared in his work on Jurisprudence that a Mason, without regard to his affilia-

tion, could he tried by the lodge having jurisdiction over the place where the offense might be committed, and this, on the general ground that as a Mason owes allegiance to the laws of the country in which he may for the time reside; so in matters relating to the Craft, he must submit to the authority of the obedience in which he may be. We confess that for many years we thought this not only reasonable but just; but longer experience and maturer thought have led us to change our opinion. Admitting that while an affiliated Mason is subject to the general laws of the jurisdiction in which he is sojourning, as, for instance, that he can not visit without a diploma, or be proposed for affiliation without a dimit then and there to be exhibited, still the right of a lodge to try its own members and of a member to be tried by his own lodge, are indefeasible, although we get around it in New York by a law that where a member of one lodge prefers charges against a member of another, the trial cannot be held in either lodge, but must be before a commission appointed by the Grand Master, or his agent, and composed of brethren not members of either of the lodges interested. While on one hand this seems to be the very essence of impartiality and fairness, it, on the other, utterly ignores the right of trial before mentioned, and yet the Grand Lodge of New York does not, and probably never will, consent to the doctrine that a Mason may be tried at any place where he may happen to be.

The difference in principle is, to our vision, exceedingly obscure, nor do we see any probability that the Grand Lodges will unite upon any rule for trials involving actual or implied consent to the exercise of discipline over their members by any other authority than their own. It is, therefore, a reasonable assertion that, if ever there is a concurrent settlement of this question, it will be on the basis just indicated.

23. "Who are the 'Masonic peers' of a Past Master or Past Grand Master—those of his own rank, or Master Masons?"

There seems to be a sort of fatality about this question which will not permit it to be quiet, or perhaps to speak more affirmatively, ever inciting the brethren to mistaken deductions from the premises.

When a brother quits a Masonic office of whatever grade, his functions as an officer cease, and he therefore carries with him nothing but the good-will of the brethren, except in the case of a Past Master of Past Grand Master, there remains with him the right to install officers in a lodge or Grand Lodge, as the case may be. It follows, therefore, that a brother ceasing to hold office is exactly the peer of one who has never been an office-bearer, with the exception above noted, which practically only amounts to an expression of respect for the office.

The principle is nicely illustrated in the case of an ex-President of the United States who was chosen by the citizens of the town in which he lived to be constable, or something of like kind. His reply was that any office to which his fellow citizens might elect him would always be considered an honor. In this he clearly considered that he had acquired no privilege by the fact of having been President of the United States, while at the same time he acknowledged that in being honored by election to a minor office, he was only the peer of the humblest of his fellow citizens. Just so in Masonry. However much we may be honored by election to the higher or highest offices of the Craft, we should not forget that the functions and powers of the office ceasing, the officer naturally returns to the ranks, and becomes the peer of all in that situation. While, then, an actual Grand Officer in the discharge of his duties is by that fact lifted temporarily above his brethren, the moment he passes out of office he loses all his privileges and powers as an officer, and becomes simply a Master Mason, to be respected because of his former dignity, but having no other rights than those that inure to every Master Mason, his peer.

24. "Shall we have the old sore reopened and establish a National Grand Lodge under the title of 'National Masonic Congress', or will a rose called by any other name smell as sweet?"

This question requires no debate; the iterated and reiterated expression of opinion by the Grand Lodges of the United States is to the effect that no Grand Lodge will jeopardize its sovereignty by adhesion to any form that may by any possibility lead up to a National Grand Lodge. Admitting, as we all do, that a congress might effect much good in securing uniformity of work and practice, yet none of us appear to be willing to risk the ulterior results of such a meeting. Somehow whenever such a meeting is proposed we all recollect the fable of the cat in the meal tub, and instinctively re-

fuse to have anything to do with it, and we take it for granted that the proposition to convoke congresses or make a General Grand Lodge, which is practically the same thing, may as well now as at any other time be put "in its little bed", and forever dismissed from the consideration of the Fraternity.

25. "Are lodges responsible to other lodges, at home or abroad, for sums expended for members in case of sickness or death?"

This question has been argued from beginning to end most elaborately, and the outcome seems to be that each lodge should exercise its charity without the hope of fee or reward, except where a lodge acts at the special request of another, or where the expenditure is of such magnitude as to be greater than the means of the disbursing lodge. In either of these last named events the mother lodge may fairly be expected to bear a part of the expense. It may, however, be seriously doubted whether there will ever be any concord of action on this subject.

26. "Are the 'general regulations of 1723' of the same binding force as the 'charges of a Freemason'?"

In considering this question we should understand that the charges are simply declarations of principle, while the regulations, or as they are more generally termed, the Thirty-nine Articles, are, or rather were, law to govern the proceedings of the Grand and subordinate bodies, which entered into the arrangement of 1717 known as the revival. The prefix to the charges avers that they are extracted from the records of lodges beyond sea, which we very respectfully doubt, unless the streams between London and York may be considered seas, but at all events the Ancient Charges treat of general principles in a general way, and have not been implicitly obeyed even by the Mother Grand Lodge, as we shall have occasion to remark in reviewing questions further on.

The regulations, on the other hand, are the rules laid down for the Grand Lodge of England and its subordinates, and among them is one expressly providing that every Grand Lodge has a right to make new regulations for the benefit of the Craft, provided always that the ancient landmarks be not removed. We shall give the question of landmarks special consideration later, but just now we desire to say that any one who will take the trouble to read the Thirty-nine Articles can hardly fail to observe that they were not intended to be of force beyond the jurisdiction for which they were enacted, or for that, any longer than it should seem to be for the best interest of the Craft that they should endure.

As an example, we may cite the requirement that every alteration of the old or new addition to the regulations shall be submitted to the youngest Entered Apprentice at the annual feast. This has entirely disappeared, because Entered Apprentices have no longer any voice in the conduct of lodge proceedings, and as a general thing Grand Lodges do not have any annual feast. At the same time it must be admitted that the American Craft have observed a greater loyalty to the charges and regulations than even the English brethren, and we are free to say that in our judgment much of our prosperity and homogeneity is due to this fact.

We should be more than sorry to see this obedience surrendered, because it would lead to many tangents destructive of the wonderful uniformity thus far preserved, but at the same time as reasonable and reasoning men should know the reasons for the faith that is in us, and while remaining firm in our adherence to principle, be ready to exercise our rights as to mere regulation.

27. "If the 'general regulations' have any force of law whatever, is it not confined to the first edition—that of 1723?"

This question is practically answered in our last article, but we may add that we have always held, and do still hold, that anything in those regulations which may be now thought binding must of very necessity belong to the first edition, because it is a known and incontrovertible fact that in every edition since the first one there have been alterations of greater or less moment, notably that made by the Grand Lodge of England, changing "free born" to "freeman." The form of others has been either altered or the particular regulation entirely abrogated, as any one may convince himself who will carefully examine them; even the "Old Charges" have been amended in subsequent editions of the constitution published under sanction of the Grand Lodge of England; it therefore

necessarily follows that if we are to be bound at all it must be by the terms of the first publication in 1723.

28. "Can the Grand Master, by his edict, suspend an officer or member from 'the rights and privileges of Masonry', or is his power limited to the deposition of a brother from office?"

We desire to be understood as considering this and all the questions in the series from a general standpoint, because otherwise what we might say would lose half its value. The foregoing question is a notable case in point, because, so far as New York is concerned, a simple quotation from our statutes would set it definitely at rest, but the laws of New York do not govern other jurisdictions, and we must find in the merits of the subject itself the reasons why it should not be an open question.

Whatever may have been the supposed powers of a Grand Master in the past—and it must be admitted that in some instances their limitation was indefinite—it is now generally understood that our chief officer can only exercise such powers as are accorded to him in the constitution of the jurisdiction over which he presides, or, in other words, that he cannot set aside the requirements of the fundamental law, unless there is in the constitution itself an express provision to that effect. He is bound to this effect by the terms of his official oath at installation, for the violation of which no sophistry will afford an excuse. Again, in Masonry as outside of it, all men stand equal before the law, and there never has been, is not now, nor can there ever be a provision of law that shall deprive the humblest brother of his Masonic rights without due trial under the required forms. To concede to the Grand Master a power that does not exist in the Grand Lodge or in the principles of the Institution would be to make him an autocrat and place at his official mercy the rights of every Mason in his jurisdiction.

Happily that point never has been and clearly never will be reached, nor do we believe that any Grand Master would care to exercise such power, even were it vested in him.

The power to suspend a brother from the functions of his office is quite another affair, and when proper cause is shown, is undoubtedly necessary to the discipline of the Craft, but even then it can not be safely admitted that the Grand Master can exercise his power simply at his own will, and without any consideration for the rights of the brother suspended. In any case it is an extreme measure, and can only be justified when in the wise discretion of the Grand Master the greater good of the Craft shall outweigh the temporary deprivation of the rights of the individual. For in all cases the act of suspension must come up for review before the Grand Lodge, and therefore the Grand Officer will maturely consider his reasons before incurring a responsibility that may not be approved.

Finally, suspension from office, whether right or wrong, does not in any way affect the standing of the brother; he may be prevented from exercising the functions of Master or Warden by the edict of the Grand Master, but he can only be deprived of his rights and privileges as a Mason after due trial by his peers, and an adverse verdict on the evidence submitted.

29. "What are the landmarks of Masonry, and where can they be found? We do not mean the lists manufactured for encyclopedias, but an authoritative list of 'ye olden time'?"

It may be remarked with absolute truth that of all the unsettled questions running through Masonic discussions this is decidedly the most unsettled. The term itself is ever at the nib of the pen of writers and on the tongue of speakers, but no one has yet succeeded in reducing it to a definite quantity, plainly and unequivocally, beyond dispute, for no two authorities agree on the subject, as may be found by looking through the various treatises on Masonic law. The earliest mention of landmarks of which we have any knowledge is to be found in the Thirty-nine Articles of 1723, in the last of which it is said that, "Every annual Grand Lodge has an inherent power and authority to make new regulations, or to alter these for the real benefit of this ancient Fraternity; provided always that the *old landmarks* be carefully preserved, and that such alterations and new regulations be proposed and agreed to at the third quarterly communication preceding the annual grand feast."

One would suppose, from the foregoing, that not only had the landmarks been in existence from time immemorial, but that they were well known, or, otherwise, how could the Craft know when one was being removed or take measures to carefully preserve them? It is a fact, nevertheless, that no attempt at definition of the quality of a landmark, nor of the name or number of any of them appear in the regulations of 1723; in fact, it is our belief that the late Dr. Mackey was the first to

define the quality of a landmark, and to set forth in his work on Masonic Jurisprudence some twenty-five propositions, which he undertakes to defend as the landmarks. He was followed by various others, among the rest the Grand Lodge of New York, which, in its constitution, adopted in 1854, sets out thirty-one assertions as landmarks, a landmark being first defined as the unwritten law of Masonry, while nearly all the thirty-one landmarks are simply concise statements of points in the written law. After a year or so of reflection, it was deemed best to strike out this list, and from that time forward our constitution, though referring to the landmarks, leaves us in the dark as to what they are or where the inquiring mind is to seek for them in case of need.

The difficulty is further complicated by the fact that there is not in existence any acknowledged authority which can assert the landmarks, or having asserted them, enforce their observance beyond its own jurisdiction. The authority becomes still more shadowy when reduced to a matter of individual opinion, which can only be an opinion after all. Still another difficulty is found in the fact that not only are mythical constitutions cited, but the real one of 1723 has undergone numerous and sometimes important changes in every subsequent edition. Now, if the ancient charges and regulations, first published in 1723, contain the landmarks, and to some extent they undoubtedly do, where was the authority to remove or change that which is held to be, by its very nature, incapable of change? We cannot definitely answer the first part of the query, because we have no authority; but we imagine that two or three principles, at most, involve all the landmarks likely to be respected. The second part, calling for an authoritative list of the olden time, can be distinctly and promptly answered: No such thing exists.

30. "Is a member liable to his lodge for dues during the period of his suspension for non-payment of dues, or other cause?"

In the jurisdiction of New York it is the law that a brother under suspension, after due trial, is charged with dues during the term of such suspension; but to the best of our belief this is not the case generally. We do not hesitate to say that it is most unfair because it is a cumulative penalty. Suspension deprives a member of all Masonic rights for the time being, as effectually as expulsion, and hence to charge a man for what he cannot enjoy is an unfairness of which Masons should not be guilty. It is quite true that in this jurisdiction suspension must be for a definite time, and, therefore, at the end of the time named in the sentence the member resumes his former status; nevertheless, we can not see the justice of exacting payment of dues in addition to suspension, and we think the law ought to be that a member under suspension for any cause ought not to be required to pay dues during the term fixed in the sentence. It is to be hoped that as a result of the discussion of the subject there may be a general agreement that deprivation of rights involves a corresponding release from payment of dues *ad interim*.

31. "What is the vote required in the waiver of lodge jurisdiction over a candidate — majority, two-thirds, or unanimity?"

Most of us are inclined to think our own way the best, and on this ground it may be assumed that this question will never be settled; because while New York is satisfied with a majority, other jurisdictions have the same right to insist upon unanimity. Personally and entirely apart from State pride, we are of the opinion that a majority vote should suffice, because in nine cases out of ten the original rejection depends on some personal pique, and has no principle whatever in it. This seems a pitiful admission to make, but every observing brother knows that it is true. This assertion can not, of course, be proved, for the reason that we can not inquire into the manner or reason of any vote cast; but at the same time we all know that men of the most spotless and unexceptionable character are rejected under misapprehension. It follows that no general rule can be made, and we may add that this is one of the matters each jurisdiction may properly regulate for itself, and in connection with which there is no real need for uniformity.

32. "Can a Past Master, or only the Past Master, or either, open a lodge in the absence of the Master and Wardens of the lodge?"

The second of the Thirty-nine Articles known as the regulations of 1723 provides that in case of sickness, death, or necessary absence of the Master, his authority reverts to the last Master then present, though he can not act until the Senior Warden or, in his absence, the Junior Warden has congregated the lodge. Under this, the oldest law we have on the subject, it will be seen that in the

absence of the Master and Wardens the lodge could not be opened at all, since action by one of the Wardens was required before the Past Master could exercise the authority given him. The regulation, though still in force in the Mother Grand Lodge, has never found favor in the United States, and is now entirely obsolete.

We are of opinion, nevertheless, that a Grand Lodge has power, by an amendment to its constitution, to make a regulation conferring the power on the immediate Past Master present to open the lodge, provided one of the Wardens be present; but as the general sentiment favors placing the responsibility, as well as the honor, upon the actual officers, the probability of any Grand Lodge going back to the practice of 1723 is, at least in this country, decidedly obscure.

33. "Is the presence of the charter of a lodge in the hall essential to the validity of its acts?"

All the authorities we have ever consulted agree in deciding that the warrant must be present to render a meeting valid, and immemorial usage is to the same effect; and although in our constitution the requirement is not specifically made, we have no doubt the Grand Lodge would promptly decide a meeting illegal in the absence of the warrant. So general is the practice, that it may be called a landmark, and although many thinking brethren deem the regulation more honored in the breach than the observance, it is not likely to be changed during this generation, and we may accept it as settled.

34. "What number of lodges in a Territory is requisite to the formation of a Grand Lodge therein—three, majority, or all?"

35. "Is recognition by other Grand Lodges at all essential to constitute it a legal Grand Lodge?"

We couple these two, because they are germane to each other, and simplify the discussion, which we desire to make as brief as the nature of the case will allow, in order to secure the attention of those who would be likely to skip an elaborate consideration.

To establish a fair precedent we must go back to the earliest Grand Lodge of which we have any definite knowledge, that one formed in 1717, and from which all the Grand Lodges to-day existing in the world have either directly or indirectly descended. Thus doing we shall find that it was established not by lodges as such, but by a general assembly of Masons, most of whom, if not all, were at the time simply Entered Apprentices, or Masons of the first degree.

By the Grand Lodge thus formed, the ancient charges and regulations were published, but in them we shall find no hint as to the formation of New Grand Lodges, but only the definition that "The Grand Lodge consists of and is formed by the Masters and Wardens of all the regular particular lodges upon record, with the Grand Master at their head, and his Deputy at his left hand, and the Grand Wardens in their proper places", etc.

This is an authoritative announcement of the change then made from a general assembly to a representative body, and that it was not intended to have any binding force is clear from the Thirtieth Article that "every annual Grand Lodge has an inherent power and authority to make new regulations, or to alter these for the real benefit of this Ancient Fraternity."

From that time to this, history records no general concert of action as to the proceedings necessary to form a Grand Lodge other than universal consent that a Grand Lodge when formed must be a representative body, and hence composed of officers of subordinates, with the Grand Master and associate officers, duly chosen by them. Suppose now that in a given territory there be six lodges, each one owing fealty and allegiance to a different Grand Lodge, and it is proposed to form a new Grand Lodge. That it must be a representative body, and exercise its powers for the general benefit, is admitted on all sides; but when it comes to the question above propounded, how many of the six must concur in the formation, we have no authority to which reference may be had for a decision. Some will tell us that three would be sufficient, others a majority, and some again insist upon unanimity, but if either of the learned Solons should be required to cite his authority, he would find himself at bay, and be compelled to fall back upon what he might think most expedient. Let us be candid and admit at once that there is no binding regulation upon the subject, except expediency, which, like necessity, knows no law, and as a corollary that if five out of the six of our supposed

lodges choose to unite in the formation of a new Grand Lodge, there is no power in them to compel the allegiance of the sixth.

What is and what ought to be are entirely distinct questions, and each must be answered by some law, general or particular. We very respectfully insist that there is no written law to which reference may be had, and, further, that the common law does not extend beyond the present century and our own country, and, therefore, no citation of landmarks or other similar transactions will answer in this case, and hence, that until the Grand Lodges of this country arrive at some general agreement upon the question—there being no general law, there is no regulation to which we can refer as authority, the result being that we each do as we think proper, and refer to some imaginary authority to support the opinion we may have.

This leads to the second question above stated. From a purely legal standpoint it may be answered that recognition is not essential, because it cannot make legal that which is illegal, nor will refusal to recognize make illegal a justly constituted Grand Lodge; but where there is no recognition it will be found very inconvenient for the membership, since no visiting or other privileges of the Craft would be permitted. On this account it is decidedly essential that a new Grand Lodge should have the recognition of those previously established.

36. The question here following turns, it will be seen, upon the proper meaning of a clause in the old Charges of a Freemason, and is thus phrased :

“In the interpretation of the old ‘Charges of a Freemason’, relative to the physical qualifications of candidates, what is the effect upon the clause ‘a perfect Youth’, exercised by the sentence ‘that may render him incapable of learning the Art of serving his Master’s LORD, and of being made a Brother’? The law reads: ‘No Master should take an Apprentice unless he has sufficient Employment for him, and unless he be a perfect Youth, having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him incapable of learning the Art, of serving his Master’s LORD, and of being made a Brother’.

“We have often seen the above, which we have extracted *verbatim et literatim* from the original book of constitutions of 1723, misquoted—very seldom, indeed, correctly. Very many of the Grand Masters and writers of correspondence omit entirely all that follows the word ‘body’. Is this fair, candid or honest? Is it owing to ignorance or something worse, that advocates of a bad cause resort to such political usages? Again, writers often substitute *should* for ‘shall’, as if they were synonyms of each other. *Shall* indicates a duty, a necessity, an obligation; it is a command, and is imperative. *Should* is a synonym of ‘ought’, and denotes an obligation of propriety or expediency. ‘We should speak and write the truth,’ yet all the power of the Masonic Institution can not enforce this duty upon all its members.

“Concede, which we never will, the construction as contended for by this school of writers, does the law apply to Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts?”

We take it for granted that all Masons in this country will recognize the regulation concerning physical qualifications to be so peculiarly distinctive of the institution of Freemasonry as to have the quality of a landmark, and its enforcement will be found incorporated in the laws and practice of every American jurisdiction. Landmarks, however, it must be recollected, are, in their very nature, unchangeable, for if they can be altered at one time they may be at another, and so finally be changed out of existence—a specimen of which may be seen in the act of the Grand Lodge of England in changing “Free-born” into “Free-man”. If, however, we are to be faithful to our past history, we must take this landmark as it appears in the earliest authentic publication, to-wit, the “regulations” compiled in 1721, and first published in 1723, because in every subsequent edition there have been alterations, interpolations and omissions, and the first and most imperative quality of a landmark being its incapacity for alteration by any authority whatever, it follows that these altered statements of the original publication have no binding force whatever, and that the true and only law on the subject is that correctly quoted by our querist.

Having thus narrowed the bounds of discussion to the original and only law having binding force, we must all admit that there is a distinct qualification of the term “perfect Youth” by the words immediately following:—having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him incapable of learning the Art, of serving the Master’s LORD, and of being made a Brother.”

That some latitude was intended can not be denied by any one who understands the English language; what its extent may or ought to be is quite another affair, which we shall not attempt to define, but that it would be entirely competent for a Grand Lodge to do so can not be effectually gainsaid. At the same time it is known that while the Grand Lodges of this country have maintained a most rigid construction in the matter of physical qualifications, there is a growing disposition to lessen the strain, as in the case of the Grand Lodge of Wisconsin, which directs its subordinates so to construe the law as to admit those whose bodily defects are not of sufficient gravity to prevent their full compliance with and exercise of the mysteries of the art.

We come now to the second branch of the question, namely: "Admitting the requirement of absolute physical perfection, does it apply to Entered Apprentices or Fellow Crafts?"—that is, persons already made-Masons, but seeking advancement to the second and third degrees.

A careful reading of the old regulations will show that they apply only to the making of profanes into Masons of the first degree, and this is made clear by the fact that up to 1739 the Grand Lodge reserved the right to confer the two remaining degrees. For more than twenty years we have claimed, and do still claim, that at the time the charges and regulations were first promulgated, to "make a Mason" was simply and *only* to confer the Entered Apprentice degree, and hence the law of physical qualifications could not extend to degrees of which the lodges knew nothing, and which, therefore, they could not confer.

Bro. Simons is an expert Masonic juris-consult, and consequently his opinions are entitled to great consideration. In the main, we concur in his replies to the foregoing queries, but in some instances duty, we think, requires us to dissent. For convenience sake we will take the answers *serialim*.

1.—We concur. 2.—We approve. That is the law in Illinois. 3.—We believe in indefinite suspension, and hold that definite should be abolished. Indefinite leaves the power wholly in the lodge, and the moment the offender gives evidence of repentance and reformation he can be reinstated, or if it be necessary he can be kept out forever. It puts him on his honor and good behavior, if anything will, and is Masonic. Definite says you deserve just so much punishment, and when you have suffered that we will fellowship you again, no matter whether you have repented and reformed or not. It is not Masonic, as we see it. Reprimand should only be administered for breaches of decorum in lodge. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 accord with our views. 10.—A Grand Lodge is sovereign, if it has Masonically obtained jurisdiction. Our unanimity ideas need not be repeated here. We are glad Bro. Simons so nearly subscribes to them. 11.—Fraternal comity should govern. We incline to the opinion that one year should limit the claim. 12.—Illinois says "No." We think the degree should be called Installed Master, and conferred by actual Masters, or Past Installed Masters. 13.—We concur. 14.—Illinois says one ballot only, and we approve it. 15.—Is two-sided. In some cases it is unsafe to allow a man even a single membership, and in others it would be well to permit him to enjoy any number. It largely depends on who and what the applicant is. 16.—We endorse this fully. 17.—We approve. 18.—Illinois leaves it to the discretion of the lodge, and that is right. 19.—Too many dancing is very objectionable, and it should not be imposed on them in a Masonic Hall. 20 and 21, we approve. 22.—We answer the query affirmatively. Under the head of District of Columbia we have met this topic, and need not repeat our opinion here. 23.—Meets our approbation. 24.—Conference on important topics can do no harm. The Reports on Correspondence, in a sense, are a Masonic Congress. We can afford to do whatever clearly is for the good of the Fra-

ternity and the perpetuity of Freemasonry. Now, a Supreme Grand Lodge is not requisite and, probably, never will be. 25.—Reimbursement for relief can not be expected save assent to the expense is first obtained. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 so nearly accord with our views that we endorse them as correct. For 28 the Constitution of the Grand Lodge ought to provide, that any officer who has the right of trial by his official peers, and who has been thus tried and found guilty, as charged, may, and for a serious offense, shall be suspended, by the Grand Master, from his office, and, if justice demands it, from all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry, until reinstated by either the Grand Master or the Grand Lodge. Indeed, we see no other legal method of disciplining an offending Grand Officer, or Worshipful Master. Illinois does thus act. Of course, the right of the Grand Lodge, on review of the case, to expel the offender, should be duly guarded. 33.—Although Bro. Simons states facts, still the charter's absence from the lodge hall could not invalidate the lodge's doings. It is not the warrant, but the authority of the Grand Lodge, that legalizes the lodge. The warrant is only evidence that the lodge is regular, and if it were burned the lodge would still exist, and could legally act without it. Its record on the Grand Lodge Register would cover the need. This being true, when a charter is burned the Grand Master should issue a duplicate without fee. 34 and 35.—Our views, so oft expressed, need not be reiterated here. 36.—We concur.

Truly, Bro. Simons has furnished the cream of the Masonic jurisprudence for this year, and we award him the laurels.

Bro. Simons claims that New York has uniformity of work, brought about by great labor, perseverance and expense; is averse to a Grand Lodge connecting itself ever so distantly with a Mutual Benefit Association; holds, rightly, that the ballot having been declared must remain until the lapse of such time as the constitution may provide; says truly that the assertion of a right is one thing, and its enforcement quite another, and justly affirms that an unaffiliated Master Mason may, of right, apply anywhere for membership.

Benjamin Flagler, Suspension Bridge, Grand Master.

Edward M. L. Ehlers, New York City, Grand Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA, 1881.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The ninety-fifth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Raleigh, December 6th, 7th and 8th, 1881, Most Worshipful Henry F. Granger, Grand Master, presiding. Ninety-eight Lodges were represented, and one hundred and ninety-

eight made returns. Twenty-nine made no returns, and one hundred and fifty-seven have gone out of existence, since the organization of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Master directed attention to the many blessings enjoyed by the Fraternity and the imperative duty of gratitude to God; announced an increase of the number of good men seeking admission into the lodges; stated that many non-affiliates are returning; said his correspondence greatly exceeded his expectation; reported five decisions; gave an account of the affairs of the Oxford Orphan Asylum and *The Orphans' Friend*, and concluded with the remark that the office of Grand Master is not only most honorable, but also most laborious.

The report of the work of the Orphan Asylum is excellent. The receipts were \$14,540.64; disbursements, \$12,458.16. *The Orphans' Friend* cost \$2,941.81, and received but \$1,312.07. Thus the Asylum suffered a loss of \$1,629.74. Verily, publishing society papers is precarious.

Five charters were granted.

The Committee on Appeals affirmed the right of the Grand Lodge to modify the decisions of lodges, but also held that it is eminently proper, where no impediment exists, that the guilt or innocence of every accused Mason shall be clearly decided in a regular trial by the lodge of which he is a member.

The Committee on Suspensions and Expulsions held that it is not the duty of lodges to interfere with the action of parties in the courts, or to adjust any rights obtained therein; but in cases where a brother has been convicted by a court of some criminal offense, which would render him an unworthy member of the Order, it would be proper for a lodge having jurisdiction to try him, and, if found guilty, inflict the proper penalty.

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 276; passed, 235; raised, 218; admitted, 107; reinstated, 85; suspended, 16; expelled, 15; excluded, 154; withdrawn, 150; died, 100; members returned, 6,277; non-affiliates, estimated, 4,003; members of lodges making no returns, estimated, 1,116. Total, 11,396.

No Report on Correspondence.

Henry F. Grainger, Goldsboro, Grand Master.

Donald W. Bain, Raleigh, Grand Secretary.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Kingston, August 3d, 1881, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the monument erected to the memory of Richard Caswell. Most Worshipful Henry F. Grainger officiated, and delivered a brief and very appropriate address.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Oxford, September 7th, 1881, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the new building designed for the male department of the Orphan Asylum. Most Worshipful Henry F.

Grainger officiated. Most Worshipful E. G. Reade, Past Grand Master, delivered an excellent oration.

NOVA SCOTIA, 1881.

The sixteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Halifax, June 1st and 2d, 1881, Right Worshipful Lewis Johnstone, Deputy Grand Master, presiding. Forty-two lodges were represented.

The Deputy Grand Master properly announced the demise of Most Worshipful Allen Hill Crowe, and other brethren. He reported his official acts, none of which require notice.

STATISTICS.—Receipts, \$4,342.71, disbursements, \$4,317.49; initiated, 180; passed, 157; raised, 149; affiliated, 56; reinstated, 21; dimitted, 146; died, 38; suspended, 93; missing, 37; rejected, 27; members, 2,900.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Bro. David C. Moore. It fills forty-nine pages. Illinois is briefly, but very favorably noticed.

William Taylor, Halifax, Grand Master.

Benjamin Curren, Halifax, Grand Secretary.

OHIO, 1881.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The transactions of this Grand Lodge for 1881 are adorned with the portraits of James A. Garfield and Albert G. Mackey, M. D., and a view of the new Masonic Temple at Toledo.

The seventy-second annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Toledo, October 18th–20th, 1881, Most Worshipful Reuben C. Lemmon, Grand Mas-

ter, presiding. Four hundred and eighty lodges were represented. Received by Grand Secretary \$13,709.51.

The Grand Master reported sixty-one special dispensations, ten commissions, one dispensation for a new lodge, and thirteen decisions. He appropriately eulogized James A. Garfield, Albert G. Mackey, Allen H. Crowe, and Flavius J. Phillips, deceased.

The Grand Treasurer reported total fund \$15,736.32; disbursements, \$11,140.46.

Recognition was accorded to the Grand Lodge of Indian Territory, to the United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba, and to the Grand Lodge of New South Wales. We do not think the latter two entitled to that favor. They certainly are not lawful symbolic Grand Lodges.

Much time was devoted to proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-laws. To one proposed By-law we decidedly object. It proposes that "lodges shall have authority to assess such dues on their members, from time to time, as they shall deem just and expedient," and that "the by-laws of each lodge shall designate the amount of dues so assessed, and the time for payment thereof, which shall be considered sufficient notice to each member." We would not consider that a sufficient notice, nor indeed a notice at all. When a man signs a note is that a notice for payment, or a legal demand on him for same? Most certainly not, and knowledge of by-laws is no demand for dues. But this un-Masonic proposition goes farther, for it declares that "it is hereby made the imperative duty of the Master to cause the Secretary to enter 'suspended' every member who shall be in arrears for six months after the time fixed for payment, and such suspended member shall not be restored except upon full payment of his dues, unless the lodge, for cause shown, shall, by unanimous vote of those present at a stated meeting, remit the same." This is very objectionable, as it proposes, without notice or trial, or indeed any form of law, to suspend brethren from their rights and privileges. It thus would be an engine of despotism. It would not even be prudent, as it would leave no discretion to the lodge nor to the Master to exercise lenience to a worthy distressed brother, save by getting up a charity purse and paying his dues, as by it they can not be remitted until after he has been suspended, and then only by a unanimous vote. Such legislation would be a curse to Freemasonry, as there would not be a particle of righteousness in it.

STATISTICS.—Raised, 1,221; admitted, 451; reinstated, 912; admitted, 718; died, 374; suspended, 1,228; expelled, 116; members, 29,100.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. R. E. Richards presented the Report on Correspondence. It is a pithy document, filling seventy-one pages, two and one quarter of which are devoted to Illinois. It appears that he is inclined to that species of freethinking which Freemasonry forbids.

Charles C. Kiefer, Urbana, Grand Master.

John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati, Grand Secretary.

OREGON, 1881.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The thirty-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Portland, June 13th-15th, 1881, Most Worshipful R. P. Earhart, Grand Master, presiding. Sixty-two lodges were represented.

The Grand Master congratulated the brethren upon the prosperous condition of Masonry in the jurisdiction; reported the foreign relations of the Grand Lodge most amicable; stated that four lodges had been constituted, that eight special dispensations had been issued, and that two halls had been dedicated.

A Worshipful Master having tendered his resignation because his occupation was such that he could not enforce the penal code and edicts of the Grand Lodge, the Grand Master suspended him from his office.

It appears that the Grand Lodge is in debt, and has to borrow money to keep up its expense account.

The Grand Master further reported seven decisions; deprecated such innovations as "Grand Worthy Master", "Right Worthy Grand Master", "Worthy Master", and "Outside Guardian"; spoke excellently on the topic, "Masters of Lodges", and concluded with some very fraternal words of exhortation and praise.

Bro. Gustaf Wilson, Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, presented a very concise and just report concerning the Webotuck case. One point made by him is particularly noticeable, namely, that to require a Mason to dimit from his lodge, before he can join in a petition for a new lodge, is not good law. He gave some excellent reasons for this opinion.

Bro. J. R. N. Bell, Grand Orator, delivered a practical oration on "The Work We Have to Do". He particularly deprecated intemperance and gambling.

It was resolved that all Master Masons in the jurisdiction, in good standing in their respective lodges for twenty years or more, may be relieved from all dues.

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 156; passed, 153; raised, 145; admitted, 104; limited, 90; suspended, 78; expelled, 4; reinstated, 18; rejected, 57; died, 22; members, 2,763; lodges, 66; dues, \$4,630.50.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. S. F. Chadwick presented an excellent Report on Correspondence, filling one hundred and sixty pages, about six of which are devoted to Illinois.

In the Webotuck matter he thinks "there is really nothing to quarrel over". He is especially severe on intemperance, gambling and slander. He does not like tape to be *too red*. His conclusion contains some excellent remarks on "Pay Thy Vows".

G. M. Stroud, Portland, Grand Master.

F. J. Babcock, Salem, Grand Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA.

VARIOUS COMMUNICATIONS.

The Grand Lodge held four quarterly communications and an annual meeting, at each of which Most Worshipful Samuel B. Dick, Grand Master, presided.

At the quarterly communication, March 2d, 1881, it was reported that one lodge warrant had been revived and that another had been surrendered. A committee of five was appointed to consider the expediency of holding a celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the earliest communication of the Grand Lodge.

At the quarterly communication, June 1st, 1881, after the transaction of some routine business, the committee appointed at the preceding meeting reported in favor of celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the earliest communication of the Grand Lodge, and a committee of twenty-five was appointed to make all fitting arrangements therefor. An expense in altering Gothic Hall, in the Temple, was allowed, amounting to \$5,631.10.

At the quarterly communication, September 7th, 1881, only routine business was transacted.

At the quarterly communication, December 7th, 1881, considerable routine business was transacted, one hundred and seventy-two lodges being represented.

Receipts, \$118,433.28; disbursements, \$105,596.23. Paid on Redemption Loan, \$6,600; interest, \$63,251.25. Charity Fund, \$4,830.24; disbursements, \$3,485.00. Girard Bequest, \$3,703.33; disbursed, \$3,000.00. Sinking Fund, \$5,747.77. Temple expense, \$14,117.52. Library, \$954.53; disbursed, \$681.54.

It was determined to hold the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration, June 24th, 1882.

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 379; admitted, 383; initiated, 1,200; suspended, 962; resigned, 342; died, 434; members, 34,836.

At the annual communication, December 27th, 1881, the officers elect were installed. An edict of non-intercourse with the members of Shakspeare Lodge, No. 750, of New York, was ordered, that lodge having invaded the jurisdiction of Allegheny Lodge, No. 223, of Pennsylvania. The demise of Most Worshipful Alfred R. Potter, Past Grand Master, was announced. The Grand Lodges of Ireland and New Mexico were recognized. Charity Fund, \$3,485.00; disbursed, \$3,130.00.

Stephen Girard Fund, \$3,319.10; disbursed, \$3,240.00. Contributed to the Michigan sufferers by fire, \$4,352.07. The Grand Master rendered his annual report. He made a large number of visits, and performed numerous special services. He reported the Temple debt as yet exceeding \$1,000,000.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. Richard Vaux, by the assistance of Bro. C. P. MacCalla, again presented an excellent Report on Correspondence, filling ninety-eight pages, two and one-half of which are devoted to Illinois. The Report is so replete with gems that it puzzles us very seriously what to do with them. If we could select all of them we would be highly gratified. The introduction is as beautiful as the sun, and no possible condensation can do it justice. This is equally true of the body of the Report. We must give some of its views, however, and so begin.

The first leading idea is that Masonic jurisprudence is a science and demands faithful and constant study. The second is that the spirit of innovation should be feared and avoided.

Bro. Vaux favors no mixing of Masonic and civil law; maintains, justly, that a Grand Lodge, to be sovereign, must have undisputed authority over all the lodges in its jurisdiction; opposes public installations; pronounces Bro. Scott's 1881 address a carefully and thoughtfully prepared paper; compliments our Report on Correspondence, and affirms "that when the Grand Master of Pennsylvania, by virtue of his authority, plenary and supreme, makes an individual a Mason, in contemplation of Masonic law, he is then and there *eo instante* of lawful age". That is wonderful, since, according to it his *ipse dixit* transforms an infant into Masonic manhood! But still the violation of the M. M. obligation remains, as "under age" can have but one meaning, and that is, not of *legal age*.

Bro. Vaux strongly condemns all entangling alliances for the indiscriminate Mason-making of profanes, and all propositions contemplating the establishment of a sort of Masonic-general-control court.

Samuel B. Dick, Philadelphia, Grand Master.

Michael Nisbet, Philadelphia, Grand Secretary.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

An annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Charlottetown, June 26th and 27th, 1882. The early printed records of the Grand Lodge are about

exhausted. In order to have them reprinted, and at same time present a respectable volume, the members, by vote, decided to defer the printing of the minutes of this communication until after that to be held in June, 1883. Consequently a circular is all we have to review.

John Veo, Port Hill, Grand Master.

G. W. Wakeford, Charlottetown, Grand Secretary.

QUEBEC, 1881.

EMERGENT AND SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

An emergent communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Quebec, January 27th, 1881, for the purpose of action relative to lodges holding allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Most Worshipful J. H. Graham, Grand Master, presided.

Articles of agreement between the lodges named and the Grand Lodge were received and adopted; the lodges were duly informed of the fact, and immediately thereafter were received and acknowledged as regular bodies of the jurisdiction. Thus ended the unhappy controversy with Scotland, which really never should have had a beginning and consequently never an ending. We mean by this that UNITY should have been sought and secured in the beginning, and have been maintained throughout, as thus the long war for sovereignty, with all of its sad consequences, would have been avoided.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Richmond, September 22d, 1881, for the purpose of Masonically laying the corner-stone of a bridge then about to be erected across the River St. Francis, connecting the villages of Richmond and Melbourne.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The twelfth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Montreal, September 28th-30th, 1881, Most Worshipful J. H. Graham, Grand Master, presiding. Fifty lodges were represented.

The Grand Master delivered a very lengthy address. He paid just tribute to various deceased brethren, including James A. Garfield; reported the laying of one corner-stone, the dedication of three halls, the constitution of one lodge and the granting of one dispensation for a new lodge; alluded briefly to the New Mexico-Missouri snarl; suggested that the name of the Grand Lodge of Canada be changed

to that of Ontario, and reviewed the salient points in the history of the Grand Lodge. The fight for sovereignty was the burden of these remarks. He stated that three lodges yet held allegiance to the Grand Lodge of England, but hoped that they would soon change to that of Quebec. He claimed that if this desired effect of negotiations in progress was realized, it would be a signal triumph of the great principles of our PEACE-LOVING Order, and that all those participating therein would receive the richest fruition of the divinest of benedictions: "*Blessed are the peace-makers,*" and it would afford a grand exemplification of "*how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity.*"

He spoiled this by saying: "If these hopes are not fulfilled, which may God forbid, then the Grand Lodge of Quebec will not be found wanting in the performance of duty," which means we will get the lodges peaceably, if we can, and by force or sequestration, if we must.

The Board of General Purposes and the Grand Lodge concurred in the Grand Master's recommendation to defer decisive action; that is, to wait awhile before undertaking coercion and sequestration, which, in our estimation, are not one whit better than highway robbery or piracy. If they can not win by the practice of brotherly love, then far better will it be that they never succeed.

The Board of General Purposes, in reporting on the state of Masonry in the Province, anent this matter, said:

"The efforts now being made for the final settlement of the question with England are in the hands of able craftsmen, who, if sustained, will ultimately vindicate our right to govern ourselves and all craftsmen within our own legislative division Masonically, and victory will establish that right only is might."

"RIGHT ONLY IS MIGHT" is well said. Unfortunately, the directly opposite principle, "MIGHT ONLY IS RIGHT," has governed in the formation of some of the American Grand Lodges, and, consequently, Freemasonry has suffered more severely than words can portray. Free-will and accord, brotherly love and affection, peace and unity, right and equity, mercilessly have been trampled into the dust, and thus, in "the land of the free and the home of the brave", the most despicable tyranny and despotism have been practiced. The minority have been crushed as ruthlessly and remorselessly as the lion slays his prey. It certainly is high time that this principle of action was reversed, and, therefore, we are glad that Quebec now says: "RIGHT only is might", instead of "MIGHT only is right."

"Might only is right" actuated Cain when he slew Abel, and impelled all the usurpers and tyrants in all the ages past. It is the animus of the American method of forming Grand Lodges and *fighting* them into exclusive jurisdiction. The question is, can the Freemasons of North America uphold and defend such terrible wrong as this and prosper? Can they continue to proclaim to the world, as they, in recent cases, practically have done, that their supreme governing principle is "Might is right," and not be forever condemned by all FREE people? Only the grossest ambition for power ever could have induced any of the Fraternity to so egregiously err,

and "RIGHT only is might" is, indeed, opportunely spoken. We do hope it will set the "Might only is right" theorists and actors to seriously reflecting whither they have been drifting and ultimate in their about-facing. They should now see that UNITY, from first to last, IS RIGHT, and that if right can not prevail, then the sooner Grand Lodges cease to exist the better it will be for the whole Fraternity.

Rev. John Scrimger, Grand Chaplain, delivered an entertaining and instructive address on "The Moral Teaching of Masonry."

A new Constitution and By-Laws were proposed and adopted.

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 57; initiated, 166; passed, 153; raised, 141; admitted, 46; dimitted, 124; died, 20; suspensions, 122; reinstated, 27; members, 2,573; general fund, \$2,364.72; expenditures, \$1,552.94.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence is from the pen of Bro. J. Fred. Walker. It is remarkable for conciseness and brevity. Properly speaking, it is not a review, but a digest of the salient features of Grand Lodge transactions. It fills only twenty-eight pages.

John H. Graham, Richmond, Grand Master.

John H. Isaacson, Montreal, Grand Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND, 1881.

SPECIAL AND SEMI-ANNUAL COMMUNICATIONS.

A fine portrait, on steel, of James A. Garfield, prefaces the transactions, which are further adorned by the portrait of E. L. Freeman, Past Grand Master.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Providence, September 30th, 1880, for the purpose of constituting Nestell Lodge, No. 37. A "Eulogy on Masonry" was pronounced by Rev. Henry W. Rugg, Grand Chaplain. The Grand Master addressed the brethren on their duties as Masons and as a lodge. There was a banquet, at which a number of toasts were duly responded to. Bro. Joshua M. Addeman read, from the original document, the deposition of Worshipful Brother Christian M. Nestell, taken during the anti-Masonic times, at an examination before the General Assembly of Rhode Island, wherein he made a noble and fearless defense of Freemasonry. All the exercises were interspersed with excellent music.

A semi-annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Providence

November 17th, 1880, the Grand Master presiding. The only business of note transacted was an instruction to the Committee on Webb Monument and Grounds to put the Thomas Smith Webb burial lot in good condition.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The ninety-first annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Providence, May 16th, 1881, Most Worshipful Edward L. Freeman, Grand Master, presiding. Thirty-three lodges were represented. The Grand Master's address is lengthy, and yet almost wholly a business document. He announced the demise of James Wheaton, who had been a Mason almost sixty years. He granted twenty-two special dispensations; rendered eight decisions; made nineteen official visitations; stated that the condition of the lodges had improved within the year; reported a number of invitations received, and suggested some legislation relative to lodge membership and non-payment of dues. We do not find any salient feature in his remarks.

Total receipts, \$2,061.81; disbursements, \$1,702.83.

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 84; passed, 86; raised, 92; admitted, 133; rejected, 29; dimitted, 55; deceased, 64; restored, 14; suspended, 1; dropped from roll, 195; members, 3,743.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence fills but two and one-quarter pages, and specifically treats only of Quebec and Scotland, New Mexico, New South Wales, and New York and Connecticut.

Thomas Vincent, Westerly, Grand Master.

Edwin Baker, Providence, Grand Secretary.

SCOTLAND, 1881.

The business of this Grand Lodge, in the main, is transacted by Grand Committee, and is almost wholly routine.

At the quarterly communication, August 4th, 1881, reports of the proceedings of the Grand Lodges of Kansas, New Jersey, Netherlands, New Brunswick, New Hampshire, Manitoba and Iowa were accepted, with thanks. Grand Lodge sanctioned the prohibition of lotteries, and of petitions for subscriptions by lodges excepting such as are sanctioned by Grand Committee.

Appropriate action was had by Grand Committee, September 29th, 1881, anent

the demise of Bro. George Stodart Blackie, of Tennessee. The Grand Master gave notice that he would decline a renomination for the office, and a resolution of thanks for his services was unanimously adopted. The Earl of Mar and Kellie was, thereupon, nominated for Grand Master, and subsequently signified his willingness to accept. He was elected and installed.

D. Murray Lyon, Edinburg, Grand Secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA, 1881.

The one hundred and fiftieth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Charleston, December 13th and 14th, 1881, Most Worshipful James F. Izlar, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and forty lodges were represented.

The Grand Master deplored the fact that some brethren seem to forget to practice the cardinal virtue of temperance; stated that the debt of the Grand Lodge still remains; endorsed the New Mexico fight for jurisdiction; could see no reason why the *spurious* Grand Lodge of Ontario should not be recognized; granted two dispensations for new lodges; rendered twelve decisions, and said, on account of other duties, he would have to forego the pleasure of future meetings of the Grand Lodge.

The Grand Lodge remonstrated against the course of Missouri toward New Mexico. One charter was granted, and one lodge was continued under dispensation. Receipts, \$10,318.90; disbursements, \$9,510.84. There is very little of interest in the transactions.

STATISTICS.—Erased from roll, 216; dimitted, 204; rejected, 5; died, 78; members, 5,827.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence is from the pen of Bro. Charles Inglesby. It fills eighty-eight pages, nearly three of which are devoted to Illinois. Bro. Inglesby rightly claims that Masonry is not a mutual benefit association, and that charity is the *individual* duty of the *individual* Mason. It is his opinion that landmarks are fast becoming myths. He says the Constitution of his Grand Lodge enacts that an unaffiliated Mason is entitled to none of the rights and benefits of Masonry, except the right of affiliation; declares that Masonry everywhere vests the matter of discipline in the lodge, and that it is an *innovation* for Grand Lodge to assume it. We regret

to find him favoring coercion, sequestration and interdiction, as there is no Masonry in such doings.

John D. Kennedy, Camden, Grand Master.

Charles Inglesby, Charleston, Grand Secretary.

TENNESSEE, 1882.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The time for holding its annual communications having been changed from November to January, there was no meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1881.

The sixty-eighth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Nashville, January 31st–February 2d, 1882, Most Worshipful John T. Irion, Grand Master, presiding. Two hundred and seventy-one lodges were represented; one hundred and forty-two were not represented.

The Grand Master's address is very lengthy, filling over twenty pages. He first directed attention to Masonic obligation and duty. He spoke of the disastrous effects of the drought, and urged the practice of charity. He justly eulogized George S. Blackie, deceased. He reported the issuance of eight special commissions, and thirty-one special dispensations. He refused a dispensation to elect a Worshipful Master from the floor, because the law did not permit it. He thought the law should be changed. He also refused a dispensation to retake the ballot, rightly holding that the reasons for casting a blackball can not be inquired into or judged, except when voluntarily divulged. He issued one dispensation for a new lodge and arrested one charter. He made thirty-one official visits. He announced that he was strongly impressed with the fact that social gatherings of the Fraternity are promotive of genuine Masonic feeling, and tend to strengthen the mystic tie. He advocated the adoption of an efficient method of visitation and instruction. He reported his action in behalf of the Michigan sufferers by fire, and stated that the response by the lodges had been liberal. He refused to reverse the decision of a lodge on a legal technicality; held that Masonic honor is too sacred to be made a commercial commodity; decided that the Grand Master has no power to grant a new trial in a case after the Grand Lodge has passed upon it, as there can be but one supreme revising tribunal; favored the consolidation of waning lodges, and said:

The decision of the Grand Lodge at its last annual communication, that "the loss of the left hand should *not* debar a candidate, he being otherwise worthy", seems to have turned the current

of Masonic thought to a new investigation of this much discussed subject. I have, therefore, been asked to render decisions on almost all the "mains and defects" to which the human body is heir.

Thus it is proven that our remarks of last year, on this matter, were timely and correct. The warning was given none too soon.

He rendered twenty-one decisions. We will give the gist of some of them, *to-wit*: A Warden, not a Past Master, temporarily performing the functions of a Master, can not install a Master elect. Each lodge is responsible for the conduct of *all* Masons within its jurisdiction. A Mason's widow by marriage to a profane loses her claims upon the Fraternity. Seven Master Masons should be requisite to the transaction of lodge business. It is a great error to make rotation in office the rule in elections. A Mason should be disciplined for slandering a person who is not a Mason. A man who follows the disreputable occupation of keeping a saloon should not be made a Mason. His remarks on slander and saloon-keeping ought to be blazoned on every house and tree in the land. He concluded with an expression of gratitude for the honors conferred on him.

Four charters were ordered, and four dispensations for new lodges were granted by the Grand Lodge. Provision was made for a Grand Lecturer and for consolidating lodges. Unanimity is made a requisite to the latter. The Committee on Jurisprudence held that the true test as to physical qualifications is this: "No man shall be made a Mason who is physically or mentally incapable of earning a livelihood, or of receiving and imparting the ritual of Masonry." A majority of the Committee decided that three members can transact any business of the lodge. Illinois says nay to that.

STATISTICS.—Total cash, \$17,170.19; disbursed, \$10,354.18; subsequent bills, \$582.73; net balance, \$6,233.28; relief fund for Michigan sufferers by fire, \$1,222.28; initiated, 591; passed, 519; raised, 550; admitted, 434; restored, 221; withdrawn, 853; suspended, 504; expelled, 28; died, 313; Master Masons, 15,777; lodges, 412.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The Report on Correspondence was presented by Right Worshipful John Frizzell. It fills but fifty pages, less than one of which is devoted to Illinois.

Bro. Frizzell says he has been delighted with the fraternal spirit pervading the proceedings, and has gained additional insight into the beautiful teachings of Freemasonry. He thinks the *internal* qualifications should recommend an applicant for the degrees more than the external ones. He approves the Illinois rule as to the publication of appeal and grievance cases. He has no patience with the average non-affiliate. He, in the main, agrees with Bro. A. S. Wait, of New Hampshire, relative to the American Doctrine, as defined in his 1881 Report, and quoted by us last year. Verily, the *leaven* is having its due effect, and *unanimity's triumph is sure*. He cannot conceive, nor can we, "that any lapse of time, or any technicality growing out of former action, can prevent a Grand Lodge from doing right and win-

dicating an innocent brother who may have been erroneously judged by the Grand Lodge itself, and when his vindication is beyond the control of any other Masonic jurisdiction, or, on the other hand, vindicating the honor of Freemasonry, should the guilty have been permitted to escape by oversight or erroneous conclusions". He beautifully eulogizes Bro. Blackie, deceased, and concludes with a series of resolutions, one of which declines to recognize the assumed Grand Lodge of New South Wales.

Nathan S. Woodward, Knoxville, Grand Master.

John Frizzell, Nashville, Grand Secretary.

TEXAS, 1881.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The forty-sixth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Houston, December 8th-12th, 1881, Most Worshipful J. H. Mc Leary, Grand Master, presiding. Two hundred and seventy lodges were represented.

The Grand Master pronounced his office no sinecure. He granted thirteen dispensations for new lodges, and seven to old lodges to continue work. He refused permission to confer degrees out of time. He reported the arrest of four charters, and rendered four decisions, one of which is remarkable. To be appreciated it must be given *verbatim et literatim*, and we subjoin it hereto:

During the summer I paid an official visit to Austin Lodge, No. 12, and waited a little while in the ante-room while some other brethren entered, and while sitting there Right Worshipful Bro. J. W. Stalnaker, District Deputy Grand Master, Ninth District, and a member of Austin Lodge came out, and informed me that the lodge was ready to receive me as Grand Master. I arose to accompany him, and he offered to give the alarm, but I forbid him so to do, and instructed him that such a course was not usual and proper on a visit from the Grand Master. He said I could not enter otherwise. I told him I could, and opened the door and walked in, was properly received, and before resuming work Bro. Stalnaker raised the question as to whether the Grand Master had a right to enter the lodge without giving the alarm; and I then and there decided that when the Grand Master is personally known to the Tyler to be such, he has a right to enter any subordinate lodge while at labor, and no Tyler, or other officer, has a right to refuse him admittance, and no permission from the Master of the subordinate lodge is necessary.

Evidently, on this occasion, the Grand Master was vividly impressed with exalted ideas of his dignity and prerogatives. If he were in Russia he, doubtless, would be an imperialist. Happily, in this country, his autocratic notions are not popular, and will not be endured. More will be said on this topic further on.

In continuing his report the Grand Master paid tribute to Most Worshipful John

B. Jones, Past Grand Master, deceased, and also to Albert G. Mackey and James A. Garfield. He discountenanced begging circulars; gave in substance the reports of the District Deputies, and said there is a great lack of efficiency in the system; advocated the appointment of an Assistant Grand Secretary and a Grand Master's Private Secretary; alluded at some length to Foreign Relations; announced a reduction in the Grand Lodge debt, and said the real power of Masonry lies in the moral force and the earnest determination of the brotherhood to accomplish good in this world by the dissemination of brotherly love, relief and truth.

Right Worshipful Thomas M. Mathews, Deputy Grand Master, reported that his office had been almost a sinecure; that he had authorized two lodges to continue work, had extended the time for the payment of dues of one lodge, had ordered the arrest of one charter, had authorized one lodge to sell its real estate, and had refused two applications for permission to jointly occupy halls with other orders. He said Resolution 95 of the Grand Lodge settled the matter beyond all cavil, and neither himself, nor the Grand Master when present, had any power to set it aside. He added that there seemed to be an idea among some brethren that a Grand Officer could, with impunity, set aside or disobey the Constitution and Laws of the Grand Lodge, while a brother who is simply a member of a lodge dare not do so, and that he wished, so far as he was able, to give a permanent quietus to any such notion. He closed his address with a very eloquent tribute to the memory of Most Worshipful John B. Jones, Past Grand Master, deceased.

Bro. Albert Pike was invited to Grand Lodge to deliver an address, and to attend the Lodge of Sorrow, under its auspices. He accepted the invitation, was warmly received and welcomed, and enlightened the brethren with an elaborate and interesting address upon the symbols and usages of the three degrees of Freemasonry.

The Committee on Grand Officers' Reports congratulated the Grand Lodge on its prosperous condition, commended the Grand Master and other officers, favored the continuation of the District Deputy system, recommended that the Grand Secretary be authorized to employ a Deputy for four months in each year, disapproved of the employment of a Private Secretary to the Grand Master at the cost of the Grand Lodge, and said: "We think the honor of being a Grand Master more than compensates for the trouble and expense of performing the duties, however numerous and burdensome, incidental to the office." This was approved by the Grand Lodge.

It is a grand honor to be a Grand Master, especially in the large jurisdictions, but it is also an immense tax upon time, patience and labor, and he who renders such service is worthy of reward. The correct plan would be to pay the Grand Master a fair and equitable salary, and let him be the judge of what assistance he requires, and also pay for it.

A brother who believes in darkness proposed that the reports on correspondence be dispensed with. A special committee, to whom the matter was referred, and the Grand Lodge, ruled to the contrary. They held that the publication of the reports

is beneficial to the Craft, and that the light dispensed by them is essential. Seven charters were granted.

Relative to the decision of the Grand Master, herein before-mentioned, the Committee on Jurisprudence reported that "in order to arrive at a correct understanding of the principle involved, it is necessary to consider—First, the duties of the Tyler; second, the duty of the Master relative to those who are entitled to sit within his lodge; and, third, the prerogatives of the Grand Master as to visiting and inspecting". They held that—

1. The Tyler has no discretion in the discharge of his duties. He is stationed at a particular place, for a particular purpose, and can only admit applicants by permission of the Master.

2. It is the duty of the Master to see that none are permitted within the lodge except those who are qualified. Hence it is his right to be advised of the status of those who seek admission before he grants the order therefor. He must have knowledge of the personal identity, Masonic status and official character of all who desire to enter. He can only determine these questions when the lodge is at labor by having the announcement made in the usual manner; otherwise, it is possible that pretenders, assuming official designations, might obtain entrance.

3. The Grand Master, by the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of Texas, is the "Grand Master of Masons". His duties are not defined by the Constitution of our Grand Lodge, as he is presumed to "learn them from experience and careful study of the old Constitutions and other works".

The Committee made a lengthy argument anent this, and announced the annexed conclusion:

Your committee are therefore of the opinion that the Tyler is vested with no discretion in the performance of his duties, and that he must announce every one presenting himself, of whatever rank, and admit them only by order of the Master. That the Master, having knowledge of the identity and official status of the Grand Master, has neither the right nor power to refuse him admission. That it is the prerogative of the Grand Master to visit, preside over and inspect every lodge in his jurisdiction, "wheresoever and whensoever held". Your Committee are further of the opinion that it is the privilege of the Master to have the announcement made that the Grand Master is in waiting—not for the purpose of determining whether he shall be admitted; not for the purpose of ascertaining whether any member of the lodge is unwilling to sit with him, as would be the case with any ordinary visitor—but for the sole purposes of ascertaining, if he does not already know, that he *is* the Grand Master, and of preparing the lodge to receive him with the honors and consideration due to his exalted station.

The Committee gave brief instructions as to the ceremonies to be observed at Grand Visitations. Their report was adopted.

This, it will be noted, completely annuls the decision of the Grand Master, and yet it does not go far enough, as a Tyler is only bound to announce every one who presents himself as a *Master Mason in good and regular standing*, and it is not only the privilege but also the *right* of the Master and the lodge to have the announcement made that the Grand Master is in waiting and desires admission, and, further, to be fully satisfied that he is the Grand Master. The lawful labor of the lodge can not be ruthlessly disturbed by even the Grand Master, as it might and would be were he to unceremoniously enter. The rights and courtesies, on such occasions, are not all one-sided. In short, we are now governed by Constitutions and Laws, which

Grand Masters can not set aside or annul, and which not even Grand Lodges can abrogate or change save in a lawful way.

A Lodge of Sorrow was held, in memory of the brethren who died during the year, the number being three hundred and thirteen. The address was delivered by Right Worshipful Thomas M. Mathews. He spoke of Time's work, and of the origin, aims and main precepts of Freemasonry. He eloquently portrayed its wisdom, strength and beauty; its cardinal virtues, temperance, fortitude, prudence and justice; its principal tenets, brotherly love, relief and truth, and its theological ladder, faith, hope and charity. He concluded with an excellent exhortation to the brethren to consecrate themselves anew to Freemasonry.

There was contributed to the Michigan sufferers' fund \$1,356.56. The sum of four thousand dollars was appropriated for printing and contingent expenses of the Grand Secretary's office.

Under what we conceive to be a mistaken idea of economy the system of Grand Lecturers was suspended.

STATISTICS.—Dues, \$10,779.80; charity fund, \$1,670.00; initiated, 921; passed, 807; raised, 731; affiliated, 836; dismissions, 1,084; expulsions, 40; suspensions, 366; rejections, 328; reinstatements, 275; deaths, 290; members, 16,909.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

No Report on Correspondence, the Committee having neglected to prepare one, and having given no good excuse for the non-performance of the duty.

Thomas M. Mathews, Edom, Grand Master.

Geo. H. Bringhurst, Houston, Grand Secretary.

UTAH, 1881-2.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The Grand Lodge held two special communications. The first was at Salt Lake City, August 4th, 1881, the Grand Master presiding, six lodges being represented, and a large number of visiting brethren being present. The purpose of the meeting was to lay the corner-stone of the Academy of Music. The Grand Master was surprised by being presented a gavel made from mountain mahogany, inlaid and bound with silver, and also a silver trowel, both implements being appropriately engraved. There was a procession, an address of welcome and a response, an excel-

lent oration by Robert Newton Baskin, and the usual ceremonies. The second special was at Salt Lake City, November 20th, 1881, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to Right Worshipful G. Goldberg, Senior Grand Warden, deceased. The Grand Master presided, five lodges were represented, and nearly one hundred Master Masons were in attendance.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The eleventh annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Salt Lake City, January 17th and 18th, 1882, Most Worshipful Philip Henry Emerson, Grand Master, presiding. Seven lodges were represented.

The Grand Master counseled prudence in legislation; announced his firm adherence to the principle of Grand Lodge sovereignty; opposed the recognition of New South Wales; reported the resumption of fraternal relations between Missouri and New Mexico, and expressed his trust that "the time is not far distant when all such difficulties and grievances will be settled by committees of arbitration, in the true Masonic spirit of brotherly love, and that we shall never hear of edicts of non-intercourse, unless some great wrong has been inflicted upon the whole Fraternity". We hope never to hear of them again save in cases of total departure from Freemasonry, as in the case of France. They do no good in any of the ordinary cases of disagreement, but, on the contrary, do immense harm. They are as silly as severance of marriage ties because the wife or husband neglected some duty or courtesy.

He reported the Craft in his jurisdiction as more than usually prosperous. He recommended that measures be inaugurated for more efficiently dispensing true Masonic light and knowledge in the lodges, not only as to the routine of the work and lectures, but in the science and literature of Freemasonry, its history, aims and tendencies. He stated that the number of non-affiliates was steadily increasing, and said, "What to do with them is a troublesome and vexed question". Let them be where they are; if they have not sufficient Freemasonry in their hearts to induce them to affiliate, then no lodge would be benefited by their membership.

He rendered but one decision, and it sustained the right of objection by a Master Mason in good standing, but not a member of the lodge which the candidate had petitioned. Investigation proved that the objection was just, and upon that fact the Grand Master declared that committees should thoroughly investigate the character of applicants for the degrees before reporting, and should never be contented to report favorably because no one has voluntarily come forward to accuse the applicant of crime, or of practices and moral obliquities that render him an unfit stone for that spiritual temple which all Masons are required to build.

He reported that he had made repeated visits to each lodge in the jurisdiction; that he had issued some special dispensations and an edict declaring certain hasty legislation, of the communication in November, 1880, unconstitutional, and, therefore, null and void; that he had forbidden the renewal of leases for joint occupancy of halls; that the distinctive features of the Grand Lodge, and the grandest monument to its wisdom and Masonic spirit, is its library, which, under its present effi-

cient management, is a splendid success. He closed his address with tributes to numerous deceased brethren.

The Grand Secretary's Report is noticeable in several respects. It gives reasons why Freemasonry's progress in Utah is slow; cautions Secretaries to see to it that petitions are written correctly, and not to give one's place of nativity as Europe, when he was born in a small town in Austria; reminds Grand Representatives that they are expected to do their duty or forfeit their credentials; furnishes a brief sketch of the history of the Grand Lodge, and recites some pleasant personal experiences.

As Grand Librarian he gives an accurate account of the library, and speaks highly in its praise. It contains 12,093 volumes.

Greetings were exchanged with the Grand Lodge of Florida.

A Committee was appointed to procure a suitable banner for the Grand Lodge.

Relentless war on non-affiliates was proposed but not adopted. It was held that vigilant enforcement of existing regulations would be sufficient. We fail to see what is to be gained by forcing brethren into affiliation. If they do not love Freemasonry sufficiently to do their duty, without force, it seems to us far better to let them alone. In other words: If brotherly love can not win them to lodge membership and work, then wisdom and prudence would dictate that they be ignored.

One charter was granted, and a by-law providing for an affiliation fee was condemned. The Grand Lodge, rightfully, has always opposed such fee.

STATISTICS.—Initiated, 33; passed, 33; raised, 33; affiliated, 20; dimitted, 27; suspended, 11; expelled, 3; reinstated, 5; rejected, 13; died, 3; members, 421; Grand Lodge dues, \$1,359.00; charity, \$1,048.25; in treasury, \$9,583.20. Grand Treasurer's receipts, total, \$2,996.40; disbursed, \$1,324.80.

Bro. James Lowe, formerly of Illinois, was elected Deputy Grand Master, and we sincerely congratulate him on his preferment.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. Christopher Diehl again presented the Report on Correspondence. It fills sixty-one pages, one and one-half of which are devoted to Illinois. Bro. Diehl refuses to recognize polygamy as a religious tenet. He says: "Pshaw! religious tenet, that will do to tell a man up the tree, but it won't be worth a pinch of snuff for Utah Masons, because they know better." We think they are perfectly correct in holding that there is no place in Freemasonry for polygamy.

Bro. Diehl sees no harm in public installations; opposes Masonic shows, and, if he had the power, would wipe out every degree above that of Master Mason, because by that act he would reinstate the original symbolic degrees, which are pure and simple in word and letter. He does not believe in the Adamic theory of the origin of Freemasonry, but is convinced that the foundation of its present form was laid during the Middle Ages by the Builders' Guilds. He favors real heart-felt

charity; cannot agree with Bro. Gurney in his leaning towards New Mexico and against Missouri, and says:

For the purpose of defending the action of our Grand Lodge in the Sorensen case, and for the further purpose of convincing Bro. Robbins of Illinois and Bro. Vaux of Pennsylvania, the only two reviewers who doubted the correctness of the verdict, we had written a lengthy argument, which, however, under the present condition of Mormon affairs is useless to print. The whole country is talking of Mormonism and never was the question more agitated than now.

He states that experience teaches him that out of seven Masters only three take interest enough in Masonry even to visit their lodges after they have left the Oriental chair, and holds that they would not do better if they had rights to positions in Grand Lodge. He declares that if there ever was a humbug in his Grand Lodge it was the Board of Custodians, and that there was but one place for it, namely, among the rubbish, where it went. He thinks Bro. Rob. Morris's *Domi manere convenit facilibus*, as applied to Utah, was a *Flumen dicendi*, and we concur. He fully approves Bro. Drummond's strong views against the too rapid increase of lodges. He says that while reading the Masonic burial service, adopted by the Grand Lodge of Michigan in 1880, and coming to the words: "We are born to die," he made a pause and commenced thinking. He thought that ought to be changed, and then reflected thus:

How sad it must be for a man to think that he is born to die! If that was the case, life would really not be worth living. No, man is not born to die, he is born to work, to labor for his family, for his fellow-men, for his country, for the time he lives in, and with that he does his duty for the next generation. But "he must die".

Freemasonry teaches that man is born to become a Master Builder, and so to erect the *Temple of the Soul* that it shall be fitted for a place in the House not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. Death, to such a builder, is but a transition from this mortal to the immortal sphere,—a divestment of the soul of its mortal robe and its investment in the truly spiritual one.

Bro. Diehl, properly and Masonically, is not in sympathy with the *usurpation-coercion-sequestration-might-is-right-theory* of forming Grand Lodges. He says:

Not always is the majority right, and those that are down to-day⁹ may be up to-morrow. We can wait for a change in the right direction. * * One need not be a prophet to see a certain sign looming up on the Masonic horizon that will surely come to pass at no distant day, and which may be interpreted thusly: No newly-formed Grand Lodge will be recognized unless it gives satisfactory evidence that all the lodges located within its geographical boundaries have united in its organization.

Yes, that sign will prevail. Let all the proceedings be in UNITY, and then the sovereignty will be unquestionable. In brief, acquire the title by real Masonic

means, and then no one will question the right of the Grand Lodge to exclusive jurisdiction.

William Fletcher James, Salt Lake City, Grand Master.

Christopher Diehl, Salt Lake City, Grand Secretary.

VERMONT, 1881.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The transactions are adorned with a good portrait of James A. Garfield, and a *Memoria in Aeterna*, in an endless vine border.

The eighty-ninth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Burlington, June 15th and 16th, 1881, Most Worshipful Lavant M. Read, Grand Master, presiding. Ninety-one lodges were represented.

The Grand Master reported that peace and prosperity had prevailed during the year; that no question of difference had arisen necessitating his interference; that he had visited many of the lodges and attended several district conventions, and found much to commend, with but little to condemn; that there was improvement in the finances; that he had granted one dispensation for a new lodge, and two dispensations to receive and act upon petitions without waiting the time prescribed by the by-laws; that he had rendered but two decisions, and that the Grand Lodge of New Mexico had not yet been recognized. He announced a principle which ought to be regarded by all, namely: "We can not recognize a body as a Grand Lodge which is entitled to but a divided authority over its own territory. A Grand Lodge must have all the attributes of Grand Lodge sovereignty, in order that it may have a right to demand recognition at the hands of other Grand Lodges."

Let unanimity be the law as to the calling of the convention to form the Grand Lodge, and the gordian knot will be cut.

He paid tribute to deceased brethren, and concluded his address with some excellent advice and thanks for the courtesies extended to him.

Most Worshipful Charles Roome, Past Grand Master of Masons of New York, was announced, introduced and duly welcomed.

The Grand Secretary's report is an extraordinary document. Peculiar and embarrassing circumstances led to his election, and he found the office *destitute* of books, files, papers and records. He had to begin anew. In brief, *chaos* was pro-

duced by his predecessor, and he had to establish order, and recover, as far as possible, what the office should have contained. He effected a very decided improvement, but did not succeed in securing the really important papers that should have been on hand.

It amounts to this, that too great care can not be exercised in the selection of Grand Secretaries and Grand Treasurers.

Fraternal letters were received from Past Grand Masters Park Davis and Henry H. Smith. One charter was granted. A gold watch and chain were presented to the retiring Grand Master.

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 100; initiated, 260; passed, 251; raised, 255; admitted, 52; exemptions, 604; dimitted, 172; died, 87; suspended, 147; expelled, 3; reinstated, 24; rejected, 87; members, 7,736; receipts, \$4,067.58; disbursements, \$2,135.85; dues, \$2,670.25.

A memorial service was held in honor of Leverett Brush Englesby, Past Grand Master, deceased.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

There is a Report on Correspondence, filling one hundred and thirty pages, fully three of which are devoted to Illinois. We find no credit for it, and hence do not know who is the author. It contains very few noticeable remarks, but recites briefly the doings of the Grand Lodges reviewed.

Lucius C. Butler, Essex, Grand Master.

Wm. H. Root, Burlington, Grand Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

YORKTOWN CELEBRATION.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Yorktown, October 17th, 1881, Most Worshipful Peyton S. Coles, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and thirteen lodges were represented. Sixteen Grand Lodges were represented. The Grand Commandery and fourteen commanderies acted as escort to the procession. The object of the assembly was that of laying the corner-stone of the Centennial Monument to be erected at Yorktown by the Government of the United States.

The Grand Master, feeling that the report of the programme and ceremony

would be incomplete without embracing a part of the preliminary work, gives the main portion of the correspondence, a brief history of the organization of his Grand Lodge, with a list of its successive Grand Masters to the present time, and their terms of service, and the dates of the organization of all the Grand Lodges in the United States. The Yorktown Trowel was presented to the Grand Master, September 16th, 1881, with a beautiful address by R. T. W. Duke, Jr., Worshipful Master of Lodge No. 60. It was gratefully accepted. Another Trowel was presented, September 20th, 1881, by Charles S. Arthur, of New York, and also gratefully accepted. It was used at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone. A gavel made from one of the deck timbers of the frigate Lawrence, Commodore Perry's flag-ship at the battle of Lake Erie, was presented by George H. Fish, of New York.

The Grand Master said that so far as he was informed this was the first time in the history of our country when the virtues and influences of Freemasonry had been directly recognized by the National Government, and he gave the letter of invitation, by the Joint Congressional Committee on the Yorktown Centennial Celebration, to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, to lay the corner-stone of the monument. He also gave a history of the action by the Grand Lodge in accepting the invitation and preparing to perform the ceremony.

A procession was formed and marched to the place designated by the Government for the erection of the Centennial Monument, where the ceremony of laying the corner-stone was duly performed. The oration was delivered by Most Worshipful Beverly R. Wellford, Jr., Past Grand Master. Its length precludes even an attempt at a synopsis. It was mainly historical, and closed thus :

The corner-stone has been laid, and it only remains for the workmen now to pile high the shaft and fit it for the cap-stone. God speed them in the blessed work. For, when it is complete, it will stand for generations yet to come, speaking thus from graves over which the acacia will never cease to bloom, in a voice which will command audience :

We have built these institutions of American Liberty upon no shifting sands of temporary expediency, but upon the Eternal Rock of political right and truth, and in the conservation and preservation of them have faith—have hope—have charity—and the rains may descend—the floods may come—the winds may blow and beat upon them ; but they will not fall, for they are founded upon the rock.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The one hundred and fourth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Richmond, December 12th–14th, 1881, Most Worshipful Peyton S. Coles, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and thirty-five lodges were represented.

The Grand Master announced the demise of Right Worshipful Mayo B. Carington, Senior Grand Warden ; Worshipful Joseph Carlton and Right Worshipful U. L. York, District Deputy Grand Master. He rendered but one decision. He granted five dispensations for new lodges. He visited nearly all the lodges in the State.

Right Worshipful James Evans, Grand Lecturer, in a lengthy report, strongly

advocated exact uniformity in work. He has filled the office twenty-eight years, and is tenacious in his idea of having the work *letter-perfect*. All well enough if he is equally tenacious to have all comprehend the true intent and signification of all the ceremonies, symbols emblems, signs and tokens. In our zeal for perfection in the ritual, we must not forget that a grand science of morality is to be learned and practiced by each craftsman, nor that the real building skill which is to be acquired is that which fits one properly to erect the Temple of the Soul.

The United Grand Lodge of Colon and the Island of Cuba was recognized. Spain was pronounced unworthy of recognition. A resolution contemplating the provision of mileage and per diem regulations was adopted. Beautiful tribute was paid to James A. Garfield. Six charters were granted, and one dispensation was continued. A Committee on Historical Sketches of Lodges was provided. Provision was made for paying the Grand Lecturer for his services. The estimated value of the Masonic Temple property is \$87,472.16. Thirty-five of the forty District Deputy Grand Masters made official reports. The Grand Secretary was highly complimented for efficiency and thoroughness.

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 213; deaths, 125; reinstatements, 59; withdrawals, 255; expulsions, 5; suspensions, 194; members, 10,154; dues, \$4,811; receipts, \$8,611.39; disbursements, \$7,952.93, \$3,468.09 of which was for the Yorktown Celebration.

Part of a Historical Sketch of Mackey Lodge, No. 69, is given.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Again Bro. W. F. Drinkard is the author of the Report on Correspondence. He condensed the document down to fifty-seven pages, and yet devoted four and a half of them to Illinois. Under the circumstances, we must thank him for his generosity. He truly says:

Your Committee perform a pleasant duty, but a very laborious one. Not less than ten thousand pages of printed matter annually pass under their eyes. They learn much and unlearn some things. Their knowledge of Masonic law and usages is increased by their labors.

He thinks the law is good which requires that delinquents for non-payment of dues shall be cited only; says Bro. Beers, of Alabama, has only one hobby that he knows of and that is antipathy to the word "order"; is averse to the perpetual jurisdiction idea; declares that "a withdrawal is in Virginia one thing and a dimit another"; asserts that no power on earth can force a member upon a lodge against its will; pronounces it a "monstrous proposition that three lodges out of a dozen or forty can found a new Grand Lodge where no Grand Lodge exists, and compel the allegiance of all the other nine or thirty-seven", and says "such doctrine can't survive its mere statement". Nevertheless it is the very principle on which a number of Grand Lodges are based, and on which New Mexico, Quebec and New South Wales are fighting for exclusive jurisdiction. It never should have had existence at all, but it was begotten and it lives, and is the foundation of all the arguments in

favor of coercion and sequestration of lodges, when they dissent to usurpation of authority over them. We think it is an infernal doctrine, and can not see how Mackey, and a score of others, ever could have thought it right and advocated it.

Bro. Drinkard thinks Bro. Drummond has perceived the *point* in the Webotuck case. That surely is fortunate, as many had about concluded that it had no point. We quote as follows :

Maine has laid down the correct doctrine. Let us illustrate it : Virginia can pass a law providing that no Congressman or Federal officer shall hold a State office in Virginia. Such in fact is her law ; and it is a valid one. But Virginia has no right to pass a law providing that no Virginia officer shall be a Congressman. The Federal Constitution fixes the qualification of Congressmen ; and to allow any State to add to these qualifications would be in effect to allow one State to amend the Federal Constitution. So New York has a right to provide that no Mason holding membership in Connecticut shall also hold membership in New York ; but she has no right to provide that a Mason holding membership in New York shall not also hold membership in Connecticut. To do this latter would be to legislate for Connecticut. To do the former is to legislate for New York only. Therefore no Connecticut law could have severed a Mason from his New York lodge. It was impossible, whatever Connecticut may have claimed or asserted thoughtlessly. Therefore, again, Connecticut has committed no offense against New York. Therefore, thirdly, there ought to be nothing to submit to arbitrament. The whole trouble is a misunderstanding, and we trust the arbitrators will so declare it. Brethren, let us have peace. In a word, let us be Masons.

The subjoined kindred enunciation is worthy of notice :

The Virginia doctrine is that Masonry is voluntry *semper et ubique*. We hold, therefore, that a Mason may hold his membership where he will—a Virginia Mason in Oregon, for instance, and *vice versa*. Every member of a lodge is eligible to office. *Ergo*, a member of a Virginia lodge who resides in North Carolina or Tennessee, is eligible to office. If not, why not? Many Masons live on the very borders of our sister States.

We fully concur in the doctrine that a Mason may affiliate wherever he chooses, *provided*, of course, that he can pass the scrutiny of the ballot. As to office, we think he is eligible only in the lodge with which he is affiliated. To hold that an affiliated Mason may hold office in any lodge and in any State would lead to endless confusion, and would be unjust to local members.

Bro. Drinkard agrees with Bro. Simons, of New York, Bro. Robbins, of Illinois, and others, that the rule as to physical perfection does not apply to brethren injured after they were initiated, and before they were passed or raised. This is correct, as an Entered Apprentice is a brother, and entitled to Masonic recognition and charity.

Bro. Drinkard warmly defends Tennessee against Kentucky in the Tolliver case. He rightly says that where the witnesses reside is where the trial ought to take place. He does not believe in claiming reimbursement for Masonic charity as a right. Loans are not charity.

Reuben M. Page, Abingdon, Grand Master.

William B. Isaacs, Richmond, Grand Secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Two special communications of the Grand Lodge were held within the year. The first was at Charlestown, September 8th, 1881, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Right Worshipful Gustav D. Brown, D. D., acted as Grand Master. The second was at Mill Creek, October 1st, 1881, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of a Free Will Baptist Church. Most Worshipful Charles J. Faulkner, Jr., officiated. There was a good attendance.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The seventeenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Wheeling, November 8th and 9th, 1881, Most Worshipful Charles James Faulkner, Jr., Grand Master, presiding. Seventy-two lodges were represented.

The Grand Master fraternally welcomed the brethren, and urged their responsibility and duty as a Grand Lodge; reported a number of special dispensations, authorizing the resignation, the election and the installation of officers, and also one dispensation for a new lodge; stated that he had refused permission to confer degrees in less than the usual time, and also to reconsider the ballot when two black balls had been cast; rendered fourteen decisions; favored an interchange of material with adjoining jurisdictions, under proper restrictions, and said reports of District Deputy Grand Masters should be made directly to the Grand Master. He permitted one lodge to surrender its charter.

In his decisions we note the following points: The impossibility of bending the left knee disqualifies the candidate; knowledge and consent of a lodge to expense are requisite to liability; a lodge can not refund fees for conferring degrees on a minister; it is the right of every Master Mason in good and regular standing to be relieved and comforted in want, sickness or distress; an Entered Apprentice is entitled to none of the rights of membership, and is under none of the obligations that arise by reason of that relation to the particular lodge that entered him. We think an Entered Apprentice is entitled to some of the rights of membership; he is a brother and should be so treated.

One hundred dollars were appropriated to the Michigan sufferers by fire. It was ruled that District Deputy Grand Masters are only assistants and aids of the Grand Master, and should first report their official acts and decisions to him, and provision was made for the interchange of material with adjoining jurisdictions. New South Wales was not recognized. Two charters were granted.

STATISTICS. — Lodges, 81; initiated, 160; passed, 154; raised, 149; admitted,

49; dimitted, 126; expelled, 1; suspended, 89; reinstated, 59; died, 51; rejected, 45; members, 3,256; receipts, \$5,703.26; disbursements, \$2,743.32.

The Report on Correspondence is remarkably brief. It occupies one-half page.

John H. Riley, Ripley, Grand Master.

O. S. Long, Wheeling, Grand Secretary.

WISCONSIN, 1882.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The thirty-eighth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Milwaukee, June 13th-15th, 1882, Most Worshipful Emmons E. Chapin, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and seventy-five lodges were represented.

The Grand Master fraternally reminded all that they had work to do in Grand Lodge; that there was something more than the election of officers to be accomplished, and that during the year Death had not crossed the threshold of the Grand Lodge. He fraternally eulogized deceased brethren of other jurisdictions, namely, Albert G. Mackey, James M. Austin, Alfred R. Potter, Allen Hill Crowe, William G. Tonn, Robert F. Bower, Samuel H. Owens, and James A. Garfield.

He reported the constitution of three lodges, the granting of two dispensations for new lodges, the surrender of two charters, the laying of two corner-stones, and the visitation of a number of lodges, in person and by immediate representative. He singled out lodges specially in need of encouragement, for visitation, and found good results. He alluded to the Michigan sufferers by fire; very fraternally mentioned other Grand Lodges, and rendered five decisions. The third most concerns us, namely: "If the disability is such as to prevent the petitioner from meeting the requirements of the ritual, and also from acquiring the means of subsistence, he is disqualified."

Farther on the action of the Grand Lodge will be reported. He advocated schools of instruction, and highly complimented that indefatigable worker, John W. Woodhull, Grand Secretary.

Bro. M. L. Youngs made an excellent report of the work accomplished by him. He visited and instructed twenty-five lodges, with good results. As the Grand Master aptly intimated, this work is essential, as "Masonic work must go on and up, or it will go down and out."

A number of questions were submitted to the Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence, most important of which was one involving the legality of Section 1, Article VIII., Chapter 2 of the Grand Lodge Constitution, which defines the "Qualifications of Candidates." The report thereon declared that the said section upon its face, and in fact, changes one of the ancient landmarks, and, therefore, is null and void, and then said :

Already the workings of this section indicate results that in the end will not only be injurious but disastrous to the Order. The Most Worshipful Grand Master has decided that what constitutes physical disability under this section must be determined by the committee and the Worshipful Master of each lodge. Consequently each lodge will have its own rules. In one lodge it will be held that a wooden leg is no disability; in another, that it is. In one lodge, that a leg six inches short is no disability; in another that it is. And so on as to different degrees of disability that may arise. The recognition of the doctrine, that a Grand Lodge can change or modify the Ancient Landmarks unnecessarily will produce discord and confusion between the brethren; between lodges, and between the Grand Lodge and lodges. Its tendency will be to lessen the influence of the Grand Lodge; lessen it in the estimation and respect of the Craft. The intelligent and conscientious member of a lodge will be placed in this dilemma: His duty, as a rule, is to obey the edicts of the Grand Lodge. The universal Masonic Law says that he must obey the ancient landmarks. That these landmarks can never be changed. That the imperative command and the solemn injunction of the fathers are: "Remove not the ancient landmarks which thy fathers have set." Which must he obey? There can be but one answer. He must obey the ancient landmarks, the great Constitution of Masonry throughout the whole world. An edict of a Grand Lodge is no edict, so far as it conflicts with, changes or modifies any of the ancient landmarks. It is no more an edict than is an act of the State Legislature of a law that conflicts with, changes or modifies a provision of the Constitution of the State or of the United States. If the Grand Lodge can change the landmarks as to physical qualifications, and say that a cripple can be made a Mason, it necessarily follows that it can change the landmarks, and provide that youths, old men in their dotage, women, etc., can be made Masons. Once recognize the doctrine, where will it end? The only safeguard is to strictly stand by and adhere to the ancient landmarks of the Order. The ancient universal established Masonic Law of the institution strictly obey, and observe the teachings of the fathers: "Remove not the ancient landmarks, which thy fathers have set."

To carry out their views, your committee recommend the adoption of the following orders:

1. That Section 1, of Article VIII, of Chapter 2, of the Constitution, changes and modifies an ancient landmark of the Order, and is therefore null and void, and is hereby expunged from the Constitution.
2. That the said section be erased from all the printed copies of the Constitution in possession of the Grand Lodge.
3. That the Most Worshipful Grand Master at once transmit a circular to all the subordinate lodges of this Jurisdiction, advising them of the action of this Most Worshipful Grand Lodge, and that hereafter as to the qualifications of candidates, they must adhere to the ancient landmarks.

Thus Wisconsin comes back to the ancient landmark relative to physical qualifications, and plants herself firmly upon it. This, of course, modifies Bro. Simons' reply to question No. 36, as reported under the head of New York. The ancient

law is plain enough, and under it no difficulty need occur as to what is requisite. It says :

No Master should take an Apprentice unless he has sufficient Employment for him, and unless he be a perfect Youth, having no Maim or Defect in his Body, that may render him incapable of learning the Art, of serving his Master's LORD, and of being made a Brother.

The reason for this is symbolic, and covers the fact that the divine law demands perfection. Wisdom to contrive, strength to support, and skill to adorn the Temple, are essential. Master Building is the art he must be capable of learning and practicing, and he must have no maim or defect which will interfere with service of his Master's LORD or with being a brother.

Three charters were granted and two dispensations were continued. It was provided that twenty schools of instruction shall be held within the year. The salary of the Grand Secretary was fixed at \$1,500 per year, a well-merited increase.

STATISTICS.—Total cash, \$6,801.73; disbursements, \$6,789.47; lodges, 197; rejected, 208; initiated, 659; passed, 573; raised, 569; admitted, 192; reinstated, 66; died, 133; dimitted, 285; suspended, 81; expelled, 2; members, 11,975.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. John W. Woodhull is again the author of the Report on Correspondence. Only that portion of it which relates to Illinois is before us.

Bro. Woodhull approves Bro. Scott's remarks on the ballot; holds that the fact of being elected settles the matter of membership beyond all question, and trusts the proposed amendment to Article VIII., Part Third, will not be adopted. He says : "We have tried it and find it to be the means of constantly increasing the number of non-affiliated Masons."

He speaks of our 1881 Report as one of the most elaborate that he has had the pleasure of reviewing.

He claims, no doubt truly, that the delay of getting out the Wisconsin proceedings is not his fault.

Lewis E. Reed, Ripon, Grand Master.

John W. Woodhull, Milwaukee, Grand Secretary.

WYOMING, 1881.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge come to us in excellent style. The typography is fine, and the paper is extra supersized and calendered tint. Certainly a

jurisdiction with but five lodges and turning out such work merits strong commendation.

The seventh annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Rawlins, October 11th and 12th, 1881, Right Worshipful Robert Wilson presiding as Grand Master. Five lodges were represented.

Most Worshipful Frank M. Foote, Grand Master, was absent, on account of the death of his eldest son. The sympathy of the Grand Lodge was duly expressed.

The Grand Master's address was read by the acting Grand Master. It opens with a glowing memorial of Right Worshipful Wm. G. Tonn, Grand Secretary, deceased; fraternally speaks of the demise of James A. Garfield and Albert Gallatin Mackey, and concludes with thanks for the honors conferred on him.

The Grand Secretary presented an interesting report. He highly commended the lodges for promptness in making returns and courtesy in answering communications. He paid just tribute to his predecessor.

A resolution was adopted especially thanking the Grand Master for the faithful manner in which he discharged his duties to the Fraternity, under the adverse and trying circumstances which he had to meet during the year.

STATISTICS.—Total cash, \$1,114.83; disbursements, \$709.48; dues, \$486.00; Master Masons, 352; Fellow Crafts, 9; Entered Apprentices, 33; initiated, 27; passed, 25; raised, 18; affiliated, 17; dimitted, 11; died, 7; dropped from roll, 12; reinstated, 4; rejected, 12.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. John H. Symons, Grand Secretary, is the author of the Report on Correspondence, which fills 81 pages, three of which are devoted to Illinois. The mass of the review is devoted to proceedings of 1880, and hence the matter is not so interesting as nearer date excerpts and remarks would be. It is evident that Bro. Symons will prove himself an excellent Grand Secretary and Committee on Masonic Correspondence.

Robert Wilson, Rawlins, Grand Master.

John H. Symons, Laramie, Grand Secretary.

ADDENDA.

Herein is our review of proceedings received too late to be reported in their alphabetical positions.

ARIZONA, 1882.

CONVENTION TO FORM GRAND LODGE.

This is a new applicant for Masonic favor.

March 23d—25th, 1882, delegates of four lodges held a convention at the Masonic hall in Tucson, "for the purpose of considering the propriety of establishing a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the territory." Bro. Alonzo Bailey, of Globe City, and Worshipful Master of White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, was elected Chairman, and Bro. George J. Roskruge, of Tucson, was appointed Secretary. A committee on credentials was appointed, who subsequently reported three chartered lodges, and one lodge under dispensation, as duly represented, namely, Arizona Lodge, No. 257; Tucson Lodge, No. 263; White Mountain Lodge, No. 5, and Solomon Lodge, U. D. It was resolved that the representatives of the said chartered lodges present are duly authorized and qualified to organize and constitute a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons for the Territory of Arizona, and that they proceed to do so. A committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution. They discharged that duty, and the constitution was adopted. In the main its provisions are correct. In a few respects it should be changed. For instance: It provides that if the report of the committee on an application for the degrees, or any member thereof shall be unfavorable, no ballot shall be had, but the Master shall, upon the reception of such report, declare the candidate rejected. We think the ballot, and not the Master should decide the matter. And again, it provides for the

collection of dues during suspension as a requisite to reinstatement, a thing manifestly unjust. These defects, however, are not sufficient to condemn it, as a whole.

An election of officers next ensued. The lodges represented then made application for charters, which were ordered. A series of resolutions was adopted, from which we select those subjoined hereto :

Resolved, That should it be properly represented to the Grand Master during the recess of the Grand Lodge, that Aztlan Lodge, now holding at Prescott, A. T., is a duly constituted lodge, the Grand Master is hereby authorized to adopt the same course and make a similar endorsement on its charter as on the charters of the other lodges in the Territory.

Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be authorized to engross the proceedings of this Grand Lodge at the earliest practicable moment, and forward a copy of the same to Aztlan Lodge, No. 177, at Prescott, asking the fraternal co-operation of said lodge.

It thus appears that said lodge was not represented in the convention. This, in our opinion, was a serious oversight, as it left a door open for another snarl. This, the resolutions quoted sought to avoid. Happily, the lodge assented to the formation of the Grand Lodge, and unanimity was a fact.

This is attested by the annexed circular :

GRAND LODGE, F. AND A. M. OF ARIZONA. }
OFFICE OF THE GRAND SECRETARY,
TUCSON, A. T., JULY 24TH, 1882. }

Having been desired by the Secretaries of several of the Grand Lodges to furnish them information regarding the number of lodges in this territory, by whom chartered, etc., I have thought it best to issue this circular with the following data : There are but five lodges in this territory, and all claim allegiance to the Grand Lodge of Arizona. Aztlan, Arizona and Tucson Lodges, were at the time of the forming of the Grand Lodge working under charters from the Grand Lodge of California. White Mountain Lodge was working under charter from the Grand Lodge of New Mexico. Solomon Lodge U. D. was working under dispensation from the Grand Lodge of California. Aztlan was the only lodge unrepresented at the formation of the Grand Lodge, but did, on the 3d day of June last past, through its Master and Wardens, by consent of the lodge, make the proper representation to the Grand Master, (see resolution, page 49 of the Grand Lodge proceedings,) and was accordingly admitted, and being the oldest lodge in the territory, was assigned No. 1 in the list of subordinate lodges. So that in Arizona, amongst THE FRATERNITY, PEACE AND HARMONY PREVAIL.

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE J. ROSKRUGE,
Grand Secretary.

These being the facts and unanimity prevailing, it is our judgment that the Grand Lodge of Arizona is legally constituted and sovereign, and entitled to full fraternal recognition.

CANADA, 1881-82.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The Grand Lodge held three special communications within the year.

The first was held at Belleville, October 4th, 1881, for the purpose of Masonically laying the corner-stone of Christ church. Right Worshipful L. H. Henderson officiated as Grand Master, and delivered a very appropriate address. Right Worshipful Rev. Dr. Clarke offered an excellent prayer.

The second was at Salford, June 14th, 1882, for the purpose of Masonically laying the corner-stone of the Canada Methodist church. Most Worshipful James Moffat, Grand Master, officiated.

The third was at Simcoe, July 1st, 1882, for the purpose of Masonically laying the corner-stone of Trinity church. The Grand Master officiated. The Church of England service was also performed. Right Worshipful Evans Davis delivered a fervent and timely address.

On each of these occasions there was a large attendance.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The twenty-seventh annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held at London, July 12th and 13th, 1882, Most Worshipful James Moffat, Grand Master, presiding. Two hundred and eighty-five lodges were represented.

On behalf of the lodges in London, an address of welcome was delivered. The Grand Master responded in well-chosen words.

The Grand Master spoke of Death's relentless work, in his jurisdiction and others. He paid eloquent tribute to James A. Garfield, and fittingly announced the demise of Most Worshipful Thomas Douglas Harrington, Past Grand Master; Right Worshipful Chauncey Bennett; Right Worshipful Jonathan M. Meakins, and Bro. Donald Currie. He granted three dispensations for new lodges. He visited numerous lodges, and attended two lodges of instruction. He consecrated four halls. He refused dispensations to confer degrees in less time than the Constitution provides, because he held that it would be difficult indeed to find a case that would warrant him in doing so. We endorse that fully, as we do not think Freemasonry would be honored by removing any of its bars to admit even the most eminent and worthy. He declared jurisprudence the most difficult subject a Grand Master has to deal with, and proved it by a number of actual cases too lengthy for recital here. He pronounced dues and suspensions "a burning question", and suggested compromises and remissions, as justice might dictate. He deprecated the rage for so-called Masonic Rites and Degrees. He reported that the lodges were well up in the esoteric

work, and said that the time had arrived when some attention should be paid to the exoteric, in the shape of lectures upon the principles of Masonry, its objects and aims, together with the duties and obligations resting upon the Fraternity personally and generally. He called attention to the need of aiding the Grand Lodge of Manitoba in extending relief to needy and distressed brethren of Ontario. He concluded with an admonition to obey the great law of love.

Cash in bank, May 31st, 1881, \$8,001.90; receipts, \$16,913.47; disbursements, \$15,116.10. Unexpended fund, \$65,199.27. Appropriated to benevolence, \$9,536.82.

Local Boards of Relief made the subjoined returns :

	<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>Expenditures.</i>
Toronto.....	\$1,658.63	\$1,547.00
Hamilton.....	1,345.92	1,211.41
London.....	901.27	784.15
Ottawa.....	592.47	397.00
Kingston.....	843.61	822.52
Peterborough.....	417.24	374.55
Windsor.....	100.00	75.50
Chatham.....	273.00	264.85
Guelph.....	143.50	138.40
St. Thomas.....	90.83	72.50
Stratford.....	105.73	78.06
Goderich.....	132.15	117.40
Strathroy.....	419.09	413.90
Galt.....	76.40	48.00
Total.....	\$7,099.84	\$6,345.24

The Board of General Purposes reported that, "as Grand Lodge increases in years and prosperity, so the condition of Masonry within the jurisdiction increases in usefulness and in good-fellowship with each other."

The Board on Jurisprudence held that where there is a conflict between the Constitution and By-Laws of Grand Lodge, the Constitution must rule.

A resolution disapproving attempts to raise funds by lottery, for Masonic purposes, was adopted. Right.

STATISTICS.—Lodges, 347; initiated, 1,462; passed, 1,365; raised, 1,205; joined, 434; restored, 115; resigned, 768; deaths, 182; suspensions, 510; members, 17,967.

The proceedings of this Grand Lodge, a volume of 276 pages, were received by

us August 28th, just forty-five days after the Grand Lodge closed. This is promptness which some other Grand Secretaries might advantageously emulate.

No Report on Correspondence.

Daniel Spry, Barrie, Grand Master.

J. J. Mason, Hamilton, Grand Secretary.

DAKOTA, 1882.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The eighth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held at Watertown, June 13th—15th, 1882, Most Worshipful Thomas H. Brown, Grand Master, presiding. Twelve of the thirty-one lodges in the territory were represented.

The Grand Master reported a flattering prosperity of Masonry in the jurisdiction, the increase in seven years being from six to thirty-one lodges, from 200 to 1,157 members, and from receipts \$181.37, to \$1,022.50. He issued seven dispensations for new lodges; visited nine lodges; stated that Minnehaha Lodge, at Sioux Falls, had subscribed \$40,000 toward a new temple; announced the constitution of three lodges; decided that a candidate who has lost the second finger of the right hand at the knuckle joint is not disqualified, and held that a lodge should receive the petition of a candidate who had been rejected by a lodge in another jurisdiction. Anent this he said:

In the absence of any constitutional provision, we held it to be good Masonic law that the jurisdiction over profanes only continues so long as they remain within the Grand Lodge jurisdiction, and that upon removal to another jurisdiction they then become eligible material the same as if no action had ever been taken in the jurisdiction from which they removed.

It will be noticed that this ignores the perpetual jurisdiction theory.

He reported the granting of a charter to brethren at Mandan in accordance with a resolution of the Grand Lodge at its preceding annual communication. He suggested that but one ballot for the degrees should be required. He spoke at length of the steps taken to secure uniformity of work. This, he claimed, had been the burden of the year. The results, he admitted, were not fully satisfactory.

A code of By-Laws was proposed and adopted. The Webb Work, as it is taught by Bro. M. L. Youngs, Grand Lecturer of Wisconsin, was adopted and ordered to be promulgated by the Grand Master. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the appointment and payment of a Grand Lecturer. The Grand Lodge

Library was found to be "in good condition and rapidly improving." Ten charters were granted, but three of them were ordered to be held by the Grand Master for the completion of essential formalities. It would have been wiser, we think, to have continued the dispensations another year. It was decided rightly that an elective officer of the Grand Lodge during his term of office is not amenable to trial and sentence, except by the Grand Lodge or a commission deriving its authority therefrom.

STATISTICS: Total cash, \$1,682.42; disbursements, \$584.81; initiated, 212; passed, 169; raised, 152; admitted, 129; dimitted, 53; died, 6; suspended, 3; expelled, 1; reinstated, 4; members, 1,157.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Bro. Wm. Blatt presented the Report on Correspondence. It fills but fifty-seven pages. Illinois is not reviewed. Bro. Blatt deprecates the absence of the Minnesota proceedings, and longs for them. He rightly claims that no differences between jurisdictions can arise which the fundamental principles and landmarks of Freemasonry cannot harmonize without resort to such extreme measures as interdictions of fraternal intercourse. He declares that "Masonry is, and should be, not only 'color blind,' but blind to everything except a Mason's heart; that is to say, his moral qualifications." He warmly favors but one ballot for the three degrees. He disapproves the extreme measures resorted to by New Mexico against Missouri and Silver City Lodge, just, as it appears to us, any true Mason would. He has discovered no good reasons for dual membership. He asserts positively "that a believer in and a member of the Mormon church is an unfit and unworthy person to receive the light of Masonry," and we concur fully in that sentiment.

Oscar S. Gifford, Canton, Grand Master.

Charles T. McCoy, Bon Homme, Grand Secretary.

MANITOBA, 1881-82.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Portage la Prairie, July 28th, 1881, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the Town Hall, and also of a new Presbyterian church. Most Worshipful John Headley Bell, Grand Master, officiated. One hundred and forty Masons were present; also visit-

ors from New Brunswick, Ontario, and Northwest Territory. For each building there was a procession and appropriate addresses.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

An annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Winnipeg, February 8th and 9th, 1882, Most Worshipful John Headley Bell, Grand Master, presiding. Fifteen lodges were represented.

The Grand Master's address is purely a business document. He dedicated two halls; granted three dispensations for new lodges, and one authorizing a lodge to confer the degrees on a candidate who, through an accident, is lame in one leg. He rendered thirteen decisions. They relate almost wholly to the right of objection and the ballot. He duly eulogized deceased brethren of his own and other jurisdictions. He concurred in the opinion of the Grand Master of Masons of Quebec, that the time has come when the Grand Lodge of Canada should change its title to that of the Grand Lodge of Ontario. He called attention to the fact that the Grand Lodges of Scotland and England had excepted to the formation, by Manitoba, of the *Al Moghreb al Aksa Lodge*, at Gibraltar, and that he had ordered the Deputy not to constitute the lodge, nor to install the officers. He recommended the recall of the warrant, and the return of all the books and papers to his Grand Lodge, unless the lodge is prepared to remove at once and open in Morocco, as was originally intended. He concluded with a beautiful sentiment.

The Grand Lodge endorsed the action of the Grand Master regarding the *Al Moghreb al Aksa Lodge*, and ordered that the Worshipful Master of said lodge be instructed to hold the warrant in abeyance for six months, and if in that time the lodge be not removed to Morocco, in accordance with the original intention when said warrant was issued, that it, with all books and papers, be then returned to the Grand Lodge.

We are credibly informed that the lodge was removed to Morocco, and constituted February 23d, 1882, by a so-called "Territorial Grand Lodge", whatever that may mean. A list of the officers of this ASSUMED body is before us, and we find that it is composed wholly of individuals acting solely in their personal character, the assumed Grand Master alone excepted. Later, this body assumed the title of the "Grand Orient of Morocco and Dependencies". That is what we call *assumption in extreme*. Of course, we condemn it.

The Grand Lodge approved *the lame leg* dispensation.

The remainder of the transactions are purely local and require no notice.

STATISTICS.—Total cash, \$983.43; expenditures, \$366.60; affiliated, 42; restored, 5; initiated, 100; passed, 74; raised, 75; dimitted, 21; suspended, 5; died, 3; members, 646.

No Report on Correspondence.

John Headley Bell, Winnipeg, Grand Master.

Herbert Du Pri Le Cappellain, Winnipeg, Grand Secretary.

MINNESOTA, 1882.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The twenty-ninth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in St. Paul, January 10th and 11th, 1882, Most Worshipful Henry R. Wells, Grand Master, presiding. One hundred and twenty lodges were represented.

The Grand Master briefly but very beautifully eulogized James A. Garfield; appropriately announced the demise of Charles Orlando Ball, Past Junior Grand Warden; spoke of various calamities of the past year; reported the constitution of five lodges and the granting of five dispensations for new ones; favored due provision for the Grand Lodge Library; stated that two halls had been dedicated within the year; urged the importance of lodges owning their own houses and keeping clear of debt; rendered three decisions; advocated judicious charity and the adoption of some course for promoting and promulgating uniformity in work; said there seems to be no more effectual remedy for non-affiliation than is now in force, but strongly urged protection to those who seek and are denied membership; tried to answer the query, what is Grand Lodge Representation and what shall it be?; sustained the Masons of Utah in opposing polygamy, and concluded with this excellent benediction:

May the star of fellowship, whose silvery sheen is emblazoned upon our hearts, be to us the true beacon light and rule of our lives and of that of every Mason.

The committee on ancient landmarks strongly deprecated coercive legislation against non-affiliates, and advocated a higher and purer Masonic influence than has prevailed in sundry cases. They believe the blackball is often used spitefully against applicants for membership, and affirm that the accuser should be required to meet the accused face to face. They well say,

To fix a stigma upon the name or stab the reputation of a brother in the dark is neither manly nor Masonic. It would seem that a brother should be able to demand and receive the reason urged for his non-reception; if valid, the lodge should join in urging it, if invalid, the party presenting it should retract. * * * To refuse to recognize or receive a brother who comes to us properly accredited and commended seems to involve the disregard of a high Masonic obligation.

This was approved by the Grand Lodge.

Resolutions were adopted requiring that general applications for relief shall only

be made after the Grand Lodge or Grand Master shall have endorsed and approved them.

Bro. J. N. Castle delivered an oration replete with Masonic lore. Four charters were granted and two dispensations were continued. It was held that the action of the Grand Lodge of Utah against polygamy "must meet the views of the entire Masonic world."

STATISTICS.—Total cash, \$8,772.89; disbursed, \$3,599.33; lodges, 136; initiated, 552; passed, 497; raised, 480; adjoined, 180; restored, 33; dimitted, 248; stricken from roll, 91; suspended, 6; expelled, 1; died, 77; members, 7,522.

MASONIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Again the Report on Correspondence is the work of Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, one of the most skilled of the reportorial corps. It fills one hundred and six pages, eight of which are devoted to Illinois.

Bro. Pierson rightly claims that dues should not be required of a Mason while he is under suspension for non-payment; affirms that Minnesota makes a positive distinction between the *actual* and the *virtual* Past Master's degree; approves the California term, "Inspectors," rather than that of Minnesota and other jurisdictions, namely, "District Deputy", and opens Illinois thus: "Whew! but it is ponderous, a *pamphlet* of seven hundred and eighty-one pages!!—but it has to be gone through with." He copies Bro. Scott's decisions 2, 3, 11 and 12, and his remarks on the latter. He pronounces our report "a good one," and very kindly says:

Bro. Brown is fearless in the expression of his opinions, for the "faith that is in him", advances his reasons in language so kindly and courteous that the feelings of those differing are not wounded nor can umbrage be taken; he does not content himself with "it is the law".

We look deeper than mere assertion, and try all questions by the fundamental principles of Freemasonry. We examine the *pros* and *cons* and endeavor to *know the right and do it*, and, therefore, Bro. Pierson is correct in saying:

Bro. Brown has evidently studied the questions appertaining to the formation of new Grand Lodges.

He proves his sincerity by quoting six and a half pages of our remarks on that subject. Mark the difference: Bro. Drummond, of Maine, pronounces them *not worth attention!* Why? Solely because they are not in accord with his opinions on that topic.

We rejoice to find Bro. Pierson making this proclamation:

We contend for principle. We do not acknowledge that the *ipse dixit* of any one man, or dozens of men, can or does make law. All the laws of Masonry are based upon common sense and individual rights. There is no power on earth that can legally deprive one of rights or property that he is in lawful possession of; the right of eminent domain does not obtain in Masonry.

We, too, contend for principle. We maintain that lodges and brethren have

rights and privileges which are indefeasible; rights and privileges of which they cannot be deprived by any *ipse dixit*, or combination, but which, nevertheless, are founded in and subject to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry. It is, therefore, essential that we look carefully to what we are doing and see, positively, that it is fraternal, right and equitable. In short, the divine law of love must rule in forming Grand Lodges, and in all other Masonic work, or we must cease lauding our Institution as the best ever devised by man, and consign it to the oblivion which the assumptionists, coercionists and sequestrationists would mete out to it.

Bro. Pierson disapproves, as we do, that 7, 5 and 3 Kentucky resolution. He says:

A lodge that cannot get seven Masons to attend its stated meetings had better be dissolved. The resolution, as adopted, leaves the matter open for three Masons in a lodge of a hundred or more members to meet and do business. There is a good deal of human nature in mankind even among Masons, and imagination can picture a large amount of crooked work that can be done legally under the resolution. Better stick to the rule which has obtained, at least among American lodges, requiring at least seven to be present to transact business.

Relative to forming new Grand Lodges, Bro. Pierson says:

We are contending for principle, the unity principle upon which the whole fabric is founded. Coercion has no part or lot in Masonry. The unity argument has never yet been answered except by—Grand Lodge sovereignty—exclusive jurisdiction in certain territory, neither of which can be real until all the parties in interest concede it. * * In every instance in the history of Grand Lodge organizations, in this country, where less than the whole number of lodges united in the formation, it was only by the after voluntary action that sovereignty or exclusive jurisdiction was obtained. * * The Grand Lodge of Minnesota has ever been an advocate of and sustained the American dogma of Grand Lodge sovereignty and of exclusive jurisdiction, after it has been legitimately obtained; that is to say, when all the lodges in a given territory unite in the formation or give in their adhesion to a new Grand Lodge.

In brief, he holds with us, that Masonic sovereignty cannot be assumed and can only be obtained by unanimous assent.

C. H. Benton, Minneapolis, Grand Master.

A. T. C. Pierson, St. Paul, Grand Secretary.

NEW BRUNSWICK, 1881-2.

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION.

A special communication of the Grand Lodge was held in St. Stephen, June 24th, 1881, for the purpose of Masonically laying the corner-stone of the St. Croix

Cotton Mills. Most Worshipful Benjamin R. Stevenson, Grand Master, officiated. There was a large attendance of the Craft of the Province, and of Maine. There was a procession, addresses, and a good time.

Possibly we are too sensitive about this, but such a use of Freemasonry seems to us very improper. It appears to us like a degradation of the Institution to the merely mercenary standard, or to the dust of commerce. It would, we think, be quite as appropriate to lay the corner-stone of a mercantile house, or bank, or any sort of manufactory. At least it is subjecting the Fraternity to the caprice and purpose of a private corporation, a thing never contemplated by the landmarks or ancient charges, and consequently we protest against it.

ANNUAL COMMUNICATION.

The fifteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge was held in Saint John, April 25th and 26th, 1882, Most Worshipful Benjamin R. Stevenson, Grand Master, presiding. Twenty-three lodges were represented.

The Grand Master said his station involved much labor and anxiety, the proper discharge of which made him feel that Masonry demanded his best energy and attention; reported the Craft of the jurisdiction in amity and harmony; gave an extended account of his visitations of lodges and of the benefits resulting therefrom; announced the surrender of one charter; rendered no decisions, and stated that there was no need for any, and concluded with thanks to the Fraternity for the courtesies extended to him.

The transactions were chiefly of a financial character. The Grand Lodge subscribed for \$10,000 stock in the New Brunswick Masonic Hall Company. The Grand Lodge of England returned to lodges as souvenirs, twenty warrants, which had been surrendered when the Grand Lodge of New Brunswick was constituted.

The spurious Grand Lodge of Ontario was denied recognition. The Grand Lodge again properly refused to enter into fraternal relations with Supreme Councils, claiming control over Craft lodges and with Grand Lodges which exist only by virtue of their connection with Supreme Councils.

A lawful Grand Lodge is the representative of ALL the Fraternity in communication therewith, and in their behalf is an independent body with supreme legislative, executive and judicial authority. It cannot be subservient to any other Masonic power and continue to be a Grand Lodge. It cannot fraternize as a Grand Lodge any Body that is not sovereign over Ancient Craft Masonry in its jurisdiction and that is not strictly representative of ALL the lodges therein and be true to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry. In brief, being a purely representative body, it cannot affiliate with an autocratic or self-constituted one without violating the essential principles of its own existence.

The Grand Lodge very highly complimented the retiring Grand Secretary, W. F. Bunting, and promoted him to the office of Deputy Grand Master.

STATISTICS: Total cash, \$1,444.27; disbursements, \$1,190.60; assets of Grand

Lodge, \$5,563.41; initiated, 93; passed, 82; raised, 78; joined, 55; reinstated, 31; withdrawn, 77; suspended, 33; excluded, 4; died, 21; members, 474.

No Report on Correspondence.

Benjamin R. Stevenson, St. Andrews, Grand Master.

Edwin J. Wetmore, St. John, Grand Secretary.

NOT RECEIVED.

The 1882 proceedings of the Grand Lodges of Nova Scotia, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont and Washington Territory have not been received, and we reluctantly close this Addenda without reviewing them. We wrote the Grand Secretaries for advance sheets, but were not thus favored. Bro. T. M. Reed, Grand Secretary of Washington Territory, wrote us that in consequence of the entire revision and republication of the constitutional code of the Grand Lodge, the publication of the proceedings of that body at the annual communication in June, 1882, would be greatly delayed and not be ready for distribution before the 15th of September. He promised us advance sheets as soon as possible, but none have been received. This leads us to say that Grand Lodges desiring to reprint their Constitutions and By-Laws or their proceedings, should make arrangements for the prompt publication of their current transactions so as to prevent their issuance as STALE matter. In these ELECTRIC times three, six and nine months' delay in issuing Grand Lodge Reports is inexcusable. As far as Bro. Reed is concerned we exonerate him, being well assured that the delay is not his fault.

POINTS.

AMBITION FOR OFFICE.—Of course, a just and reasonable ambition to excel is always right and laudable, but when desire for office blinds the eyes to all the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, and creates the belief that dictums of self-constituted rulers are law, then egregious error prevails. Already inordinate ambition for office has disrupted and destroyed hundreds of lodges and swept states and countries with discord and confusion. It has assumed to form Grand Lodges by a minority or a majority, as few or more have willed, and then demanded that all others interested shall submit, utterly regardless of their Masonic wishes, and Masonic rights of person and property. Thus, in Quebec, in New Mexico, and in New South Wales, the Masonic escutcheon has been indelibly stained. They assumed to do what Bro. A. T. C. Pierson, of Minnesota, truly says, no power on earth can do, namely, to deprive brethren of rights and property which they are in lawful possession of, without their consent, and have unrelentingly persisted in that un-Masonic course of conduct.

Nothing in law is clearer than that possession must be legally obtained in order to be lawfully maintained. No one can legally assume to own a horse, or a farm, or a great manufactory, and take possession thereof, regardless of the actual owner's will and rights. The majority of farmers in a State cannot legally assume to control all its products, regardless of the minority's wishes and rights. Neither the minority nor the majority of real estate owners in a State can legally assume the ownership and control of the entire property therein, but either, by purchase and payment for same, could acquire it and thereafter rightfully control it. In law rights of property and person are equal. They also are in Freemasonry, when its fundamental principles are observed. It is a fact that lodges and brethren have equal rights, and that they cannot be deprived of them without their consent, save it be by due process of Masonic law, upon charges of un-Masonic conduct. It follows, then, that lodges cannot be coerced into a change of allegiance, nor even into a consolidation, without their unanimous assent; that authority over them and their property cannot be assumed, and that they are not bound to submit to any Masonic government which they have not had a voice in constituting. Ambition for forming Grand Lodges and filling Grand Offices has assumed the contrary, and thus has violated fraternity, and all Masonic rights of lodges, of person and of property. In brief, it has acted precisely on the principle of "Might alone is right", or "we have the guns, so stand

and deliver". Such ambition for power is egregiously wrong, and it places self above every right and privilege, and demands allegiance when none is due.

To effectually checkmate such gross un-Masonic doings, we insist on fidelity to the fundamental principles of Freemasonry, which require unanimity in forming and constituting Masonic lodges and Grand Lodges, and sanction no usurpation, and no coercion or sequestration save for un-Masonic conduct, and then only by due process of Masonic law. We insist that *fraternal love* shall rule in all Masonic doing, and that thus the great mission of Freemasonry, which is *peace on earth and good-will to all*, shall be accomplished.

BURDEN-BEARING.—In this world burden-bearing cannot be escaped. Not even labor-saving machinery, nor any possible skill or ingenuity, can wholly obviate it. The telegraph and the telephone will not act if the burden-bearer's work has been neglected or is omitted. Even the mighty engine will stop if the engineer and his firemen fail in their duty. Electricity and steam are mighty forces and accomplish wonders, when properly generated and handled, but still the operator, the engineer, the horse and the day-laborer are indispensable. Indeed, whatever may be done to avert them, burdens cannot wholly be avoided. The history of all human lives and of all important enterprises demonstrates this fact. Even Solomon's Temple, which was divinely favored, could not be erected without the labor of *seventy thousand bearers of burdens*, and the great lesson taught thereby is impressed upon each Masonic neophyte. Each Entered Apprentice, symbolically at least, is a burden-bearer, and the idea runs through all the degrees. Inflexible fidelity to Masonic principles is everywhere inculcated, and none can escape the test of integrity. Even the so-called favored few who are honored with office, faithfully and fully discharging their duties, find themselves actual burden-bearers. So true is this that it is now said: "Only those who have experienced it can comprehend the burden of well filling the office of Grand Master." Duty is imperative, and must be performed, even at the expense of comfort and health. But not so much of this, as of the burden of sorrow, do we wish to speak. All around us hearts ache, and souls are laden with trouble, and grief, and woe. Widows, orphans, wives, husbands, brethren, find the load almost too heavy to bear, and some perish beneath its weight. "To relieve distress is a duty incumbent on all men, but particularly on Masons." How is this responsibility met? Are hands folded and hearts closed against the appeals of the unhappy, the unfortunate, the heavy burden-bearers, or are they aided, comforted, compassionated, saved? The sympathetic kind word, and the generous helping hand, have raised to new life many who were in almost the very depths of despair, and who, otherwise, would have been crushed by their burdens. Masonic charity, benevolence and beneficence, oft have thus blessed the weary and heavy-laden, and thereby eternal friendships have been formed and cemented. Craftsmen, open your eyes to the misery that surrounds you. Scatter kind words and deeds as the husbandman sows wheat, or drills it into the soil, and an abundant recompense of heavenly blessing shall be your reward. You are builders for eternity. Your souls are the temples which you are now erecting, and in the Temple on High you are to be perfect ashlar. Then wait not till the cry of distress rings in your ears, but seek

those in need and early help them to bear their burdens. Thus you shall get honor and blessing and put stars in your eternal crown. Also thus your eternal home shall be adorned and beautified, and you shall be received and designated by the Master as real Master Builders.

COURTESY.—Freemasons are ever to be courteous; are to speak as true noblemen, kindly, agreeably, cheerfully, hopefully, mercifully and lovingly; are to act by the plumb, by the square of virtue, and by the golden rule, and are never to forget that GOD is their FATHER, and Man their Brother. Alas! how many of the Fraternity ignore all this, and let SELF have supreme control! How many seal their hearts against all that is good and kind, and disregard all obligation, and duty, and fraternal feeling and work! How oft the seductions of immorality get the upper hand of them; sear their souls against all Masonic instruction and influences, and fell them into the gutters and quagmires of evil, or hurl them into the quicksands of iniquity! When on this downward road, to ask them to pay a small debt, or to perform any duty, elicits from them naught but the grossest abuse. In brief, when appetite and passion enslave them their manliness is crushed, they cease to be gentlemen, and ignore the amenities of life. How a Master Mason can thus destroy himself is a mystery, if man's proneness to evil be not the cause! But enough on that score. Courtesy and affability are to distinguish Freemasons from non-Masons, and thus they are ever to be leaders in dispensing gems of happiness and refinement. While they are not to lavish kindness on the unworthy, yet they are not even to treat a dog impolitely simply because he cannot fully appreciate a courtesy. In brief, the supreme law of love is to be the rule of all their doings.

Agès past, a mighty king, noting with pain the great lack of courtesy among his subjects, dispensed with his courtly retinue, laid aside his royal robes, disguised himself in peasant's garb, and, with neither staff nor scrip in hand, traversed his realm in search of one who royally practiced that fine art of behavior. He called at palaces, at cathedrals, at chapels, and at thousands of homes, only to find some lack of true politeness. At last, almost despairing of success, he entered a cabin, near a pathway through a great forest, when, lo! the object of his search was found. There royal courtesy reigned, because every act was one of love and true fraternity. On the eve of his departure the guest said: "I am your King. It is my pleasure to invite you to my palace, and to raise you to the highest office within my gift, *to-wit*, that of *Prime Minister of Courtesy*. I have noted that many of my subjects need the influence you can and will exert over them, and I commission you for life as their exemplar of that fine art which you have so signally illustrated in receiving and entertaining me."

The news of this royal appointment was promptly heralded, but not invariably courteously received. Some were treacherous against it, while others cried out: "Away with this new favorite of the king! We have no need of his ministrations, and will neither hear his words nor receive his blessings". In silence, the King and his Minister observed all this, then began the work laid out upon their trestleboards.

"Truth is mighty", but the *courtesy of love* is stronger, and it triumphed. Freemasonry is love, and by its courtesy let all the Fraternity be governed.

DANGER.—When love of the principles of an institution wanes, and when the practice of the virtues it inculcates is neglected, then the danger signal should be displayed. Craftsmen, look around! Do you behold lukewarmness in Masonic work and indifference to Masonic vows and duties? Do you see members of the Fraternity willyfully indulging in profanity, intemperance and licentiousness, or practicing dishonesty, deception, fraud, and other crimes? Then know that discipline is a necessity—that the unworthy must be cast out, or that Freemasonry must severely suffer. To apply the remedy may not be agreeable, and may even subject you to inconvenience and uncharitable experience, nevertheless shirk not the responsibility but unflinchingly do your duty to the great brotherhood you have solemnly vowed to serve, and thus merit its commendation and gain divine approbation.

ENTERPRISE.—As promoters and cultivators of liberal art and science, it is ever the duty of Freemasons to originate and foster enterprises which benefit all. As the Operative Masons were the leaders in all of the great architectural schemes of past ages, and in reality were the originators and promulgators of the science and art of Master Building, so Speculative Freemasons have grand work to do now. They dare not be *idlers* and *drones* in the world's bee-hive, but must be leaders in industry, in improvement, in progress, in culture and refinement, or be deemed exceedingly derelict in duty, and unworthy of any honor or credit as Master Builders.

FERVENCY.—Charcoal, properly ignited, produces intense heat, and its glow is symbolic of that fervency which should exist in the soul of every Freemason. It may be enthusiasm to heat metals till they become liquid and flow like water, but it must be done, or no holy vessels for the Temple, and no ornaments for its adornment, can be cast. Yea, it must be done, or the mass of metallic articles now so useful to mankind cannot be produced. Likewise, it may be enthusiasm, to dearly love and zealously promote Freemasonry, but it is a necessity to the present and future welfare of humanity, and without it no light can be dispensed. Indeed, as the First Great Light clearly teaches, Fervency is the refining fire which consumes all the dross of life, and so perfects the soul that the Divine Master can clearly behold therein His own likeness. It is the motive power of all good work—"the lever that moves the world." Then scorn it not, but foster it well, as thus thou shalt bless others as well as thyself, and win eternal reward.

GEOMETRY.—Freemasonry's reverence for this science is well founded, as by it alone can symmetry and order be perfectly discerned and comprehended, and by it only can all existence, from the atom to the infinite being whom we recognize as JEHOVAH, be perceived, distinguished and described. From the point to the infinite sphere, it measures and defines all, and thus demonstrates the necessity of the universal prevalence of Freemasonry, as Geometry and Freemasonry are synonymous. Geometry is symmetry and beauty, and if it governed all beings and things, then di-

vine order and excellence would everywhere prevail. Geometry is perfection, and an all-important essential of the soul, as only by it can complete divine approbation be attained. To thus perfect every human being is the real mission of Freemasonry.

HONOR.—The time has been when Craftsmen preferred death to dishonor. Such is not the fact now with many of the Fraternity, as they wilfully deceive, cheat, wrong and defraud their brethren and others and indulge in degrading vices. They cannot plead ignorance of Masonic requirements, as they have been duly instructed therein. They have been charged, repeatedly, to steadily persevere in the practice of every commendable virtue, and to let no motive make them swerve from their duty, violate their vows, or betray their trust. In the most impressive manner, they oft have been taught that fidelity is to be inflexibly maintained even unto death. They know that their *honor* is pledged beyond recall in behalf of their obedience to the tenets and virtues of Freemasonry; that their exemplary conduct is their only just title to Masonic privileges and benefits, and that their faithfulness is to render them worthy of Masonic confidence, and yet they deliberately sin. What must be thought of the professions and characters of such craftsmen? What reliance can be placed upon their *honor*? And what credit does Freemasonry get from their conduct? Alas! none. Its dignity is not supported, but humbled to the dust, by their acts. They are counterfeit craftsmen, or tares among the wheat, or rotten ashlar in the walls, endangering the entire Temple. Thank God, they are the minority, and the true, and good, and great, are the majority. Yes, thank God that the mass of the Fraternity do maintain their Masonic honor; do inflexibly adhere to their Masonic vows, and do practice what they profess. To them integrity is in reality as sacred as life, and they would sooner die than betray their trust. With such brethren it is ever a pleasure to associate, as all their acts are governed by the courtesy of love, and their fidelity will stand the severest tests.

IMPOSTORS.—No one likes to be imposed on for any cause, and least of all for charity. It is well known that many make a business of traveling and imposing themselves on the Fraternity as brethren in distress, etc. Massachusetts, to checkmate such fellows, has adopted the plan of notifying lodges to beware of them, and has proven it effectual. We heartily approve this, and trust that all jurisdictions will adopt it, and thus squelch the evil.

INTELLIGENCE.—At the building of King Solomon's Temple intelligence was at a premium. It is true that *seventy thousand bearers of burdens were employed*, but they at least knew enough not to mar any of the work borne by them. They likewise knew that they didn't know all about Temple building, and had sense enough not to boast that they were as wise as Solomon, as shrewd as Hiram of Tyre, as skillful as Hiram Abif, and as accomplished as their Overseers. In this respect, they were very unlike a goodly number of the Craft of the present day, who habitually assert that they know all about Freemasonry, and therefore refuse to read anything Masonic, the First Great Light included. They really know nothing of the philosophy of the Institution, and can but illy parrot its ritual. Ask them the why

and wherefore of almost any one of the symbols, emblems and legends, and they will be as dumb as mud, and appear about as contemptible. Let a question come up in lodge that is clearly answered by the Constitution or By-Laws of Grand Lodge, and they forthwith want it referred to the Grand Master for decision. They imagine him to be a living Masonic cyclopedia and digest of jurisprudence, but will not see why they should be equally intelligent. They profess to be ever traveling to the East in search of Masonic light, and yet when it beams in their pathway shut their eyes against it, and will not receive it. Verily Balaam's *mule* was shrewder than they, for it would see the angel in the way and heed his warning.

JUMBLE.—One of the great attractions of a Masonic body is excellent work. Not merely correct performance of ceremonies, but also accurate and impressive delivery of the ritual is requisite. Well do we remember a case that illustrates this fact. It occurred at a Royal Arch Chapter, during a convocation of the Grand Chapter in Chicago. The attendance was very large, and the Principal Sojourner *pro tempore* was in his prime. Never did he perform his part better, nor more acceptably. Imagine, then, our surprise to hear the High Priest jumble and mumble his part as if nettles were over and under his tongue. The monotony of his tone was lead to our ears, and the effect of the preceding work was destroyed. That *jumble-mumble* haunted us for months, and had not the degree been well conferred on us and our impression of its beauty thereby been fixed, we are sure we should never have viewed it favorably. Now, we are convinced beyond possibility of doubt that the *jumble-mumble* method of conferring degrees does more injury to Freemasonry than all the attacks of its enemies. What is wanted is intelligent, impressive, fervent work, and we are, therefore, glad that Grand Masters are insisting on proficiency in the ritual and skill in its delivery. It certainly merits all the elocution that can be bestowed upon it.

JURISPRUDENCE.—A Senior Warden, in Connecticut, in extenuation of a blunder, plead ignorance of jurisprudence. Was not his ignorance unjustifiable? Was it not his duty to be posted as to the law of the matter, and to obey it? We answer affirmatively. We hold that no Mason has any right to accept an office which he is not qualified to fill, honorably and creditably, and that a plea of ignorance is a crime for which punishment should be inflicted. This is an age of enlightenment, and every facility for proper information is afforded. There really is no just excuse for ignorance of any subject, and he who will not thoroughly acquaint himself with Masonic jurisprudence should be disqualified from filling any Masonic station. It is gratifying that nearly all Grand Lodges are insisting on such thoroughness.

KNOTTY.—Grand Masters have to solve many knotty problems. One is called upon to restore a man to all the rights and privileges of Freemasonry after he is dead; another is requested to furnish brains to a neophyte; another is expected to make the blind see, the deaf hear, the maimed walk, and the immoral pure as doves, and so on *ad infinitum*. But the knotty knot is the Mason who wilfully gets largely in arrear for dues, and when notified of the fact and requested to pay up, gets mad and denounces the whole Fraternity as an imposition and fraud; then waits to be sum-

moned to show cause why he should not be suspended; disobeys the summons; persists in his un-Masonic doing until he is expelled, and finally joins the cranky-cranks as a *seceding* Mason. In the same boat is the man who never pays his doctor, his lawyer, his minister, his laundryman, his grocer, his hostler or his boot-black, and who never has a kind word for any one. Well, for all such doomsday will be dire enough, and it's not certain that an earlier day will not furnish some of them a gordian knot which they cannot cut. At all events, sooner or later, justice surely will overtake them.

LAW.—Several of the reportorial corps having the habit of asserting that this or that is the law, without producing any actual proof that such is the fact, it is well that their attention should be strictly directed to the fundamental principles and landmarks of the Institution as its law code. Assertions, assumptions, dictums, usurpations and sequestrations are not law, and Masonic sovereignty and jurisdiction are not real ere unanimous assent is obtained. Free-will and accord are indefeasible, and therefore lodges and brethren cannot be coerced into a change of allegiance or of affiliation. No law of Freemasonry permits or sanctions any such thing as majority government, in such cases. On the contrary, the very essence of the Institution exacts unanimity or nothing. There is no middle ground in the matter; it is all one way or all the other. Illinois fully admits this, by requiring unanimity in surrendering charters and in consolidating lodges, and should stand by it in forming Grand Lodges. It certainly is true that what is requisite in the lesser case ought to be true in the greater, and consequently that a lodge never should be required to change its allegiance without its assent, and that sovereignty over it never should be assumed. In such cases the will of the majority is not law, nor sovereignty, and cannot and does not bind the minority. This being true, a legal Grand Lodge is a body composed of all the lodges in the jurisdiction in which it is located, and to recognize any body not thus constituted, as sovereign and exclusive, is to violate the fundamental principles and landmarks of Freemasonry and to set at defiance all Masonic law.

LEGENDARY.—Largely the ritual of Freemasonry is legendary, and all neophytes should be so instructed. Indeed it is far more in its legends than in its symbols that the moral science of the Institution is veiled. He, then, who would be a truly *Bright Mason* must not only profoundly study the symbols, but also the allegories of the Fraternity. He must search deep into the mystery of Temple building, into the science of symmetry and beauty, and into the philosophy of death and the resurrection therefrom. He must, in brief, find *the word* of the Master—the *Name* which solves all the mysteries of life here, death, and immortality.

MUSIC.—Freemasonry liberally encourages art and science. It especially favors architecture, grammar, rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, geometry, music, astronomy, and moral and spiritual ethics. Its tendency, therefore, is to elevate and refine its devotees and to increase their happiness. More; it blesses all.

Music occupies an important place in this work, as it harmonizes discordant passions, promotes enjoyment and appropriately and beautifully expresses gratitude to

the Supreme Being. It is one of the most social, agreeable and beneficial features of lodge entertainment. It creates interest in lodge work, encourages attendance, and favorably impresses candidates when receiving the degrees. It indicates well the spirit that animates the Craft, and should not be neglected.

A lodge destitute of music is sadly *out of tune*; its peace and harmony are in danger and its demise is certain. Its members may declare that they cannot sing, that they have no concord of sweet sounds in their hearts, and that it is impossible for them to cultivate the art, and still not be excusable for its neglect. The WILL, with due perseverance, will surmount the obstacle, and furnish the lodge with melody, at least attractive if not sublime. It is pleasing to know that efforts in this direction are increasing, and that many lodges now possess good organists and quartettes, and thoroughly cultivate lodge music. The members and visitors are edified by the voluntaries, the songs and the accompaniments, feel that it is good to be there, and wish never to miss a communication.

The facilities for cultivating Masonic music are abundant now, and no reasonable excuse for its neglect can be found. Parsimony may discountenance and even forbid its practice in Masonic work, but true interest and profit are in its encouragement. Probably not one of twenty candidates would object to paying an additional five or ten dollars for the degrees, if he were assured that they would be well conferred and interspersed with choice, or even fairly good, music. And the effect upon him would be worth far more than the cost, as by it an impression of the beauty of Freemasonry would be produced that otherwise could not be attained. The wise lodge, therefore, is the one that thoroughly cultivates music. May the time soon come when no lodge will work without it.

NAMBY-PAMBYISM. — While we believe in according the "just meed of praise" to every one who has done good service in behalf of Freemasonry, we deprecate affected sentimentalism over the retirement of brethren from honored stations and places. We think it is a fact, that no matter how talented or excellent one is, the most which truthfully can be said of him is that he is the first among his equals, and we, therefore, hold that it is folly to presume he alone can efficiently and honorably fill a station or place. Give them the time and opportunity, and scores of brethren in the respective jurisdictions, whose names have never been mentioned for such stations, can perform the duties of Master or Grand Master, or Committee on Correspondence, quite as skillfully and acceptably as they ever have been discharged by any others. Suppose that all of those who have become noted for the excellence of their Reports on Correspondence should retire or die, would not their places soon be well and ably filled? We answer, unequivocally, yea, as their retirement or decease would afford others equally well qualified but not equally well known, the opportunity to come to the front and serve the Fraternity fervently and excellently. Of course, there are advantages in retaining skilled workmen, now in important positions, but to keep them there during life is to deter others from qualifying themselves for such service. Judicious rotation in office encourages all to study Freemasonry thoroughly and to fit themselves for any station or place to which they may be exalted, and hence we op-

pose life elections and deprecate affected sentimentalism over any one's retirement or demise. All should have a fair chance to serve the MASTER, and to rise to the high-station, and let none say nay.

NAMES OF LODGES.—It is amusing to notice the contrasts in the names of lodges exhibited by the respective jurisdictions. Iowa follows the emblematic rule, and, this year, gives us a list of gems. Other States furnish a conglomeration of the beautiful and the absurd. These facts make us think that there should be a judicious system of naming Masonic lodges, an inflexible rule of which should be that of discarding all names of living persons, and all non-emblematic titles.

Freemasonry claims antiqueness and almost infallible symbolism, then why not name lodges accordingly? To say the least that would be consistent.

NON-AFFILIATES.—There is much merciless condemnation of non-affiliates, and much disposition to force them into affiliation or into Masonic nonentity. A better and far more Masonic method would be to search for the cause of the evil and the true remedy. We think membership fees prevent many from affiliating. They remove from place to place and cannot stand the expense of dimitting and affiliating every two, three or five years. We know of many cases where not even one affiliation fee could be paid promptly, and as time passed all interest in Masonry was lost. If no affiliation fee had been requisite the brethren would have applied for membership, been elected, paid their dues, and performed efficient fraternal service. With such facts before us we advocate the abolition of affiliation fees, and *the frequent and prompt collection of dues*. We believe that this, and *true fraternal conduct*, will prove an effectual remedy for non-affiliation. We suggest that lodges be required to show in their annual returns how faithfully they have discharged this duty, and that neglect of it be made a subject of discipline and of deprivation of representation in Grand Lodge. In other words, that instead of lashing non-affiliates so much, we apply the rod to the lodges that make them by neglecting frequent and prompt collection of dues. We believe the results of such action will be surprising.

NOT OMNIPOTENT.—Clear as the sun at meridian height is the enunciation of the fact that Grand Masters are not omnipotent, but the subjects of constitutions and laws, precisely as the humblest member of the Fraternity. The unanimity of the Grand Easts on this topic is remarkable.

NON-PAYMENT OF DUES.—California announces that it is already thrice "a thrice-told tale" that her lodge returns have all been made and all dues paid. Some other Grand Lodges are attaining the same perfection. Wherefore? Because the Grand Secretaries are closely and fully discharging their duty. One Grand Lodge urges close and prompt collection of dues by lodges, and, we think, that is the remedy for non-payment. Many brethren can pay once in six or twelve months, without inconvenience, and will do so if called on, who cannot meet a large sum at all, because they never have much money at a time. The great error, and cause of so many suspensions for non-payment of dues, is the neglect to collect frequently and

promptly. It pays a lodge, and it is an imperative duty, to look closely to the collection of dues, and for this reason it should pay its Secretary to perform the service promptly and faithfully. There is great alarm that so many are unaffiliated for neglect to pay dues, and non-affiliates are mercilessly condemned, when the cause of the evil is in the lodges and Grand Lodges, as they require dues, but fail to closely and promptly collect them. We know, by experience, that such attention to dues is requisite, and certain to prevent the need of discipline for non-payment, and we therefore urge its enforcement in all jurisdictions.

OPPOSITION.—Much of the opposition to Freemasonry is the outcropping of ignorance of its principles and requirements. An instance, in proof of this, was recently related to us by the Worshipful Master of a Minnesota lodge. His grandmother, eighty-one years of age, had become thoroughly Blanchardized and could not think any good of Freemasons or their Institution. Unaware that her grandson was a member of the despised Fraternity, she traveled from near Galesburg, Illinois, into Minnesota, to visit him. Arriving there, she made a great display of *The Cynosure*, and its tracts, and lost no opportunity to denounce the Fraternity. At last it dawned upon her that she was the guest of a Master Craftsman, and it worried her terribly. Wisdom dwelt with him, in the person of his wife, and she placed a Manual of the Lodge in the old lady's hands, with the request to read it carefully and digest it well before utterly condemning the Brotherhood. One day was spent in its perusal, and thereafter not a word of condemnation of Freemasonry escaped the old lady's lips. Masonic light had dawned on her and her opposition had been conquered. Thus it might be in many other cases would Craftsmen open their own eyes to their duty to their mothers, sisters, wives and daughters. The expense of Masonic literature is small and the benefit certain to accrue is great, as the foregoing instance fully demonstrates. Then, wake up, brethren, and let your light shine all around you.

OUT OF TIME.—We are strongly averse to conferring degrees out of time, because we believe it invariably is harmful. It certainly cheapens Freemasonry to suffer it to bend to the caprice or convenience of any applicant for its favors, and the *level* should govern all admissions. We are glad to find that Grand Masters now almost invariably deny applications for such dispensations, on the ground that material hastily wrought is no benefit to the Institution.

PERPETUAL JURISDICTION.—Lately the claim of perpetual jurisdiction over rejected material has been thoroughly discussed, and the weight of argument seems to be against it. We think the question is two-sided, and consequently one to be governed by fraternal comity. Prudence and justice seem to dictate that the claim should be limited, and we, therefore, propose that it be governed by the laws of the blackball and citizenship, or, in other words, restricted to one year.

PERSEVERANCE.—It is said, "Time, patience and *perseverance* accomplish all things." Guiding a ship in smooth water is not much of a task, and the real test of the pilot can only be had when the wind and waves are strongly adverse to him. If

he then becomes frightened, or discouraged, and refuses or neglects to exert all his skill, the danger will be enhanced if not made fatal. How oft panic, in the face of peril, has brought destruction, when brave, skillful, *persevering* action would have saved all! Obstacles in the way are the test of manhood. If one easily yields to them he evinces his insincerity and lack of fortitude and integrity. As with individuals so it is with lodges. Trials, troubles, tribulations, must be bravely met, and obstacles must be conquered by *perseverance* in Masonic doing. *Nil desperandum* must be the motto, as those who *never despair*, and skillfully *persevere*, are sure to win. *Per aspera ad astra*, "through trials to glory", is one of the important lessons Freemasons are to learn. They must be entered, passed, and *raised*, ere the *crown* can rest upon their brows. In brief, only he who *perseveres unto the end shall be saved*.

PROMPTNESS.—There are a few Grand Secretaries who are terribly afflicted with dilatoriness. Judging by their delay in issuing the proceedings of their Grand Lodges, we infer that they are always behind time; always too late in retiring and rising; always delinquent in everything. Thirty to forty days are ample time to get out the proceedings of any Grand Lodge on this Continent, and only a few are delayed beyond sixty days. The idea that six to nine months are requisite is preposterous. And then the matter is stale, and well-nigh useless to the recipients. The delinquents deserve spurring up, and we hope their Grand Lodges will insist on promptness or resignation of office.

QUALITY.—Judging by the largeness of the number of applications for the degrees and the smallness of the number of rejections, there must be lodges who put *quantity* before *quality*, and admit candidates for the sake of the fees. If this is the fact, then they need to be forcibly reminded that only the worthy and well qualified are to be permitted to enter the Masonic temple, as it has no place for rotten mortar, cement, stone or timber, nor for sham ornaments. Also if this is true, then it is easy to account for the fact that in so many places men professing to be Freemasons live immorally, cheating, wronging, defrauding, quarreling and slandering, as if they cared nothing for principle or obligation. All such are *very rough ashlar*s, which it is hardly possible to *perfect*, and which, therefore, should be disciplined forthwith to see if *gaveling* will have a beneficial effect on them, and, that failing to perfect them, they should be cast out with the rubbish.

Too much care as to the materials entering into the Masonic edifice cannot be exercised. When completed, its magnificence is to be unrivaled, and whatever is defective necessarily must be rejected. Not the *quantity* but the *quality* of its components, therefore, will fit it for divine inspection. Its walls cannot be constructed of heaps of stones, but must be composed of perfectly finished ashlar, infallibly cemented together. Its ornaments cannot be made of mud or paste, but only of precious metals or stones, and not Toms, Dicks, nor Harrys, but only Hiram Abifs can be their artificers. And when it is finished not a Billy Bowlegs, but only a wise and royal Solomon, with a regal host, can dedicate it. Briefly, then, Freemasonry is the *Ne plus ultra* of human institutions,—the most sublime system of moral ethics de-

vised by man, aided by the divine, and is not to be profaned by opening its portals to the mass who knock thereat, but only to those who adhere to its ethics and meet its requirements, or who, in their hearts, and conduct, and physiques, are Freemasons.

RESOLUTIONS.—Forming, proposing and adopting resolutions is one thing, and putting them into practice is quite another. It is easy to resolve to be good, but hard to thus live. It is easy to forswear segars, tobacco, intoxicating beverages, and other hurtful things, but difficult indeed for one habituated to them to resist the temptation to indulge in them. The erring brother, struggling to reform, then, needs the sympathetic word and the kind helping hand. Do you know of such a one, and have you thus aided and assisted him, or have you permitted him to fight the battle alone and unsupported? If the latter, then, let us ask, was that in accordance with the solemn resolutions you made when you became a Master Mason? To resolve AND DO, not to promise AND NEGLECT TO FULFILL, is the need now, politically, commercially, religiously, and Masonically. Everywhere real manhood is wanted—the manhood that esteems honor, and integrity, and virtue, and truth, and righteousness, as sacred as life and absolutely priceless. At least, let Freemasons thus BE MEN.

ROYAL ART.—Very appropriately Freemasonry is called a Royal Art. Its science of symbolism and of soul-building eminently entitle it to that distinction. It adapts the implements and language of material architecture to more noble and glorious uses, namely, those of uniting men in one common bond, giving purity to humanity and perfection to man's nature, and building up in him a holy house for the habitation of GOD's spirit. It embraces the idea developed by St. Paul when he taught the Corinthians that they were "GOD's building," and claimed that the structure was one of which he, "as a wise Master-builder, had laid the foundation," and when, in extending the metaphor, he informed the Ephesians that they were "built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, JESUS CHRIST himself being the chief corner-stone, in whom all the building fitly framed together, groweth unto a holy temple in the LORD; in whom also ye are builded together for a habitation of GOD through the spirit." Freemasonry, then, is soul architecture, or spiritual building, which is to endure forever, and, in that sense, is indeed a Royal Art.

SECRECY.—Many persons object to secrecy and yet daily practice it in their own affairs. They write letters to their friends, and to others, and seal them against the scrutiny of prying eyes. They call on neighbors and privately transact business with them. They buy goods and keep secret from their customers the prices they pay. Indeed, in hundreds of ways they practice secrecy and think it no wrong. Even the Blanchard coterie have secrets which they will on no account divulge. They will not expose to the world their family affairs, nor the mysteries of their publishing house, nor the loathing they have for their dupes. Their secretiveness is entirely too strong to permit them to remove the veils, screens, blinds, doors and walls between themselves and the public, and yet they condemn secrecy in other individuals and in societies, as if it were a great crime against GOD and man. Their fight really is not against secrecy but against anything being hidden from them. Like the Pope,

they assume to have a divine right to know all that transpires, and to control it for their own selfish purpose. Indeed the Blanchard coterie are as vile a set of inquisitors as ever lived, and naught but the inadequacy of their power deters them from resorting to all the devices of the past to enforce obedience to their behests. They claim infallibility and perfect holiness, and yet, if they dared, would drive men into their shambles and mercilessly torture them for refusing to divulge their secrets. They are none too scrupulous for anything that is mean or dastardly, and are vigorously grasping for power. Indeed all that they charge against others in the way of seeking office, controlling elections, judges and juries, they are strenuously endeavoring to enact themselves. They already have in the field a candidate for president and vice president in 1884, and intend, if possible, to run men for all the offices within the gift of the people. In short, they intend that all shall be subservient to them, and not even dare to think, speak or act without their consent. This is precisely what their opposition to secrecy means, and therefore it is high time that they were treated with the scorn and contempt justly due them. May their popery be crushed and may they sink into oblivion.

Secrecy is not wrong, and is a requisite of existence. Without it family, commercial, city, national and international relations would be greatly imperiled if not completely destroyed. The peace, the unity, the success and the happiness, of families, of firms, of associations, of neighborhoods and of nations, largely depend upon due respect for privacy and secrecy. Indeed there is but one to whom all secrets, of right, should be made known, and He is "the Friend who sticketh closer than a brother"—the true and tried Friend whose fidelity is unimpeached and unimpeachable—the immaculate Friend in whom Freemasons are taught with perfect confidence to confide—the ever living Friend who taught, emphatically, the duty of secret charity, secret prayer, and secret fasting; who spake many things in parables, and, when criticised therefor by his disciples, answered that to them it was given to know the mysteries of the kingdom of GOD, but to others the truth was to be veiled, "that seeing they might not see, and hearing they might not understand."

The truth is, the Great Light of Freemasonry abundantly demonstrates the fact that secrecy has divine approval, and that it pervades all of JEHOVAH'S acts and works. It declares that "the secret of the LORD is with them that fear Him", and asserts that "great is the mystery of godliness." Indeed the religion it teaches was founded in secrecy. All the instruction that Moses and Aaron received from the priests in Egypt was imparted in secret. The revelation made to Moses at the burning bush and on Mount Sinai was secret. In awful majesty the LORD spake unto him there, suffering no one else even to touch the place of His Sacred Presence. Forty days and nights the secret meeting upon the mount continued. And the Holy of Holies of the Tabernacle and of Solomon's Temple commemorated and perpetuated that secrecy, as but once a year could even the High Priest enter therein and commune with JEHOVAH. The LORD'S Supper was instituted in secret, and, later, "when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled", JESUS twice "came and stood in the midst, and said unto them, 'Peace be unto you.'" And a third time He revealed Himself unto them, and secretly dined with and instructed them.

Paul, speaking of all this, denominated it as "the mystery which hath been hid from ages and generations, but now is made manifest to His (GOD's) saints."

In the face of such facts it very illy becomes the Blanchard coterie to rail against secrecy, and to denounce Christian ministers, and other sincere devotees of the Gospel, because they likewise love and support Freemasonry, which, truly explained, is the Royal Art of erecting in the soul a holy house as a dwelling place for the Holy Spirit.

SELFISHNESS.—Anti-Masonry is the quintessence of selfishness, while Freemasonry is the acme of philanthropy. There is then no wonder in the fact that the former is the foe of the latter, and would gladly see it destroyed. Satan's selfishness caused his ruin. He could brook no superior, and so stirred up discontent and rebellion in heaven, only to get himself and his dupes cast into perdition. He has followers on this mundane sphere. They are oft disguised and yet can be distinguished infallibly by their constant discontent and self-seeking proclivities. They like not this nor that, and discern no merit in any one but self. They are ever ready to receive but never to give. They wish to be clad in purple and fine linen, to ride in royal coaches, to fare sumptuously and rule imperiously, with never a thought for the welfare or happiness of their fellows. Benevolence, beneficence, philanthropy, are not in their vocabulary. Fitly they are either anti-Mason or mean enough to be. They could not be Freemasons because they possess none of the requisite qualifications. Love has not refined their natures nor sanctified their souls. Their trust is wholly in themselves, and they recognize neither the Fatherhood of GOD nor the Brotherhood of Man. They have no disposition to obey Masonic precepts, to practice Masonic tenets, nor to fulfill Masonic obligations. They would not have their actions squared by virtue, nor their desires and passions circumscribed by the Golden Rule. Their self-love brooks no restraint and crops out in all their doings. They have neither neighbors nor friends because they do nothing to secure them, and in community they are tolerated as unavoidable excrescences. Oh, that they might be cured of their folly!

SLANDER.—Inwood, in his sermon on "Union Amongst Masons", says: "To defame our brother, or suffer him to be defamed, without interesting ourselves for the preservation of his character, there is scarcely the shadow of an excuse to be formed. Defamation is always wicked. Slander and evil speaking are the pests of civil society, are the disgrace of every degree of religious profession, are the poisonous bane of all brotherly love."

The evil effect of slander is irremediable. Like the down of the thistle, it flieth hither and thither, lighting in most unexpected places and producing undreamed-of results. Its poison is deadly as that of the asp, and its hiss is ruinous as the sweep of the cyclone. A Mason, or a Christian, a slanderer! Nay, for only fiends in heart can engage in such terribly pernicious work, and no penance can atone for it.

TASTE.—Freemasonry is a great moral instructor and esthetic cultivator. It proposes to refine and ennoble its devotees; to divest them of the vices and super-

fluities of life; to invest them with the white robe of innocence and righteousness; to raise them from the quarries of worldliness and vanity, and to exalt them to a suitable place in the imperishable temple. In the accomplishment of this object it deems hearing, seeing and feeling most important, but does not ignore tasting and smelling.

Taste, in its highest sense, is pure, refined, and delightful, in its ministrations to the body and to the soul. It aptly has been "compared to that exquisite sense of the Bee, which instantly discovers and extracts the quintessence of every flower, and disregards all the rest of it." It infallibly discerns and appropriates the useful and the good, and rejects the useless and hurtful. It is, as Akenside has said :

" Those internal powers,
Active and strong, and feelingly alive
To each fine impulse ; a discerning sense
Of decent and sublime, with quick disgust
From things deformed, or disarranged, or gross
In species. This, nor gems, nor stores of gold,
Nor purple state, nor culture, can bestow,
But GOD alone, when first His sacred hand
Imprints the secret bias of the soul."

As each true Freemason is first and ever so in his heart, so correct taste is an essence of the divine infused in the soul, and hence to despise, abuse and pervert it is a crime. Unfortunately SOME of the Masonic Fraternity deliberately and persistently close their eyes against this fact, and continually demonstrate that all their real interests are subjected to their vicious taste. They ignore their solemn obligation to practice all the virtues, and enslave themselves to appetite and passion. They persist in this debasing work, in defiance of reproof and entreaty, and even denounce friends who warn them of their danger as their enemies. Their debased taste is their god, and it rules them until ruin overtakes and whelms them beneath its awful waves.

Correct physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual taste, then, is Masonically important. It is fully and emphatically "the sense of the beautiful" essential to the work of erecting the Temple of the Soul. It is the essence of prudence, of temperance, and of all right doing. In brief, it is the fine art of order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, sobriety, and whatever pertains to excellence and real utility for this life and that which is to come.

TEMPERANCE.—A wise writer has truly said: "Temperance is a bridle of gold; he who uses it rightly is more like a god than a man." It is moderation in the use of all things lawful and good—the moderation which "is the silken string running through the pearl-chain of all virtues." It is the fine art of correct taste, fully exemplified in all the thoughts and acts of man. It is that subordination of the appetites and passions which renders the body tame and governable, and which gives the soul the mastery in all things pertaining to temporal and eternal welfare. It is, therefore, far more than the control of one's self in the use of tobacco and intoxicating beverages. It is the avoidance of all excess, whether it be in drinking,

in eating, in speaking, in writing, or in seeking wealth, or honor, or fame, or love, or joy. It is the foe of all hobby-riding, of all fanaticism, of all bigotry, and of all intolerance. It is the friend of true freedom and of all right doing. It is one of the cardinal virtues impressively inculcated by Freemasonry, and to be duly and truly practiced by its votaries.

As with taste, 'so with temperance, SOME craftsmen ignore their duty, and become grossly intemperate. They insist that they are freemen and yet wilfully enslave themselves to the monster vice, which destroys body and soul and is more to be dreaded than the pestilence or a famine. They will not see that the immoderateness, or excess, which Freemasonry requires them to avoid is "the curse of the world"—the demon that binds the soul in eternal chains. They profess to be ever traveling from the West to the East in search of Masonic light; they acknowledge that GOD is their FATHER, and Man their Brother, and yet live as if death and the grave were their end.

The enemies of Freemasonry behold their intemperate doing and cry out: "Aha! What have we told you? See what fellows Freemasons are!" They point at the acts of these degraders of the Institution as the whole evidence of its character, and always find some persons who are credulous enough to believe that such conduct accords with Masonic requirements. Thus great, if not irreparable evil is inflicted upon the Fraternity. A great Masonic, as well as Christian, need, therefore, is a sure preventive of intemperance in all its forms. What, save the grace of GOD is sufficient for this work? All else, in some sense, is inadequate. It is true that Freemasonry and Christianity can impressively inculcate the duty of temperance and practically exemplify it; can portray the evils of intemperance; can try to save those who yield to its snares, or, if necessary, apply the rod of discipline, but they cannot antidote the evil in the heart. For that a mightier power than man's is requisite, and only the Holy Spirit can effect it. So, as a brother once said to us: "All man can do is to discharge his duty and trust in GOD for the rest."

This, however, must be remembered, and on all proper occasions insisted on, that whatever intemperate members of the Institution may do, temperance is impressively and solemnly enjoined upon them, and they must thus live or be deemed guilty of gross un-Masonic conduct.

TOLERATION.—The pages of history are black with the records of intolerance. Indeed, from the day that Cain slew Abel, because he offered the acceptable sacrifice, down to the days of Protestantism, bigoted persecutions and infamous inquisitions largely prevailed. Then the time came when toleration was to be a law of life, and when pope and priest were no longer to dictate one's faith despite his convictions of reason and conscience. The society which gave Europe its magnificent cathedrals was then to say to the religious bigot, thus far thou mayst come but farther thou *shalt not* go, and Luther was to clinch the declaration. An open Bible was henceforth to exist, and every one was to be FREE to read and interpret it. If the Operative Craft had brought us no other boon than this we should have to laud it highly, but it also planted well the seeds of the freedom which we now enjoy. It

was indeed the harbinger of equality, fraternity and liberty, and hence, speculatively, we very properly perpetuate it.

Freemasonry, then, justly possesses the grand characteristic of toleration. It precribes no sectarian views for any one and dictates to him no partisan opinions. It requires faith in GOD, teaches that the Bible is the guide to faith and practice, demands the fulfillment of moral and philanthropic obligations, commands loyalty to government, and there stops. Using the language of the Old Charges, it requires its devotees to be of "that religion in which all men agree, leaving their particular opinions to themselves." That is, "No private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or State policy, we being only, as Masons, of the Catholic (Christian) religion above mentioned; we are also of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages, and we are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conduced to the welfare of the lodge, nor ever will."

Thus the fathers of Freemasonry spoke, and they meant and lived it. They would not say, you must be a Roman Catholic, a Presbyterian, an Episcopalian, or a Methodist, but would declare that no Atheist nor irreligious libertine should be a Freemason. In brief, they conceived that the Christian religion was that in which all men agreed, and to it they required submission, and there stopped. That Old Charge never has been abrogated, and is as binding to-day as ever. Who, then, shall truthfully say, Freemasonry is not tolerant, or rightfully declare that it is anti-Christian, or disloyal, or partisan? In reality it tones down and softens the asperities of life, promotes good neighborhood, and befriends all that is right, and good, and true, by the tolerant principle of the Golden Rule, and in that fact lies the secret of its perpetuity and success.

UNTEMPERED.—One of the lessons of Freemasonry is that no untempered mortar shall be used in the construction of the Temple, as by it the permanence and safety of the edifice will be endangered. Knowing this well, we find intemperate craftsmen assuming to form Grand Lodges by assent of three, or a bare majority of lodges in an unoccupied territory, and then asserting that all other lodges *must submit* to it, regardless of free-will and accord, and of Masonic rights and equities, or Masonically die. Now, is not such action that of using the basest of untempered mortar? Is it not building without the cement of brotherly love and affection, and regardless of peace, harmony, strength, safety and perpetuity? We think it is, and hence we severely condemn it. Indeed, we fear our American Grand Lodges have been sowing to the wind to yet reap the whirlwind, and the only way we see to avert it is now to adopt the principle, that only by unanimous assent can any Masonic Grand Body be formed. Indeed, on no other principle can the sovereignty of State Grand Lodges be maintained, and the formation of a Supreme Grand Lodge of North America be prevented. It is true such a Body is not yet looming up, but it is among the possibilities, and already has quiet but zealous advocates.

UPRIGHTNESS.—It is incumbent on all Freemasons to act by the plumb. They are to be strictly upright in all their doings. They are to be just, equitable, honest,

honorable, circumspect, true and faithful, at all times, in all places, and under all circumstances. Unswerving integrity, inflexible fidelity, and perfect moral rectitude are to distinguish them. Their word is to be kept just as inviolably as their bond signed, sealed, delivered and recorded. Not by word nor by act are they to cheat, wrong, or defraud, nor is there to be any deviation from the great law of love in any of their transactions. The sad part is that not one fully complies with this perfect law, but, like the law of GOD, that does not detract from the duty to obey it.

VALOR.—To firmly but prudently defend Freemasonry is the duty of all its votaries. They are to be valorous in living Masonically; in shielding and defending the innocent, and in promoting the public good. They are not to permit any motive to swerve them from their duty, and are to prefer death to betraying their trust. Like the Templar of old they are to be valiant in defending truth, but magnanimous to a fallen and repentant foe. Thus serving the Master, they are to receive ample reward.

VANITY.—Freemasonry very impressively teaches this lesson: "He that humbleth himself shall be exalted." It has no place for inordinate pride or vanity, and it sanctions nothing of that character. It forcibly impresses on all its votaries that not wealth, nor fine apparel, nor station, nor fame, but virtues of soul, are what it most regards. It looks upon all, save nobility of heart, of mind, and of life, as vanity. Symbolically, it divests its devotees of all external attractions, as devoid of merit, and unequivocally instructs them that only in the robe of innocence shall they be Free and Accepted Masons.

Many ages past a long-expected king appeared in a highly favored land. Great preparations had been made for his advent, and for his accession to the throne. Treasures and ships untold were at his disposal, and kings, princes and peoples gloried in honoring him and contributing to his peace and happiness. He had but to ask the greatest of favors to receive them, and his every command was obeyed with alacrity and love. His retinue, and his palace occupants, were unexampled in number and in style. He was favored by man and by Deity beyond all precedent, and truly it might be said, from him no good was withheld and no wisdom denied. His proverbs were in number like the sands upon the sea-shore, and his knowledge unlimited. Whatever his hand found to do, or whatever he willed to be done, was accomplished, and to all outward appearance he was not only the wisest but the happiest monarch that had ever reigned over a loving people. How strange, then, that having weighed all this in the scales of wisdom, he found it wanting, and pronounced it vanity!

He alone was deemed worthy to build the House of the LORD, and to thus get a name and fame as lasting as Time, and yet his conclusion of the whole matter was: "Fear GOD, and keep His commandments, for this is the whole duty of man. For GOD shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil."

Perhaps he looked upon all his prestige as JESUS did when He declared of the

lilies of the field, "that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." Perhaps he also contemplated the majesty of JEHOVAH, the greatness of His wisdom, and the splendor of His works, in comparison with his own attainments and doings, and, thus seeing their insignificance, pronounced them all vanity. It certainly could not have been that he despised his wisdom and righteous acts, for he said: "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting get understanding. Exalt her, and she shall promote thee; she shall bring thee to honor, when thou dost embrace her. She shall give to thine head an ornament of grace; a crown of glory shall she deliver to thee." And again he said: "The fear of the LORD is the beginning of Wisdom, and the knowledge of the Holy is understanding."

The matter resolves itself thus: If he, by retrospection, found naught in his experience of which he could boast as a glory, how much less can any modern Craftsman? And if he could not justly claim to be either great or good, then it must be said, and it is true, that "GOD alone is great and good."

WAGES.—Every faithful Craftsman is entitled to Masonic wages. He has received instruction by which, if necessary, he may travel into foreign countries, work and earn wages. But in a higher sense he may have wages. He may spiritualize all the Masonic instruction he has received; he may accept all the light the Holy Bible imparts and live accordingly, and thus may be prepared to travel into that country from whence there is no return, and there receive a Master's wages forevermore. Indeed, if he fails in this then he fails in all.

XYLANTHRAX.—Wood-coal or charcoal is the Masonic symbol of fervency, because to it, when properly ignited, the most obdurate metals yield. It implies that ardent devotion to Masonic principles is essential, and that by it the most obdurate heart may be melted, and thus made susceptible to the pleadings of faith, of hope, of love. How oft this fact is forgotten by Craftsmen! In the friendliest, kindest, gentlest manner they remind a brother of his error and are rebuffed; again and again in fervor of spirit they reprove him and plead for his reformation only to find him obdurate as death. Then they conclude that he is incorrigible, that no glow of fervor can soften his heart or warm his soul, and that it is utterly useless to make any further efforts to save him. The Omniscient Eye sees differently; it beholds that hard heart almost melting and that soul almost alive again with fervent heat, and it would dictate perseverance and victory. It would remember that the last sign of obduracy in metals is the dross and more vigorously apply the heat until the refining fire had perfected its work. Thus let Masons act.

YOUTH.—"Remember now thy Creator, in the days of thy youth," said the wise man, and he gave poignant reasons for the instruction. He knew what castles in the air would vanish, what sorrow, and sighing, and trials would come, to distract the mind and heart, and what need there was that the principles of the soul should be early established and cultivated so as to have the strength to withstand the storm when it came. His advice was timely and good. Brother, have you heeded it?

If you have, then you are fortified against adversity. If you have not, then heed it now, and thus secure the ark and anchor that shall not fail to save you eternally.

ZEALOUSNESS.—It has been said that one may have too much zeal, and by haste defeat the great purpose for which all are striving. We would denominate that imprudent zeal, or as an ancient expressed it, a zeal without knowledge. The point is first to thoroughly understand what is to be accomplished and how it is to be effected, and then freely, fervently and zealously strive to achieve it! Lukewarmness makes everything drag and go wrong. Prudent zeal sets every wheel in motion, gives life and zest to work and triumphs over all obstacles. May such zeal rule every lodge, and actuate every Masonic heart and life, and thus may the real mission of Freemasonry be promoted and accomplished.

GRAND LODGE SOVEREIGNTY.

When a man has a genuine warranty deed for a farm, which is based on an unclouded chain of title, there can be no question that he is its lawful possessor. Likewise, when a corporation has been formed by the assent of all participating in it, and has acquired large possessions by strictly legal methods, there can be no doubt of its right to control them. The question and the doubt only come when the rights of title and the forms of law have been violated, or when the principles of justice and equity have been disregarded. Freemasonry is eminently an institution devoted to truth, and the principles of fraternal brotherhood. It recognizes the divine law of right and equity, between man and his fellow. It plants itself squarely on the GOLDEN RULE, and in the admission of candidates to its mysteries, and in devising constitutions and regulations for the government of its votaries, conforms strictly to the divine MAGNA CHARTA. It never usurps power nor coerces allegiance, but obtains sovereignty by free-will and accord. Its authority is acquired and maintained solely by assent; it thus is purely representative, and true to the eternal principles of freedom. Its cement is brotherly love, and its strength is unity and concord. All this being true, it permits no assumption of sovereignty over brethren or lodges, and recognizes only those Masonic powers which they, by their free-will and accord, have established. The necessary corollary is, then, that Masonic sovereignty is obtained only by unanimous assent, and a legal Grand Lodge is formed and constituted only by the consent of all the lodges in the jurisdiction it occupies. Thus, as we have repeatedly said, it is unanimity or no Grand Lodge.

Hitherto, when there has been dissent to the formation of a Grand Lodge and a war for sovereignty has been in progress, instead of squarely meeting the question,

what constitutes a Grand Lodge and entitles it to supremacy? a great cry about exclusive jurisdiction has been set up, and the non-assenting lodges have been charged with recusance, recalcitrance, and clandestinism. Thus the real issue has been evaded and many of the Fraternity have been deceived. Knowing well that the fundamental principles of Freemasonry forbid even the surrender of a charter, or the consolidation of lodges, without unanimous assent, we have dared to defend the right by insisting that there is no place in our Institution for assumption, and likewise none for coercion or sequestration, save for actual un-Masonic conduct, and then only by due process of Masonic law; dared to insist that brethren and lodges cannot be deprived of their right to a choice of allegiance, and dared to maintain that only by unanimous assent can a legal Grand Lodge be formed and become sovereign. We have determined that no dust-throwing, no suppositions of impossibilities, no deceptions, shall keep the real point in this matter hidden from the Fraternity, and we propose to stand by that resolution, as long as we have a brain to think and a pen to wield.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of Grand Lodge sovereignty, *when lawfully obtained*, that is, when it is acquired by the assent of ALL the lodges in the jurisdiction. UNANIMITY then, with us, is the test of the title to sovereignty, and on no other basis will we recognize a Grand Lodge as legal and supreme. We are glad to know that the OLD CHARGES, and many of the best Masonic juris-consults, sustain us in this position; glad to know that the majority of the American Grand Lodges were thus formed and constituted, last of which is Arizona, and glad to see the sign of victory over assumption, coercion, sequestration, interdiction, and unfraternal strife. For that triumph we have no fear to wait, as it is inevitable. It will be a blessed consummation, as then *fraternal love will be supreme*, and Freemasonry will make great strides in accomplishing its mission of peace on earth good-will to men.

CONCLUSION.

The space we prescribed for this Report is filled and our task is ended. Our second survey of the great Masonic field has afforded us much pleasure and hard work. We have found much to approve and considerable to condemn. We see the need of reiterating our remarks of last year on "Grand Visitations," "Debt" and "Dues", and of strongly reminding the Fraternity that they are professedly, and should be actually, moral and spiritual MASTER BUILDERS. Our great need is that of *living* Freemasonry daily. On this point it was our intention to dwell, as also on *This is Freemasonry*, but space will not permit it and hence we must forbear.

In our work we have been guided by the principles of Ancient Craft Freema-

sonry, and have conscientiously approved or disapproved measures and acts. To the best of our ability and judgment we have discharged the duty enjoined upon us by our Grand Master and Grand Lodge, and we trust our work will bear strict Masonic inspection. With thanks for the courtesies extended to us, and with kindest fraternal regards for all the Craft, we close this labor.

JOHN WASHINGTON BROWN,

CHICAGO, October 3d, 1882.

Committee.

Erratum.—On page xxxii, first line of fourth paragraph, “ullawfly” for “lawfully.”

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